

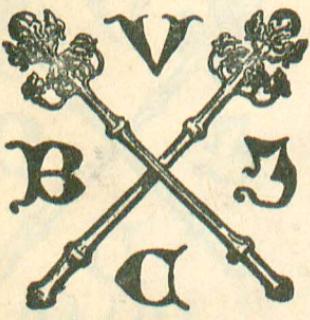


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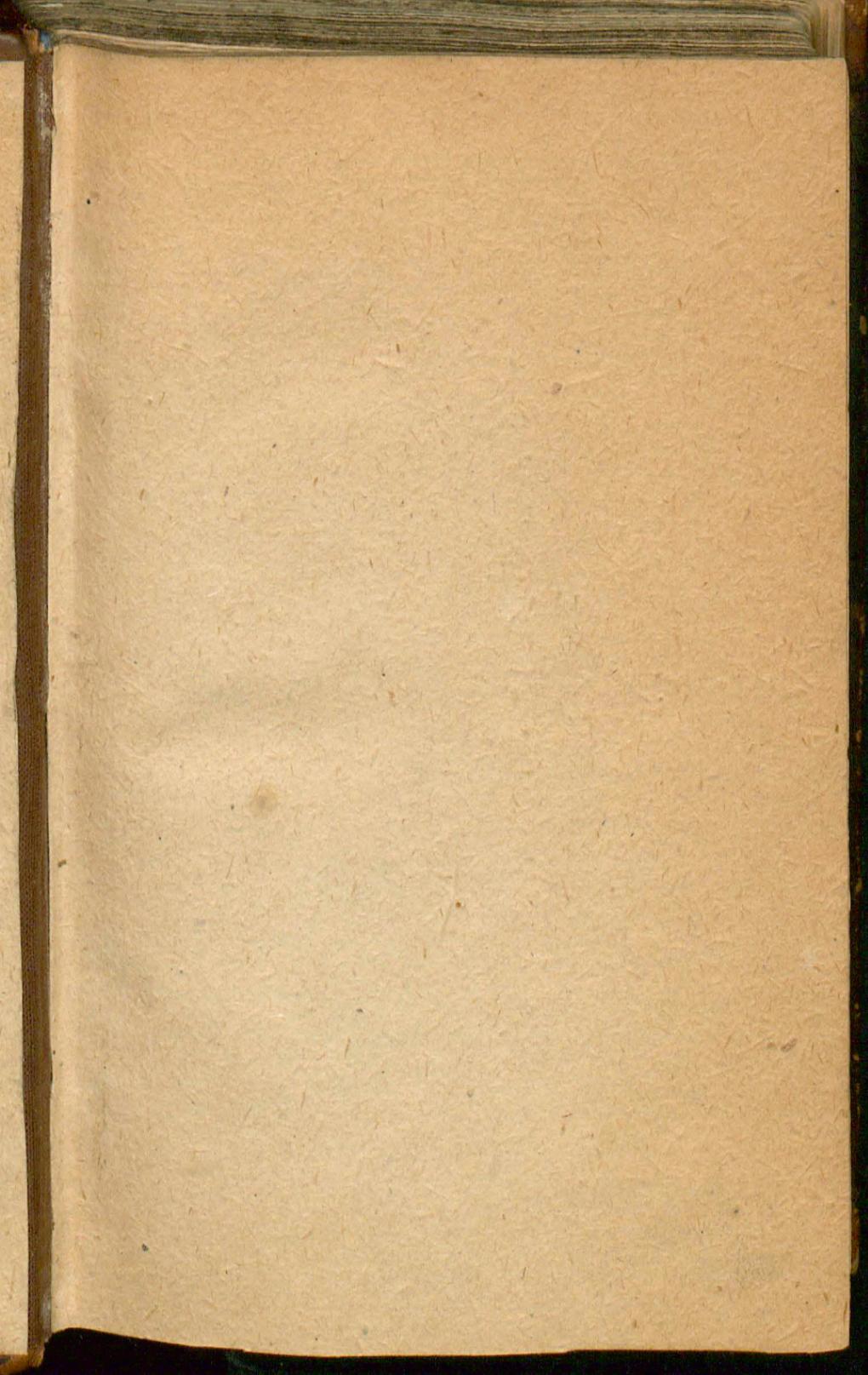
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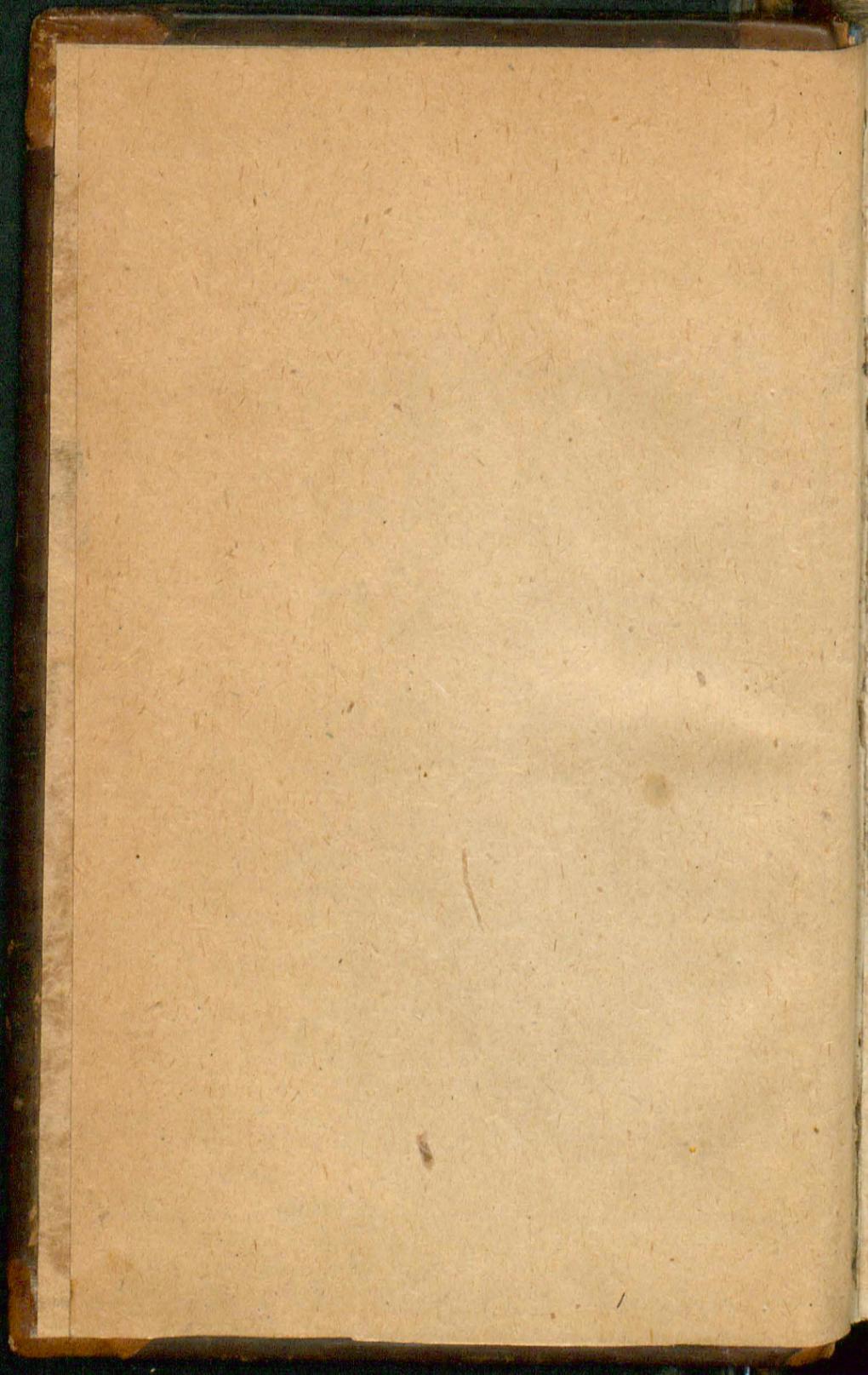
FOR
STORY
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TTERS



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Frederic Augustus
the Present King of
P O L A N D

The History of POLAND, IN Several LETTERS to Persons of Quality.

Giving an Account of the Antient and Present
State of that Kingdom,

Historical, } } *Political,*
Geographical, } } and
Physical, } } *Ecclesiastical;*

VIZ.

Its Origin and Extent, with a Description of its
Towns and Provinces; the Succession and remarkable Actions
of all its Kings, and of the Great Dukes of Lithuania:
The Election, Power, and Coronation of the King: The
Senate, or House of Lords: The Diet and Form of Government:
The Privileges of the Gentry; their Religion, Learning, Language, Customs, Habits, Manners, Riches, Trade, and Military Affairs; together with the State of Physick and Natural Knowledg; as also an Account of the Teutonick Order, and of the Duke of Curland, his Family and Territories. With Sculptures, and a new Map after the best Geographers.

With several Letters relating to Physick.

Vol I.

By BERN. CONNOR, M.D. Fellow of the Royal Society, and Member of the College of Physicians; who in his Travels in that Country collected these Memoirs from the best Authors, and his own Observations.

Publish'd by the Care and Assistance of Mr. SAVAGE.

London, Printed by J. D. for Dan. Brown without Temple-Bar, and A. Roper in Fleetstreet. MDCXCVIII.



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(iii) Nov. 1827.

John Sambrooke
R. de Roces Fio

THE P R E F A C E.

Having neither a Genius, nor a Talent for History, much less for Politicks, and having passed but a very small time at the late King of Poland's Court, I can neither promise the Criticks, nor Politicians, that Politeness of Stile, nor those exact Rules and Circumstances of History they generally expect, and are accustom'd to meet with in Relations of this nature. For the Memoirs I collected, and the Remarks I made in that Nation, as well as in other Foreign Countries, were first intended for my own Curiosity; until being come some few Years ago from my Travels into England, and finding there had not been yet publish'd in our Tongue any Account of this vast neighbouring Kingdom, I was often discours'd, chiefly during this last Election, about the Constitution of that Country, and was desir'd to communicate to the Publick what I knew of it. This gave me occasion to revise my Memoirs, and to consider that if they were put into good order, they might perhaps be of some use, because the Form of Government in Poland is in some respect like that of ours. But the first Year I came over, I spent

The Preface.

some Months at Oxford to publish a small Latin Treatise of Physical Matters, and to communicate to the ingenious Gentlemen there what small Insight I was thought to have in Anatomy, and in the Materia Medica. The Summer following I made some Chymical and Anatomical Demonstrations at Cambridge. These two last Winters I have been much taken up here in Town in trying a great many Chymical and Anatomical Experiments, and in publishing my *Treatise de Medicina Mystica*; and besides, being busied in my other Occupations in the Practice of Physick, to which I have entirely applied my self of late, as being more suitable to my Temper and Profession than Historical ones, I neither could take any Delight, nor have any Leisure to write over, or to put into due method the Memoirs I brought from Poland: so that the Publick is indebted to my ingenious Friend Mr. Savage; for without his help this Account of Poland could not doubtless have thus appear'd these several Years.

I hope Ingenuous and Candid Persons will excuse the Faults and Defects they will undoubtedly meet with in this Historical Relation; since what I design'd only to do at my own leisure in some Years, I have dispatch'd with too much precipitation in few Months, to satisfy the Curiosity of People during the late Election in Poland, who long'd to see some Account of that Kingdom publish'd. Wherefore I neither deserve nor desire any other Reputation by it, than that being the first that has given any History of that Country in our Language, I give occasion to others that may travel after me in Poland, to give a more satisfactory Account thereof.

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I admire our English Gentry, who travel into Germany, have never the Curiosity to go either from Berlin through Prussia or Posnania to Warsaw, or from Vienna through Silesia to Cracow. They may with ease perform this Journey in three Months time, and not think their time lost; for tho there are not so many Rarities to be seen, nor that Convenience of travelling as in most other Countries, yet they may observe the most remarkable Places in Poland, the peculiar Form of Government, the Splendor of the Court, and the extraordinary Grandeur of the Nobility, who are not so barbarous nor so unpolish'd, as they are generally represented. For these sixty or seventy Years past, the Poles have taken a Humour to travel, and have of late refin'd themselves extreamly, having had French Queens and French Factions reigning amongst them during the four last Reigns successively; which has produc'd this good Effect, contrary to the private Designs of France, that not only the rough Temper of the Poles is made more polite, and their Behaviour more civil, but likewise their Judgment improv'd, and they themselves render'd more capable of knowing their own Interest, and more wary than formerly of a Despotic Power, which their Kings of late, assist'd by the French, have labour'd to introduce: for the Poles are now sensible that the French King, who is absolute at home, and well known to be ambitious enough to enlarge his Conquests abroad, has just reason to think that it would have been easier for him to manage his Interest against the Empire with a King of Poland, who was likewise absolute, than it is now with one who entirely depends on the uncertain Resolutions of a free Parliament: Be-

The Preface.

cause, let a King of Poland be ever so Despotic, his Kingdom being poor, he will always want Money either to satisfy his Pleasure, or to gratify his Ambition, and will scarcely ever be proof against fifty thousand Louis-d'Or's.

The Poles are not only watchful against the encroaching Factions of France, but likewise they begin to consider the unhappy Condition of their enslaved Neighbours, the Muscovites, Swedes, Danes, Germans and Turks, who groan under the heavy Yoke of the unlimited Power of their Sovereigns. These visible Examples make them so very jealous of their Kings, and so extream fond of their Liberty, that they will not only always keep their Crown elective, but likewise oblige their new King to enlarge their Privileges, which are at this time more ample than ever they have been before. And it is not to be imagin'd that the King of Poland will become Despotic as the King of Denmark did; because in Denmark the King, Clergy and common People being kept under by the exorbitant Power of the Nobility, join'd together, and soon brought the Nobility to declare the King Absolute, choosing rather to be under one Master than under several petty Tyrants. But in Poland, both Gentry and Clergy, who are very numerous and powerful, have a joint Interest to limit the King's Power, and to keep the Common People in subjection, who are stupidly pleas'd with, or rather insensible of their Slavery. And the Notion of Liberty is so inbred with the Polish Gentry, that if they should suspect that their King did aim at making any Breach upon their Laws, they not only think themselves no longer oblig'd to pay him Allegiance, but likewise exclude

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clude his Children : For they maintain, That Lex est Rex, their Law is their King ; and that they elect a Prince only to lead their Army against the Invasion of Foreigners, and to govern the turbulent Spirit of the Grandees, who think they are all equal among themselves, and their King but the first among his Equals. So that the surest way for a King of Poland to make the Crown Hereditary, is never to attempt it, but to leave entirely to the free-will of the Diet to chuse whom they please. Which Maxim is confirm'd by the bad Success Prince James had in the late Election, caused by the ill Conduct of King Sobieski his Father, who prompted by his Ambition and French Counsel, endeavour'd, some Years before his Death, to perswade the Diet to chuse a Successor ; which drew such an Odium and Jealousy upon his Children, that very few appear'd for them in the last Election, tho' he oblig'd the Chief Officers to whom he gave any considerable Employment, to take an Oath to espouse his Childrens Interest after his Death. But the Poles, who think themselves no longer bound by their Oaths, than they find them conformable to their Laws and Interest, scrupled not to abandon those Princes to chuse the Elector of Saxony ; and to give a new Precedent for two things they never practised before, to exclude their own King's Sons, and to elect a German Prince. For the distance and situation of the Elector of Saxony's Hereditary Dominions, and the Jealousies the other German Princes would have conceiv'd, had he usurp'd more Power than the Laws allow'd, took away from the Poles all suspicion that this Prince would ever attempt

A 4

to

The Preface.

to invade their Privileges, as they apprehended the Prince of Conti, and perhaps John III's Children would have done.

When I came first into this Nation, my chief Design was to converse with Physicians, and other Naturalists, to improve my Knowldg in the Practice of Physick, and in Natural History: But finding little here to satisfy my Curiosity in these Matters, that I might not lose my Labour in travelling in so remote a Country, I resolv'd to look into their Chronicles, to inform my self of the Origin of the Monarchy; of the Succession, and Remarkable Actions of all its Kings; of its Geography, and its Products; and to enquire into the Antient and Present State of that vast Kingdom. Which I have done with as much Care and Accuracy as I could well compass in so short a time.

People perhaps will admire how I could pretend to give an Account of so large and Antient a Kingdom, not having been in it a full Twelvemonth. I own this were no small presumption in me, had I undertaken to give a compleat History thereof; but as I only relate briefly either what I have gather'd from the best Polish Authors, learned from the most Intelligent Natives, or observ'd my self, I hope the Publick will have no ill Thoughts of me for this Attempt.

The first Writers of the Polish History, like most other Historians, were credulous and superstitious, and have fill'd their Writings with a great many Romantic and almost fabulous Stories, which I have omitted, tho I have inserted some, as the golden Tooth, the devouring Dragon, Popiel's being eaten by Rats, and some others; not with a design

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design to make the Publick believe them, or that I believ'd 'em my self, but only to shew how the Ignorance of some, and the unfair Relations of others, have impos'd upon the World in all Ages.

I knew something of the Constitution of Poland before I went thither, having formerly conversed with several Gentlemen of that Country at Paris, in Italy, and Germany; which inclined me in some measure to travel with some of them from thence into that Kingdom. Besides, I came out of Poland with the Electress of Bavaria, the King's Daughter, in Company with several Natives thereof, who attended her Highness from Warsaw to Brussels. In this long Journey I had likewise opportunity to inform my self further of the present State of that Country. So that I have not only collected this imperfect Account, which I have ventur'd to give of it, during the little time I resided at the King's Court, but likewise before I came thither, and since I left it.

I did not at first design this Historical Account should swell to so great a Bulk, nor that chiefly the Geographical Part should be so tediously long, but thought to reduce the whole to the narrow compass of one Volume; until Mr. S — considering the Inconveniency of too small an Epitome, enlarg'd the Geography of the Kingdom of Poland, and of the Great Dutchy of Lithuania, to make the Relation of them both more exact, and more satisfactory to such as are desirous to compare the Towns and Provinces with the Map.

THE

THE
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OF THE
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Containing the second and third Classes of the Kings of that Country, or the Succession and Remarkable Actions of the Families of Piastus and Jagello, from the Year 830, to the Year 1574.

Let. III. *To his Grace William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.*

Of the Succession and remarkable Actions of the four Classes of the Kings of Poland, consisting of mixt Families, from the Year 1574, to 1674.

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Let. V. To the Right Honourable Charles Lord
Townsend.

*Of the Extent and Products of Poland, toge-
ther with a Description of the chief Towns
and Provinces of that Kingdom.*

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Let. II. To his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Of the Senate of Poland, or House of Peers, consisting of Bishops, Palatins, Castellans, and the ten great Officers of the Crown; as likewise of the Starosta's and other Persons of Note.

Let. III. To the Right Honourable James Vernon, Esq; Principal Secretary of State.

Of the Diet or Parliament of Poland, and other Courts of Judicature.

Let. IV. To the Earl of Marlborough.

Of the Election and Coronation of a King of Poland, with the Interregnum.

Let. V. To the Lord Marquess of —————

Of the Power of the Gentry, and Slavery of the People in Poland; where the Genius, Character, and manner of living of the Poles are related.

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Of the state of the Army, Forts, and Military Affairs in Poland.

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Of the state of Learning, of Natural Know-
ledg, and particularly of the Practice of Phy-
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Giving an Account of the Duke of Curland's
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Let. XI. To the Honourable Mr. Bridges, eldest
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Let. XII. To

Explaining the Nature of curable and incurable
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ters and Pouders in the Practice of Surgery.

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A Catalogue of such Authors as have been consulted in both Volumes of this Book ; whereof some have been quoted, and others omitted on account of Consent in Opinion.

- P**omponius *Mela de Sarmatiâ.*
Commentariolus Hartmanni Schedii de Sarmatiâ.
Eneas Sylvius de Poloniâ, Lithuania, & Prussia, sive Borussiâ.
Martini Cromeri Polonia.
Alexandri Guagnini Rerum Polonicarum.
Sigismundi Liberi Baronis in Herberstein Descriptione Lithuaniae.
Jacobi Pritusii de Provinciis Polonicis.
Chronicon Poloniae Vincentii Kadlubki.
Matth. de Michovia Chronica Polonorum.
Polonici Regni tredecem Mutationes.
Johannes Duglossus Annales Polonorum.
Salomonis Neugebaueri Historia Polonica.
Johannes Herburtus à Fulstin Compendium Historiae Polonicae.
Flosculi Legum Polonicarum.
Stanislai Orichovii Annales.
Mariciani Matthiae Ladovii Constitut. Polon. Compendium.
Pastorii Florus Polonicus.
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Historia Reformationis Polonicae. Authore Stanislao Lubiensko Equite Polono.
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- Simonis Starovolscii Polonia.*
Relation Historique de Pologne. Par Mons.
Hauteville.
Hartknochii Respublica Polonorum.
Adam Bremenis Seculi IX. Scriptor, Historia Ecclesiastica.
Albini Chronicon.
Hornii Arca Noe.
Historia de Vitâ & Obitu Sigismundi Augusti.
Heidenstein de Rebus Polonicis ab excessu Sigismundi Augusti.
Dantiscanorum Clades à Johanne Lasicio Polono.
Bohuslaus Balbinus Historia Bohemiae.
Dubravii Historia Bohemiae.
Micraelii Chronica Pomeraniae.
Alberti Cranzii Polonicarum Rerum.
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Vladislai Poloniae & Sueciae Principis Vita.
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Guerre Civili di Polonia, di Alberto Vimina.
Description d'Ukraine, par Beauplan.
Guérres des Turcs avec la Pologne.
Histoire des Cosaques & leurs Guerres contre la Pologne.
La Politique des Polonois.
Bizardiere Histoire des Dietes.
Philippi Honorii de Interregno.
Grammatica seu Institutio Polonicae Linguæ.
Effata Regum Poloniae.
Singularia Polonica.

Books

*Books printed for Daniel Brown
and Abel Roper.*

I. **F**our Treatises of Physick and Chirurgery. 1. A Physico-Medical Essay concerning Alkaly and Acid. 2. Farther Considerations on the said Essay. 3. A new Light of Chirurgery. 4. The new Light of Chirurgery vindicated from many unjust Aspersions. By *J. Colebatch*, a Member of the College of Physicians.

2. —— His Treatise of the Gout.

3. —— His Doctrine of Acids in the Cure of Diseases farther asserted; in which is contained some things relating to the History of Blood, &c.

4. Nature and Qualification of Religion, in reference to Civil Society. Written by *Sam. Puffendorf*, Counsellor of State to the late King of Sweden. Translated from the Original.

The Present and Antient State of *Muscovy*, in which is inserted all things material to be known in relation to that vast Country; with several Sculptures, and a new Map.

T H E
 Antient and Present STATE
 O F
 P O L A N D.

P A R T I.
The Antient State.

L E T T E R I.

To the Right Honourable WILLIAM
 Lord Dartmouth.

*Of the Origin of the Kingdom of Poland ;
 with the Succession and Remarkable Actions
 of its first Dukes, from the Year 550,
 to 830.*

My LORD,

Having had the good Fortune, some Years since, to meet your Lordship at *Venice*, in my Travels from *France*, through *Italy* and *Germany* into *Poland*, I found, that not contented with a superficial and transitory Account of Places, your Genius

nious led you naturally to enquire not only into the Government, Laws, and Characters of the several Nations you passed through, but likewise to examine nicely into their Maxims of State, and their different Interests; and this, that by discovering the Excellency of some of their Constitutions, and Defects in others, you might, like a wise and thinking Patriot, admire the Perfections of our own Government, Goodness of our Laws, and Wisdom of our Senate, whereof you your self are so worthy a Member.

My Lord, You may remember, that after your Resolution to take Medicines, as well as my small Skill in prescribing them, had had the good Effect of curing your Lordship at *Venice* of that acute Disease which made me almost despair of your Recovery, I left you at *Padua* with the Earl of *Kildare* to gather Strength; and went thro' *Tyrol*, *Bavaria* and *Austria* down the *Danube*, to *Vienna*; where having staid for some time to see the Emperour's Court, I set forward, with some Noblemen of *Poland*, through *Moravia* and *Silesia* to *Cracow*, the Capital City of that Kingdom; from whence, in eight days, we arrived, with a numerous Attendance, at the King's Court, which always resides at *Warsaw*; where I was kindly receiv'd by the late King *John Sobieski*, who did me the Honour to intrust me with the Care of his decaying Health: and sometime afterwards his Majesty sent me with her Electoral Highness the Princess *Teresa*, his only Daughter, then married to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to take care likewise of her Health in her long Winter Journey

I. first Princes of Poland.

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ney from Warsaw to Brussels ; which gave me opportunity to come sooner out of that Kingdom, than I at first apprehended I cou'd.

Tho, my Lord, my chief business both in Poland and other Countries has been always to improve my self in what related peculiarly to the Practice of Physick, and to Natural Knowledg ; yet for my own Satisfaction and Curiosity, I was desirous to be informed further, both from the Natives themselves, and their Historians, of the true State and Origin of this vast Kingdom. I found that Poland has met with the same Fate with most other Countries, that is, to be little known from its Minority : For when this Monarchy was first founded by Lechus, there were no Learned Men to hand down to Posterity by their Writings the true State thereof from its Infancy ; but what small Account there is extant of it, was written some Ages after : Wherefore, not having besides been a twelve-month in that Kingdom, I cannot presume to give that satisfaction which perhaps your Lordship might otherwise expect from the discourse I lately had with you ; yet I can securely assert, that the following Relation of the Origin of that Country is drawn out of its most authentick Historians.

POLAND, by the Romans call'd * *Sar-Origin of maria Europea*, came to be a distinct Nation, and to be govern'd by Elective Princes, much about the Middle of the Sixth Century, some-

B 2

time

* Pomp. Mela lib. I. de situ Crois, cap. 3. & lib. III. cap. 4.

time after that the *Goths* and *Vandals* had ravag'd the South parts of *Europe*, and abandon'd their own bleak Northern Habitations to establish themselves in warmer Regions, *Italy*, *France*, *Spain* and *Africk*, which gave occasion to the * *Sclavonians*, as *Sabellicus*, *Thuanus*, and other Authors have it, to quit the *Cimmerian Bosporus* or Straits of *Caffa*, Great *Sarmatia*, and Great *Russia*, or *Moscovy*, to inhabit those desolate Countries. Afterwards, this People, dividing themselves into two considerable Bodies, one pass'd the *Danube*, and settled in *Dalmatia*, *Istria*, *Bosnia*, *Carynthia*, *Bulgaria*, as far as *Greece*, and in some part of † *Germany*; while the other, under the Conduct of three Brothers, *Lechus*, *Cechus* and *Russus*, turn'd towards the North to possess themselves of those Provinces which the *Goths* and *Vandals* had forsaken.

These Brothers || are said to have built *Bremen* in *Germany*, so naming it from a *Sclavonian* Word, signifying a *Burden*, because they had there, as one may say, laid down their Burden, and were in great measure freed from their former Miseries. These Princes likewise divided their Followers into three Parties, whereof one commanded by *Cechus*, settled in that Kingdom which lies between *Poland* and *Germany*, now call'd *Bohemia*; the other, headed by *Lechus*, fix'd in the lower part of Great *Sarmatia*, a Flat and Champain Country; whence the Natives have since call'd it

* Albinus tit. 6. pag. 70, &c.

† Adam. Bremensis seculi 9. scriptor, in lib. I. Hist. Ecclesiast. cap. 10, &c.

|| Guagnini Rerum Polon. p. 50.

first Princes of Poland.

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it *Polska*, from the *Sclavonian* word *Pole*, which whence so either signifies *Plainness*, or *Hunting*; and the call'd, and *Germans*, *Poland*, or *Even-Ground*. * *Hart-knoch* is of what by Opinion that *Poland* was an anti-*the Inhabitants*.

ent Name of *Sarmatia* in the time of *Ptolomey*, before the *Poles* inhabited this Champain Country, which it might have taken from the *Bulani* or *Bolani*, that are said to have settled near the *Vistula*, and to have come from *Sarmatia*. The third Brother † *Russus* establish'd himself in that Province of *Poland*, which is now call'd from his Name *Russia*.

Not only the Testimony of Authentick *Writers*, but also our own Reason will convince us, that all these Nations have originally been the same; which may appear by their Languages, being but as so many Dialects of one Mother-Tongue, the *Sclavonian*; which is now spoke in more Countries than any Language of *Europe*.

*They are
of the
same origin
descended
from the
Russ. desc.
from Japan.
as*

Here *Lechus* had no great need of Force *Founded by Lechus.* to establish himself; he met with but little resistance, all this Country having been left desolate for some time before by the *Vandals*: Only || *Regulus*, a *German* Prince, is said to have oppos'd him at first, and to have challeng'd him, but was soon vanquish'd by him in a Duel; whereby he became Master of *Pomerania*, which was then *Regulus* his Country.

In these days there were no Cities in *Poland*, no Money was yet known, nor any Laws writ, such as they had being only pro-noun'd *What Law* *

B 3

* Lib. I. cap. 2. pag. 21.

† Hornii Arca-Noæ, & Pet. Lucari in Annal. Ragusinis.

|| Guagnini Rerum Polon. p. 51.

nounc'd by their Princes Mouths, and handed down by Tradition to the People.
 * Princes were then rather Fathers of Families, than Lords and Masters; and their Revenue consisted only in a moderate Imposition on their Subjects Labour.

*The first
City.*

Lechus, my Lord, settled in that great Province which joins the State of *Brandenburg*, since call'd *Posnania*, where he built the first City, naming it † *Gnesna*, from the *Sclavonian* word *Gniazdo*, which in that Language signifies a *Nest*; and this because, that where it was building, a Tree was cut down which had an Eagle's Nest on the Top of it: which *Lechus* taking for a good Omen, not only call'd his City *Gnesna*, and made it the Metropolis of his Kingdom; but also order'd, that the Arms of *Poland* should for ever after be a Spread-Eagle, which has so continu'd even down to this day. He likewise built *Second City*. another City in a Wood, eight Miles from the former, which he nam'd *Posnania* (by the present Inhabitants call'd *Posnan*) signifying in the *Polish Tongue* *Knowldg*, because he there met and knew his Brother *Cechus*, Prince of *Bohemia*, after above twenty years absence. This City gave occasion for naming the Province *Posnania*.

In Memory of *Lechus* to this day, the *Poles* stile their Country in their Poems *Lechia*: and Mr. *Mountague North*, who liv'd for sometime at *Constantinople*, has lately told me, that the *Turks* call a *Polander*, in their Language,

Lech,

* *Herburt. de Fulstin. Senat. Polon. in Chronico p. 2.*

† *id. ib'd.*

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Lech, making the *Poles* likewise derive their Name from their Founder.

Tho, *my Lord*, this *Lechus* brought that People under a kind of Monarchical Government, yet neither he, nor any of his Successors could ever so far prevail upon them as to make the Succession Hereditary; they having continued Elective for above Eleven hundred years; always reserving a full Power and Authority to themselves, of choosing whom they pleas'd for their King. Nevertheless, it is to be observ'd, that they have still hitherto elected one of the Royal Family, where the deceas'd King had any Issue left, except in this present Election, which is like to go otherwise. I find by their Chronicles, that not so much as a Daughter has been excluded when there has been no Son: However, they always thought fit to acquaint 'em at the time of their Election, that they were not to attribute their Accession to the Throne Policy of to any *Poland*. Right contracted from their Parents, but were altogether oblig'd to the Senate and Gentry for putting that Scepter into their hands. Hereby they intimated how much their Kings were indebted to 'em, and what Necessity they lay under to behave themselves well towards a People that were pleas'd to raise 'em to a Supreme Dignity, which they had no better Claim to than the meanest Gentleman in the Kingdom. They acquainted them likewise, that they thought themselves no longer oblig'd to pay them Obedience, than that they kept to their Oaths: And moreover, they always reserv'd to themselves a Right of deposing them whenever they violated their Laws.

B 4

This

This Maxim has hitherto prov'd very beneficial to the *Poles* for enlarging their Country, and maintaining their Privileges ; and might well have extended their Dominions beyond those of any State in *Europe*, had their other Constitutions been as well grounded, or as exactly observed : For tho' the *Poles* have been constantly molested by their Neighbours, the *Suedes*, *Moscovites*, *Tartars*, *Turks*, *Hungarians*, and *Germans*, and their Kingdom been several times reduc'd to Extremities, burnt and plunder'd by frequent Incursions, put into Convulsions and Desolations, and thousands of their People been carry'd away into Captivity ; yet by the prudent Conduct and Courage of their Kings, through a desire of gaining the Affection of their Subjects by serving their Country zealously, to the end their Fame and Merits might raise their Children to the Throne after their deaths, the *Poles* have not only always oppos'd, but likewise repuls'd the exorbitant Force of their Enemies : They have also by degrees enlarg'd their Country by vast Conquests, and render'd it several times the most formidable of any Kingdom in *Europe* : They have likewise never submitted to any Foreign Power, no not even to the *Romans* by force : They have also hitherto inviolably maintain'd their Liberties, Properties and peculiar manner of Government, against all the Attempts, both of their Enemies abroad, or the Cabals form'd either by themselves or their Kings at home : and I believe I may say to their great Commendation, that they are the only Nation in the World who have kept the longest Succession
Policy of its Kings.

I.

first Princes of Poland.

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of Kings without subjecting themselves either to a *Despotic* or Hereditary Monarchy; their Princes being now, as most are thought to have been at first, wholly elected by the People.

Tho, *My Lord*, I have said the *Poles* have never excluded their Kings Children, yet must it be understood that their Crown has not always been in the same Family, by reason that from time to time the Royal Line has fail'd; and therefore they have consequently been oblig'd to elect Princes out of other Families: but still I may very well affirm, that there has never been any Stranger chosen, except in the present Election, where the preceding King had any Issue surviving.

The Princes and Princesses of this Kingdom Number of
Princes. have in all been fifty, two whereof were Women, as *Venda*, and *Hedwigis*, both having had the Government for some time; and the other forty eight were Men. * At first these Princes were only stil'd *Duces*, Dukes or Generals of *Poland*; as if their Office in those times had been no other than to head Armies: for 'tis to be observ'd that to *Boleflaus Chrobry* they were not so much as crown'd. This Title continu'd from the Year 550, to the Year 1005. when the Emperour *Otho III.* created *Boleflaus I.* the Sixteenth Duke of *Poland*, The First
King. King, being the second Christian Prince that had govern'd that Country, all before him and *Mieczlaus I.* his Father having been Pagans; as were likewise the *Poles* themselves till the tenth Century, when this *Mieczlaus* the

* *Hartknoch Respub. Polon.* p. 22.

the fifteenth Duke of *Poland* turn'd Christian in the Year 964, in Pope *John* the XIIIth's time; by which means his Son *Boleslaus* came to have the Title of King.

All the Princes of *Poland* may be divided into four *Classes*, whereof the first and last are of different Families; the second and third of but one, in which the Crown passes from the Father to the Daughter. The first *Class* reign'd from the Year 550, to the Year 830; The second from 830, to 1382; The third from 1382, to 1574; and the last from thence down to our Time.

I shall now proceed to give your Lordship some short Account of the Succession and most Remarkable Actions of the first *Class* of the Dukes of *Poland*, from the Year 550, to the Year 830.

Lechus.
550.

*Gnesna
and Pos-
nan built.*

LECHUS * Son of *Annon*, first Duke of *Poland*, as I said before, founded this Nation: He built the first City there, naming it *Gnesna*, now the Primate's See; as likewise the City of *Posnan*, Capital of *Posnania*. 'Tis uncertain how many govern'd before his Race came to be extinct, and there is great Contest among the *Polish* Historians about his Successor: but some affirm that he order'd by his last Will (like *Alexander the Great*) that they should elect the most worthy Person among them.

Vismirus. *VISMIRUS* his † Nephew was thereupon chosen, who is reported to have extended his Domini-

* Kadlubkon in Praefat. p. 8.

† Guagnini Rerum Polon. p. 52.

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Dominions even to the very Borders of Denmark, and to have built a very great Ship which was an exceeding Terror to the Danes. He is also said to have given that Nation a great Overthrow by Sea, and to have pursued his Victory into the very Bowels of that Kingdom, where he subdued many Provinces, and built several Cities, whereof one was *Wismar*, ^{His Con-} _{quests.} which retains his Name to this day. In one Battel this *Wismirus* is said to have taken the Danish King Prisoner, and to have carried him into Poland; whence afterwards being releas'd, and conspiring together with the Swedes and Holsatians, he made an Incursion into Poland with a numerous Army, but was soon met and vanquish'd again by *Wismir*, who thereupon push'd on his Victory so far as to reduce the greatest part of Denmark, which he then united to Poland. In opposition to this Story Monsieur Pauli, Minister here from Denmark, has assured me that the Poles never made any Conquest in that Country, which may give some Exception to the truth of this King's Reign: tho' it may very well be suppos'd that several Kings reign'd during the space of 150 Years, there being so much time between the beginning of *Lechus* his Reign and the Election of *Cracus*. However, to gratify the Curiosity of the Publick, I hope I have not done amiss to insert it, since I withal quote my Author. After many glorious Actions, having greatly augmented his Dominions, this *Wismir* died ^{His Death.} without Issue.

Vapovius says that *Lechus* his Posterity reign'd all that space of time between him and *Cracus*, being 150 Years: yet having con-

consulted all their Historians, I can find no manner of Account given of their Reign, nor of the Government of *Poland* in all that space of time.

Lechus his Issue being extinct, 'tis certain the People elected twelve *Woievods* (in the Polish Language *Captains of War*) to govern 'em, who divided that Country into twelve parts: for the *Poles* sticking close to their Liberty, would then by no means put the Government into one Man's hands. But soon after these *Palatins* disagreeing among themselves, the People chose one

Cracus.
700.

*Cracow
built.*

CRACUS for their Head, a very Rich and Popular Person, reported to have been of the Race of the *Gracchi* at *Rome*, who were banish'd into this Country by King *Ancus*. Who this *Cracus* was all Historians do not agree: The Polish Writers say he was one of the twelve *Woievods*; but the * *Bohemians* affirm he was a Prince of their Country. He gain'd extremely upon the good Will of his Subjects, for he soon appeas'd the impending Storms of a Civil War, built a City on the River *Vistula*, calling it after his own Name *Cracow*, and transfer'd his Residence from *Gnesna* thither; which is the reason that this City has ever since been the Metropolis of *Poland*, in which all the Kings by the Constitution are to be crown'd, tho they are to live at *Warfaw*.

+ There goes a frivolous Story of a monstrous Dragon that rag'd in those days near this City, who with his poisonous Breath kill'd all that

* *Vide Bohyl. Balbinum, lib. i. Hist. Bohem. cap. 10. p. 82, &c.* + *Guagnini Rerum Polon. p. 55.*

that came near him, and likewise sometimes fally'd abroad to the Destruction of thousands; to prevent which they were wont to throw him every day three Oxen, which at length almost causing a Famine, Duke *Cracus* made use of a Stratagem to destroy him, which was this: He order'd an Ox's Hide to be stuff'd full of Sulphur, Nitre, Pitch, and the like, and to be cast to the Monster, who taking it for no other than his daily Offering, greedily devour'd it, but quickly found himself enflam'd with so great a Drought, that he soon after burst with drinking in the River *Vistula*.

After this Duke's Death he was buried, *His Death.* by his own Orders, on a little Hill in sight of the Town, and this to put the Citizens in mind of their Founder. He left three Children, *His Issue.* *Cracus*, *Lechus*, and *Venda*, whereof

L E C H U S II. to obtain the Principality mur- **Lechus II.** der'd his elder Brother *Cracus* in a Wood; which being soon detected, he was banish'd *His Banish-
ment and
Death.* the Country, and died in Exile.

V E N D A a Virgin (which shews the Affection on the Poles have always had for the Royal Family) succeeded him. She was a very beautiful Princess, and amongst several others was courted by one * *Ritiger* a German Prince, who not proving much in her Favour, came with an Army to force her to marry him, but was bravely oppos'd and vanquish'd by her, as the Polish Historians will have it; tho' the German affirm the contrary, and say she drown'd her self upon his pursuing her close, *Her Death.* which

† *Micralius lib. 2. Chron. Pomeran. num. 22. p. 161.*

which the others pretend was occasion'd by her hearing *Ritiger* was a handsome Man, and had kill'd himself in a rage.

With this Princefs *Cracus* his Family being extinct, the *Poles* chose a second time twelve *Woievods*, who falling out as before among themselves, and the *Hungarians* and *Moravians* invading their Country, they thought fit to elect one *Premislus* a Goldsmith for their Duke, afterwards call'd

Lescus I.

750.

*How he
came to be
elected by*

A Stratagem.

Lescus I. The reason of whose being chosen was a Stratagem he had contriv'd, that sav'd the *Poles* when they were in Distress. The manner of which was as follows: They being in the Field against the *Hungarians* and *Moravians*, and finding themselves much inferior in number to their Enemies, this Goldsmith contriv'd a way to make 'em seem more numerous, and at the same time to gain 'em a compleat Victory; to effect which he got a certain number of Helmets made of the Bark of Trees, which he dawb'd over with Quicksilver and Gall, and by Night hung 'em in order of an Army on small Boughs at the side of a Wood, which the Enemy next Morning perceiving, by Reflection of the Sun upon 'em, believing it to be the *Polish* Army, march'd directly towards 'em, when the *Poles* who were behind the Trees removing the Helmets, the Enemy thought they had retreated for fear; whereupon hotly pursuing 'em into the very heart of the Wood, the *Poles*, who lay in Ambush, surrounded and cut 'em all to pieces.

He govern'd the *Poles* in Peace and Quietness for a good while, none during his Reign daring

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ring to molest that Country. How long he *His Reign and Death uncertain.* reign'd, and where, and of what Distemper he died, is uncertain.

This Duke leaving no Issue, a Horse-race *Election by Horse-race.* was instituted, wherein the *Victor* was to succeed in the Government. Hereupon a Stone Pillar was rais'd before *Cracow*, on which were laid the Crown, Scepter, Globe and other *Regalia*, and at the same time a Herald proclaim'd the Throne to him that got first from the River *Pradnic* to the Goal. Upon which several Candidates appearing, one *Lescus* thinking himself wiser than the rest, laid Iron Spikes in the Road where the Race was to be run, by which the others Horses being *A Stratagem de-feated.* lam'd, he came first to the Pillar: but this *gem de-fated.* Fraud being soon detected, instead of being chosen, he was torn to pieces on the spot, and

L E S C U S II. a poor Country Fellow, whom **Lescus II.** the *Poles* look'd upon to be destin'd for their Prince, was elected in the Year 776, who while the others Horses were hamper'd by the way, running the Race on foot for want of a Horse, tho' rather to shew his Swiftness than out of any thoughts of the Crown, got next the Impostor to the Goal.

This Duke in Commemoration of his former Condition would once a Year solemnly lay by his Robes, and put on his Country Clothes, which he preserv'd whilst he liv'd for that purpose, and which induc'd all the Courtiers to be as meanly clothed at the same time. They write that he was kill'd in the *His Death.* Wars against *Charles the Great.*

L E S C U S

Lescus III. **L E S C U S III.** his Son succeeded him, being chosen in the Year 804. He soon forc'd the aforesaid Emperor to a Peace, but when he died I find no mention made. He is said to have had above twenty natural Sons.

Popiel I. **P O P I E L** his Son succeeded him in the Year 810. This Prince had none of the good Qualities either of his Father or Grandfather, his greatest care being to make much of himself without any regard to the Publick. He thought *Cracow* too much expos'd to the Incursions of the *Hungarians* and *Russians*, and therefore, for security of his Person, withdrew into the Heart of the Country, first to *Gnesna*, and afterwards to *Cruswitz*, where he soon after died suddenly. * His common Execration was wont to be that he might be devour'd by Rats, which tho it happened not to him, yet his Son *Popiel* perish'd by that Fate.

Popiel II. **P O P I E L II.** Son to the former, was elected next in the Year 815, and reign'd to 830, who being a loose and profligate Prince, was more universally hated than his Father; which his Wife perceiving, as likewise that his Father's Brothers were more belov'd, contriv'd a way to poison them, thereby the better to secure the Succession to her Children. Hereupon, by her Stratagem, *Popiel* feigns a dangerous Sicknes, and invites his Uncles to visit him; which they speedily obeying, he caus'd 'em to come to his Bed-side, where taking 'em by the Hands, as if just going to leave the

A cursed Stratagem.

* *Herburt, de Fulstin.* p. 11.

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the World, he recommends to 'em a Cup to drink, which they, little suspecting any Poison, courteously accepted, and drank off; when taking leave of their Nephew, a little while after they fell into excessive Pains, and soon died. Upon which this barbarous Duke, by the instigation of his Wife, gave out that it was a Judgment from the Gods upon 'em for the treacherous Designs they had form'd against him and his Children; and therefore ordered their Bodies to lie unburied for a considerable time, the better to take away all suspicion of his Crime. Hereupon no body ever so much as suspected either *Popiel* or his Wife of their Deaths, till at length Divine Justice discover'd, and punish'd the Offenders after an extraordinary manner: For all the Chronicles, Histories, and general Traditions of *Poland* agree, that out of these dead Bodies came a vast number of huge Rats, *Judgments* which guided by an unknown Intelligence, *upon Popiel*, followed *Popiel*, his Wife and Children where-*el by Rats.* ever they went; neither Rivers, nor strong Walls, close Rooms, nor their very Guards (as they say) were able to prevent these Animals from crawling about 'em, and continually feeding on their Bodies both night and day: They first devour'd the Sons, afterwards the Wife, and lastly *Popiel* himself, tho' he retir'd for safety to an Island in the River *Vistula*. 'Tis said the Water-men were afraid that they should gnaw through their Boat, and sink 'em before they reach'd the Island; for they always pursu'd through Fire, or whatever else was oppos'd to 'em with a great deal of Noise and Fierceness.

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This

This doubtless your Lordship will think fabulous; yet since all their Historians unanimously agree in it, I thought my self oblig'd to relate it as they do. 'Tis certain the *Poles* would never elect any of *Popiel's* Nephews, or any other of his Relations, for the Aversion they had conceiv'd to his Name after this enormous Crime; so that he was the last of his Family that reign'd, and likewise the last of the first Class of the Dukes of *Poland*.

After the Death of *Popiel*, the *Poles* elected one *Piastus*, a Wheelright, nothing related either to him, or any of his Predecessors. His Family reign'd successively, without interruption, for about 800 Years, of which it would be too tedious to trouble your Lordship with a Relation, and therefore I will conclude with giving you only this imperfect Account of the first Princes of *Poland*, and with subscribing my self,

My L O R D,

Your Lordship's most obedient
Humble Servant,

B. C.

LETTER

LETTER II.

To the Right Honourable LAURENCE Earl of Rochester, Ambassador from his Majesty Charles II. into Poland.

Containing the second and third Classes of the Kings of that Country, or the Succession and remarkable Actions of the Families of Piaстus and Jagello, from the Year 830, to the Year 1574.

My LORD;

THE great Character I found your Lordship had left behind you in Poland, to the Honour of the English Nation, makes me as well admire your prudent Conduct, and circumspect Behaviour at that Court, as the happy Choice so great a Prince made of you, to represent his Royal Person there: for tho' this Western part of Europe will hardly allow the Poles the same proportion of Sense and Judgment with most other Nations, yet Politicians readily own that there is more Art and Policy requir'd in an Ambassador to manage his Master's Credit and Advantage with the turbulent Spirit of the Senate of Poland, than with any other Court whatever govern'd by well regulated Methods, and refin'd Maxims.

This, my Lord, the vigilant Court of *France* and wise Republick of *Venice* have long experienc'd, and therefore of late, have sent into that Kingdom none but their most accomplish'd Statesmen.

The Esteem the Court of *Poland* profess'd for your Lordship's Memory was fresh enough in my time to convince me, that you were thoroughly acquainted with the Genius and Constitution of that Nation; Two things Publick Ministers ought chiefly to be vers'd in, and which are the Rules they generally go by in their Ministry, to compafs more effectually their Designs. It would therefore, my Lord, appear vain in me to presume to tell you any thing New as to the present State of that Kingdom, since, by conversing with your Lordship, I have learn'd some Particulars of that Country I knew nothing of before. The Subject I thought most agreeable for your Entertainment, was a short Account of the Renowned Families of *Piastus* and *Fagello*, who reign'd about eight hundred Years, and whose remarkable Actions were doubtless out of the Memory of those *Grandees* you convers'd with, being only recorded in voluminous Annals, which, probably, Publick and more Important Affairs might not allow your Lordship leisure to peruse.

The Kingdom of *Poland* beginning to make some considerable Figure in the World about the * ninth Century, and having imbraced the Christian Religion in the tenth, foreign Nations, particularly its Neighbours, began to look

* Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 38.

look more nicely into it, and to embody its History with their own; so that from thence forward I can promise your Lordship a more certain Account of this Country than hitherto I have given from the sixth Century to that time.

After the Death of the inhuman *Popiel*, the last of the first Class of the Princes of *Poland*, his Cousin *Germans*, whose Father he had poison'd, aspiring to the Crown, were unanimously rejected by the *Roles*, either because they were thought unqualified or undeserving, or by reason of *Popiel's* Crimes, which had entail'd a kind of Odium both on them, and all his Posterity. Whereupon a General Assembly or *Diet* was call'd at *Cruswitz*, a small Town in Lower *Poland*; but not being able to agree, their Session was dissolv'd. A little while after another was conven'd in the same place, which being resolv'd to pitch upon some body to prevent farther Disorders, elected one

PIASTUS a Wheelright, Son to *Coffisco* a Citizen of *Cruswitz*, in gratitude for having supply'd their want of Provisions after the following manner.

PIASTUS.
830.

* PIASTUS having provided a small Collation *Cause of his Election.* for the naming of a Child, born about the time of that Convention, happen'd to be visited by two Pilgrims, *Paul* and *John*, whom they report to have been afterwards Martyrs at *Rome*. These Mendicants being repuls'd

at
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* Guagnini Rerum Polon. p. 64. Herburt. de Fulstin. lib. 1. p. 13. & Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 68, &c.

at the Hall of Election, were notwithstanding kindly receiv'd by him, whereupon to return his Civility, they named his Child *Ziemovitus*, and departed. Afterwards, by the great Concourse of Electors, Provisions growing scarce at *Cruswitz*, and many applying themselves to *Piastus* for Relief, he furnish'd them all *gratis*, (but that not without being thought a Miracle, for 'twas believ'd the Blessing of those good Men remain'd upon him) and extended his Bounty much beyond his suppos'd Ability, which made 'em look upon him as a Man sent from the Gods to govern 'em, and therefore unanimously chose him for their Prince.

His Ver-
tues.

This good Man, having thus obtain'd the Principality, did not yet change his Life with his Condition; but his Power being encreas'd, continued his Bounty comparatively. In his Reign there arose many intestine Disorders, all which he soon quieted rather by his Clemency than Severity. So being belov'd by good Men, and respected by bad; and having remov'd his Court from *Cruswitz*, which he abominated for having been the Scene of *Popiel's* wicked Life, to *Gnesna*, he died in the 120th Year of his Age.

His Death.

His Family reign'd above 600 Years in *Poland*, nay, a Branch of 'em were * Princes of *Silesia* a long while after, to the Year 1675, when *George William*, the last of that House, dying without Issue, the Dukedoms of *Lignitz* and *Brieg* in *Silesia* fell to the Emperor. In memory of this *Piastus*, when any Native ever after obtain'd the Crown of *Poland*,

* Hartknock. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 74.

Poland, they call'd him a *Piaſto*. He was succeeded by his Son

ZIEMOVITUS by his Wife *Repicha*, a Ziemovi-
brave and warlike Prince. This Duke had tus. 861.
considerable Advantages by having the Admi-
nistration of the Government long before his
Father's Death, who for some time was super-
annuated. He obtain'd great Conquests over
the *Hungarians*, *Moravians*, and *Germans*, and
was the * first that brought the *Polish* Army
to a Discipline, by instituting Generals, Colo-
nels, Captains, and other Subaltern Officers
among them. He regain'd what the *Popiels*
lost, and besides, considerably enlarrg'd his
Dominions by new Conquests.

He was a Person of a boundless Resolution, His Cha-
ſeem'd destin'd for War † (being able to un- racter.
dergo the greatest Fatigues) and consequently
was exceedingly admir'd and belov'd by his
Subjects. He dy'd at *Gnesna*, was buried His Death.
there, and was succeeded by his Son

LESCUS IV. who being elected young, was Lescus IV.
under the Care of Governours for some time. 892.
He was of a quiet and peaceable Disposition,
enclin'd rather to Peace than War, and con-
tent to preserve what his Father had left
him, without ever aiming to enlarge his Do-
minions. He dy'd in the Year 913, and was His Death.
ſucceeded by his Son

ZIEMOVISTUS, who reigned 51 Years. Ziemovis-
This Prince was much of the same Temper tus. 913.
C 4 with His Cha-
racter.

* Heribert. de Fulstin. lib. 1. p. 15.

† Florus Polon. cap. 12. p. 22.

with his Father, there having been no Wars in his time. He had but one Son *Mieciſlaus I.* who being born blind, was miraculously restor'd to his sight about the Age of seven Years, when he was about to have his Head shaven according to the Pagan Custom; which gave occasion to the *Magi* of that Kingdom, to prognosticate that he should be the Light of *Poland*, which, not long after his Election, *His Death.* came to pass. *Ziemowitius* dy'd, and was buried at *Gnesna*, and his Son

Mieciſlaus I. came to the Crown next.
Iaus I. He had seven Wives at a time, yet could have
^{964.} no Children by them, which opened a way
How the for the Christian Faith to enter *Poland*; for
Poles be- there being then several Christians wandring
came Chris- up and down that Country to convert those
tians. Pagans, they came to this Duke, and told
 him he could never have any Issue till he had turn'd Christian; which *Mieciſlaus* hearkning to, immediately put away all his Wives, and
*His Chris- married *Dambrawca* Daughter to *Boleſlaus**
tian Wife. Duke of *Bohemia*, on condition to turn Christian and be baptized. Whereupon Pope *John XIII.* sent Cardinal *Aegidius* with a great number of Priests into *Poland*, to preach the Gospel there, which before had been altogether unknown in that Country.

This Duke erected the Arch-bishopricks of *Gnesna* and *Cracom*, with several Bishopricks. In the mean while *Mieciſlaus* had a Son call'd *Boleſlaus*, which mightily augmented his Zeal to oblige his Subjects to be converted: * for

† he

* Cromerus lib. 3. p. 43. Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 70. Herbut. de Fulstin. lib. 2. p. 19.

he caused a Law to be made, that while any part of the Gospel was reading at Mass, every Man should half draw his Scimiter, to testify their forwardnes to defend that Faith.

This Duke had Wars with *Vlodimirus His Wars.* Duke of *Russia*, to whom he lost *Premisla* and other Towns. He sent *Lambert Arch-bishop of Cracow to Rome*, to obtain leave of Pope *Benedict VII.* for the Princes of *Poland* to be stil'd *Kings*, but was refus'd, this Pontiff not being yet dispos'd to grant that Favour. He buried *Danbrawca*, and afterwards married *Judith Daughter of Jesse Prince of Hungary*, and was succeeded by his Son

BOLESLAUS CHROBRY, a virtuous *Boleslaus Prince*, who was elected in the Year 999. and *Chrobray.* * after some Years reign by Consent of the *999.* Pope, was dignified with the Title of King by *Created the Emperor Otho III.* who also remitted the *first King 1005.* Pretensions his Predecessors had to *Poland* as being Emperors of the *Romans*, and this in consideration of a kind Entertainment made him by *Boleslaus* in his Pilgrimage, on account of his Health, to the Tomb of St. *Adalbert Bishop of Prague*, who was martyr'd by some Pagans to whom he offer'd to preach the Christian Faith. Of these Barbarians *Boleslaus* bought his Body, and caus'd it to be buried at *Gnesna*, whither great numbers from all parts came to pay their Devotion at his Shrine.

The Emperor *Otho* also at the same time married his Niece *Rixa* to *Boleslaus* his young Son

* *Dubravius lib. 6. Hist. Bohem. p. 49. & Albert. Cranzius lib. 2. cap. 36. Kadlubkon. lib. 2. Chron. Epist. xi. p. 130.*

Son *Mieczislaus*, who succeeded his Father in the Kingdom. To confirm his being crown'd King by *Otho* the Emperor, it would not be amiss to recite part of an old Epitaph written upon him;

*Ob famam bonam tibi contulit Otto Coronam,
Propter Luctamen sit tibi salus. Amen.*

* This King was surnamed *Chrobry* (signifying in Polish *Acute*) from the Quickness and Excellency of his Parts. *Boleslaus* made *Bohemia*, *Moravia* and *Prussia* tributary to *Poland*. He also declar'd War against the *Saxons*, who made Incursions into *Pomerania*, which was then govern'd by *Lescus III's* Family. He likewise instituted twelve Senators to assist him in the Government. This King's Death was so sincerely regretted, that for a Year's time there was no Mirth nor Splendor in *Poland*. † This Prince was of an undaunted Spirit, tho withal modest, courteous and endearing. Both *Boleslaus* and his Father lie buried in the middle of the Cathedral Church of *Posnan*, whose Tombs I have there seen.
His Son

Mieczislaus II. being about 35 Years old was elected next, being crown'd by *Hypolitus* Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*. He degenerated in all respects from his Father, and lost most of those Conquests which he had added to the Crown. To him the *Bohemians* and *Mora-*

* *Herburt. de Fulstin.* lib. 2. p. 22.

† *Hartknoch.* lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 71.

Moravians refus'd to pay Tribute; yet he subdued Pomerania, which belong'd of right to the Polish Crown. He was a Person very tardy and stupid, and chose rather to be guided by his Queen and Companions than his Council, which made him soon slighted and despis'd both by his Friends and Enemies: Yet he reign'd almost nine Years, and liv'd forty four. 'Tis said he died mad, and left but one Son,

CASIMIR I. who being elected young, his Mother Rixa officiated the Regency during his Minority. This King was not chosen without much difficulty, for many of the Electors, fearing he might follow his Father's steps, vigorously oppos'd him at first: Also the Poles were dissatisfied with his Mother's Administration for several Reasons, among which one was, her robbing the Treasury, and afterwards flying with her Son to her Brother Cæsar in Saxony.

This young Prince being sent afterwards by his Mother to study at Paris, became a Benedictin Monk at the Abby of Cluny in France. In the mean time the Poles, having no body to preside in their Government, had great Dissensions among them; and therefore earnestly entreated the Pope to dispense with Casimir's Vow, that he might return to his Throne, which they at length obtain'd upon * Agreement, that for each Head, except those of the Nobility and Clergy, they would contribute yearly a farthing to maintain a Lamp perpetually

^{*} Harrknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 71.

Casimir
recall'd.

*His Mar-
riage.*

tually burning in St. Peter's Church at *Rome*; and moreover, for ever after cause their Heads to be shav'd about their Ears like Monks, (which is practis'd to this day) as likewise stand in a white Surplice while Mass was officiating on all Holidays: upon these Conditions they had their King again; but when he was crown'd I could never learn.

He enter'd into an Alliance with *Jaroslaus* Duke of *Russia*, Son to *Vlodomirus*, and marry'd his Sister *Mary* afterwards, call'd *Dobrogneva*, whose Mother was the Princess *Ann*, Sister to *Basil* and *Constantine*, Emperours of *Constantinople*.

His Wars. He conquer'd the Province of *Masovia*, where now lies *Warsaw*, and defeated the Army of *Maslaus*, then Duke of that Country; who retiring among the neighbouring Barbarians, not long after return'd with greater Force, and ravag'd *Masovia* all along to the *Vistula*, but was soon met and overthrown a second time by *Casimir*; when flying to his Friends, as he thought, that had assist'd him, they took, flea'd, and fastned him to an exceeding high Crofs, saying, * That it was but just that he should be exalted whose Ambition was so boundless. Afterwards *Casimir* being mindful of the Benefits he formerly received in the Abby of *Cluny*, sent thither great Presents and Offerings.

His Death At length this good King having settled his Kingdom in its former Tranquillity, dy'd, and left three Sons, *Boleslaus*, *Vladislaus*, and *Mieciuslaus*,

* *Herburt. de Fulstin. lib. 3. p. 34.*

ciflaus, and one Daughter *Suentochna*. He was
bury'd at *Posnan* in the Year 1058.

BOLESLAUS II. his Son, furnam'd the
Bold, succeeded him, who reign'd 23 Years.

Boles-
laus II.
1059.
His Wars.

In the beginning of his Reign he had Wars
with the *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, *Russians* and
Prussians, all caus'd by the protecting of three
Exiles. He vigorously maintain'd the Cause
of *Bela Prince of Hungary*, who was then mar-
ry'd to his Aunt, and banish'd by King *An-
drew*. Whereupon he dethron'd *Andrew*, and
crown'd *Bela King of Hungary*, notwithstanding
the considerable Succours sent to *Andrew*
out of *Germany* and *Bohemia*. Afterwards, re-
turning into *Poland*, he marry'd *Visestlava*, His Mar-
Daughter and Heires of the Duke of *Russia*, by *riage*.
whom he had that Dukedom for a Portion.

* Towards the latter end of his Reign he
became very dissolute and lewd; oppress'd the
People with extraordinary and insupportable
Taxes; took away publickly Gentlemens
Ladies to satisfy his Lust; could not endure
any that took notice of his Irregularities;
punish'd such as complain'd of his Tyrannical *His Vices.*
Government, and at length kill'd *Stanislaus*
Szczepanovius Bishop of *Cracow*, for refusing
him the Sacrament of the Altar; the manner
of which was thus: *Boleslaus* continuing in
his enormous Crimes and Extravagancies, this
good Man earnestly entreated him to amend
his Life; but perceiving his Obstinacy, one
day he refus'd him the Communion: Which
this Prince being highly offend'd at, watch'd
an

* Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 73.

an opportunity to revenge ; and a little while after, as the Bishop was officiating at Mass, he gave him such a blow with his Sabre, that he made his Brains fly against the Wall ; and afterwards his Guards entring, cut the good Bishop to pieces. Hereupon he was soon pursu'd with *Vatican Thunder*, and consequently render'd odious to his Subjects : Wherefore fearing some Conspiracy might be rais'd against him, he left his Kingdom, and retir'd with his Son *Mieczlaus*, which he had by his Queen *Viseflava*, to *Ladislaus* King of Hungary, where 'tis reported, that out of *His Death*. meer Madness he afterwards kill'd himself.

His Flight out of the Kingdom.

Patron of Poland.

Title of K. ceases.

This Bishop *Stanislaus* was Canoniz'd by Pope *Gregory VII.* and has all along from thence been receiv'd for the Patron of *Poland*. The Pope also excommunicated the whole Country, and *Boleslaus* his Successors were for a considerable time * depriv'd of the Title of Kings. Next came

Uladislaus I.
1082.

ULADISLAUS HERMANNUS, Brother to *Boleslaus*, to be elected ; who being afraid of the Pope, or else fearing his Brother's return, would only accept of the Title of † Prince. He recall'd his Nephew *Mieczlaus*, who died in six Years after. He built many Churches and Monasteries, all which he richly endow'd.

His Wars.

This Prince also brought over the rebellious *Pomeranians* and *Prussians*, and defeated likewise the Army of *Wratillaus* Prince of *Bohemia*, whom the Emperor *Henry IV.* had digni-

* Hartknoch. lib. 1., cap. 2. p. 40.

† Herburt. de Fulsttin. lib. 4. p. 45.

dignified with the Character of King, giving him moreover a Right over *Poland*, tho he had no Title to dispose of it, his Predecessor *Otho III.* when he crown'd *Boleslaus I.* King of *Poland*, having renounc'd both for himself and his Successors all Claim to that Kingdom. Nay, I heard the *Poles* themselves say that this was rather a piece of Civility in *Otho*, than any Obligation upon them, their Country having never been conquer'd by any Foreigner, not even by the *Romans* themselves.

He married *Judith*, Daughter of *Wratislaus His Marriage.* King of *Bohemia*, by whom he had *Boleslaus III.* *furnam'd Krivoustus*, or the Wry-mouth'd; and afterwards by a Daughter of the Emperor *Henry IV.* he had three Daughters. He died *His Death.* in the fiftieth Year of his Age, was buried at *Ploscow*, and succeeded by his Son

BOLESLAUS III. *furnam'd Krivoustus*, or **Boleflaus III.** the Wry-mouth'd.

He was the most warlike and successful Prince that *Poland* ever had, and at length subdu'd his Bastard Brother *Sbigneius* that rebell'd against him, whom at last he was forc'd to cause to be * murder'd. But of all others, his Contest with the Emperor *Henry V.* is most famous, which is as follows.

This Emperor having declar'd War against *Colomannus* King of *Hungary*, and engag'd the *Bohemians* on his side, *Boleslaus* join'd *Colomannus*, and to make a strong Diversion enter'd *Bohemia*, and destroy'd the greatest part of that Country; whereupon, to be reveng'd

on

* *Herburt. de Fulstin. lib. 4. p. 60.*

on Boleslaus, the Emperor surpriz'd the Provinces of Silesia and Marchia, which were then in the hands of the Poles, and had been absolute Master of them had not Boleslaus speedily marched with an Army to oppose him; who finding his Enemies much superiour in number, at first thought it better to compose the matter amicably, and therefore sent an Ambassador to treat of Peace; to which the Emperor, thinking he had the Advantage, would by no means condescend, except upon very dishonourable Terms for the Poles. * And hereupon leading Scarbicus the Ambassador to see his Treasure, he told him, *that that* (pointing to his Gold) *would bring the Poles to what Terms he pleas'd*: at which Scarbicus being highly affronted, took off a Gold Ring from his Finger, and throwing it into the Treasury, said, *Whatever be your Imperial Majesty's Opinion, I do not question but the Polish Iron* (meaning their Swords) *will prove as good Metal as the German Gold*. Which said, he immediately took his leave, and returning to his Master, acquainted him with his Negotiation, which the haughty Pole highly resenting, resolv'd to hazard a Battel, which he did, and by the Bravery of his Army obtain'd a signal Victory in the Dogs-field near Breslaw chief City of Silesia: whereupon the Emperor immediately struck up a Peace with him, gave him his Sister Adleida in Marriage, and his Daughter Christina to his young Son Vladislaus. This Prince forc'd the Pomeranians to the Christian Faith, which they had often rejected before.

*His Mar-
riage.*

The

* Heribert. de Fulstin. lib. 4. p. 55.

The Poles all this while were in possession of Silesia, but afterwards the Kings of Bohemia conquer'd it, and therefore it consequently now is under the Emperor.

* It is reported of this Prince, that he had fought forty seven Battels with success, except one only with the Red Russians, which was meerly lost through the Cowardice of a ^{His Valour and Success.}

Wojevod of Cracovia, to whom the King after the Fight sent a Hare-Skin and Spinning-wheel for Recompence. Nevertheless, this one Defeat stuck so close to him that he soon after died, leaving four Sons, among whom he divided his Kingdom. This King perform'd a great many more memorable Actions, which, my Lord, because they might be too tedious to insert here, I have omitted.

† He was of an undaunted Spirit, a great ^{His Character.} despiser of Danger, and no less an observer of Truth and Right; very liberal and generous upon the smallest Occasions, and moreover endued with singular Clemency and Modesty. He was further very ambitious of Glory, but at the same time no Enemy to Peace, tho' he is said to have been train'd up to War from his very Cradle. To

ULADISLAUS, surnam'd the *Driveler*, his eldest Son, he left the Supreme Power, which was confirm'd, and he elected in the Year 1140, but reign'd only six Years: and to the other three he gave only some separate Provinces, which afterwards was the occasion

Uladiſ-
laus II.
1140.

D

of

* Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 74.

† Heribert. de Fulstin. lib. 4. p. 72.

Persecutes his Brothers. of great Disorders in *Poland*; for the elder Brother *Vladislaus* pretending to dispossess the other three, turn'd his Brother *Boleslaus* out of the *Palatinates* of *Ploskow* and *Masovia*, and his Brother *Henry* out of the Province of *Sendomir*, who both retir'd to their third Brother that govern'd *Posnania*.

* *Vladislaus* had always with him a Nobleman, call'd *Peter Dunin*, whom taking out one day to hunt, they happen'd to be so late abroad, that they were oblig'd to lie all Night in a Wood; where, for Diversion, the King began to joke with his Companion after this manner. *Dunin* (quoth he) I believe your Wife lies more at ease to Night with the Abbot *Scrinnen*, than we do: To which *Dunin*, forgetting himself, tartly reply'd, And it may be your Majesty's does the same with *Dobellus*: Who, it seems, was a handsom Fellow about Court that his Queen *Christina* lov'd. This Answer so nettled the King, that he afterwards employ'd the same *Dobellus* to be reveng'd on *Dunin*, which he effected by pulling out his Tongue and Eyes.

A severe Revenge.

Hereupon the People perceiving how cruelly *Vladislaus* persecuted his own Brothers, and at the same time how ill he treated his Subjects, began to be daily more and more disaffected to him; whereby his Brothers Party greatly increasing, he was beaten by them as he was going to besiege *Posnan*. Wherefore discovering new Factions hourly appearing against him, and fearing some ill Fate from a universal Hatred, he timely withdrew into

Germany

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 2. cap. 7. p. 73.

Germany to the Emperor Conrade III. Cousin *His Flight
out of the
Kingdom.*
German to his Queen Christina, who several times endeavour'd to restore him, but all in vain; for his Brother *Boleslaus Crispus* having got possession of the Crown, *Vladislaus* was forc'd to compound for *Silesia* only, which afterwards fell to the Principality of *Bohemia*, and has ever since been out of the possession of the *Poles*. This Prince lies buried at *At His Death.
tenburg*, a City of *Germany* in *Alsace*. *Vladislaus* with his Son having abdicated the Crown of *Poland*, his second Brother,

BOLESLAUS CRISPUS, or the *Frizzled*, was elected in the Year 1146, and reign'd to the Year 1175; yet the Emperor Conrade did what he could to restore *Vladislaus*. To effect which, he first sent Embassadors into *Poland*, but to no purpose: Then he resolv'd to make War with the *Poles*, but defer'd it till his Expedition against *Asia* was over; to facilitate which he had obtain'd leave to pass through *Boleslaus* his Dominions to the *Euxine Sea*: But at his return being constantly solicited by *Vladislaus* and his Queen, he march'd with a powerful Army against *Poland*; yet *His Warre* what with Delays, Stratagems, and Ambuscades, he was so fatigu'd by the *Poles* that he could do nothing, till at last he was call'd home to appease some Intestine Broils in his own Dominions, which having effected, he soon after died. His Successor *Frederic Barberossa* also espous'd *Vladislaus* his Cause, but not being able to do any thing in his Favour by Embassadors, he march'd with a numerous Army against the *Poles*, which they likewise harass'd

haras'd and wearied out, till they had oblig'd that Emperor to strike up a Peace with 'em, he being in War at the same time against *Milan*; by which it was agreed, that *Boleslaus* should remit *Silesia* to *Vladislaus*, whose Posterity afterwards divided it into several Dutchies, till at last it came to the Empire. This great Province, my Lord, as I observ'd in my Journy through it, is one of the most fertile and plentiful Countries in all *Germany*.

Boleslaus began another War against the *Prussians* for refusing to pay him Tribute, and forc'd them to this Compliance, that they should submit in case he left 'em to their Religion; but otherwise they boldly declar'd, that they would rather die than become Christians again. Whereupon *Boleslaus* was forc'd to grant them Liberty of Conscience; yet they soon revolted, and by a * Stratagem entirely routed the *Polish* Army, and kill'd his Brother *Henry*. This King died not long after, and was buried at *Cracow*.

His Death.

Mieciſ-
laus III.
1174.

*A bad Po-
licy.*

MIECISLAUS, surnam'd the *Old*, Brother to *Boleslaus*, succeeded him, being elected in the Year 1174, and reign'd only to 1178. He was call'd the *Old* from his great Sagacity and Prudence in his Youth. His Covetousness induc'd him to hoard up great Sums of Money by oppressing the Gentry and People with unreasonable Taxes, and selling all Employments, tho against the Constitutions of the Kingdom. This extreme Avarice brought him to be generally hated by the Clergy, Nobility

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 2. cap. 8. p. 78.

bility and People: whereupon * *Gedeon* Bishop of *Cracow* endeavour'd several times to encline him to pity his Subjects, and despise Money, since he had no need of it; but he would by no means hearken to his Advice, wherefore this Bishop concert'd together with the Gentry to dethrone him, and remit *Casimir* his Brother, who more deserv'd it, which they effectually did after some little Bloodshed.

Here we may observe, that Covetousness is the greatest Vice that any Prince can be guilty of, especially a King of *Poland*, whose Subjects, as your Lordship doubtless has observ'd, are generally liberal even to Extravagance.

At first *Casimir* refus'd the Crown offer'd him, alledging it was his Brother's Right, and that such an Alteration might occasion Civil Wars, which he by no means had any mind to be the Author of. But when they unanimously declar'd they would have no other King, and could never more obey *Miecilaus,*

CASIMIR II. consenting to accept of the Government, was elected in the Year 1178, and reign'd to 1195. He was furnam'd the *Just*, being altogether unlike his Brother, as appears by the following Particular. † Being at play with a Gentleman of his, nam'd *Conarius*, whilst he was Prince of *Sendomir*, and having won all his Adversary's Money, the Gentleman in a Passion struck him over

* Ib. p. 80. & *Herburt. de Fulstin.* lib. 5. c. 9. p. 88.

† *Hartknoch. lib. I. cap. 2.* p. 75. *Florus Polon. lib. 2. cap. 9.* p. 82.

the Face, and fled ; but next day being brought before him, was adjudged by every body to have deserv'd Death for his Insolence.

*A commen- at all (replied the good Prince) for being af-
dable Ex- fected with his Loss, and not having it in his
ample. Power to revenge himself on Fortune, it is no
wonder if he fell foul of her Favourite : and
moreover, rather blam'd himself for conde-
scending to play with him, and likewise
thanked him for putting him in mind by that
Blow, how unworthy it was for a Prince to
bestow his time so ill : And lastly, as a fur-
ther Argument of his dissenting from his
Brother's Principles, he return'd the Courtier
all his Money again.*

Mieciſlaus endeavours to be reſtor'd. *Mieciſlaus* being excluded, retir'd with his Princes and Children to *Ratisbon* to the Emperor *Frederic* his Kinsman, who yet could do him no good, he being engag'd at that time in War both in *Italy* and *Asia* ; therefore his next Recourse was to his Brother's Clemency. This so far wrought upon *Casimir*, that he made a Speech to the Senate to recal him, but was extremely blam'd by them for offering to prefer a private Kindness to the Publick Safety. All this while *Mieciſlaus* was little sensible of his Brother's good Nature, tho he afterwards under-hand endeavour'd again to get him restor'd.

Casimir begun his Reign by easing his Subjects, of the Taxes his Brother had impos'd upon 'em, and restraining the Power of exorbitant Magistrates. While he was absent in *Russia*, on account of composing some Differences, by instigation of *Mieciſlaus*, some of the Nobles conspir'd against him, and endeavour'd

deavour'd to re-instate *Mieciſlaus*; which the better to bring about and satisfy the People, they pretended that *Casimir* was poison'd in *Russia*. Hereupon *Mieciſlaus* readily arrives in *Poland*, and was receiv'd every where but in the Castle of *Cracow*, which Bishop *Fulco* held out against him. Of all this *Casimir* being ſoon inform'd, by Assistance of the *Ruffians*, overcame his Brother, and gave both him and his Army their Lives; which Goodness of his at length ſo wrought upon *Mieciſlaus*, that he never after aim'd at the Crown. *Submits.*

After *Casimir* was well settled, being not unmindful of the rebellious *Prussians*, nor of the Death of his Brother *Henry*, he march'd with ſo great fury againſt them, that he had regard neither for Man, Woman nor Child, but put great numbers of all sorts to the Sword, and burnt and plunder'd their Country to that degree, that at laſt they quietly ſubmitted to the absolute Dominion of *Poland*.

This King made a City of * *Dantzic* in *Prussia*, which before was only a poor Fisher-Town on the *Baltic Sea*. He lies buried at *Cracow*, having left two Sons *Lefcus* and *Conrade*, and one Daughter *Adleida*. He liv'd to the Age of ſix and fifty Years. After his Death the *Poles* elected his Son

*Dantzic
made a
City.*

*His Death
and Issue.*

LESCUS V. furnamed the *White*, in the *Lescus V.* Year 1195, who being very young had ^{1195.} for Guardians, his Mother *Helena*, with the *Under
Guardians.* Bishop and *Palatin of Cracovia*. In the mean time

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 2. cap. 10. p. 85.

His Wars. time his Uncle *Mieczlaus* being yet alive came with a powerful Army of *Poles* and *Silesians* to dethrone him, and gain'd a bloody Battel over the Palatin of *Cracovia*, who commanded *Lescus* his Army. Hereupon he immediately dispatch'd Embassadors to *Helena*, to represent to her his unquestionable Right to the Crown, his Strength; the Disorder among *Lescus* his Tutors, who being too young, was not able of himself to govern; the great Advantages he had obtain'd in the late Battel; and lastly, his great Party in the Kingdom. He moreover desires *Helena* to make him Guardian over her Son, and promises to adopt him for his own, to leave him the Succession after his Death, and that he will do nothing but what shall be according to the Constitutions of the Kingdom. All these Proffers having been thoroughly weighed by the Queen and Council: At last *Mieczlaus* was recall'd a second time in the Year 1199. after having taken a solemn Oath to perform all his Promises. But being once reinthron'd he soon forgot his Oath, and fell to confiscating several of his Subjects Estate, and giving 'em to others, saying, * *That a King was no longer oblig'd to keep his Oath, than when it was neither safe nor beneficial for him to breake it.* Hereupon the Palatin of *Cracovia* seizes on the City of *Cracow*, and receives *Lescus* a second time, whilst *Mieczlaus*, being then absent, by all the Intrigues imaginable endeavour'd to be restor'd: Whereupon he flatter'd the People, perswading them that *Lescus* his Party

Dethron'd.

Mieczlaus III.
restor'd,
1199.

Mieczlaus having been recall'd a second time in the Year 1199. after having taken a solemn Oath to perform all his Promises. But being once reinthron'd he soon forgot his Oath, and fell to confiscating several of his Subjects Estate, and giving 'em to others, saying, * *That a King was no longer oblig'd to keep his Oath, than when it was neither safe nor beneficial for him to breake it.* Hereupon the Palatin of *Cracovia* seizes on the City of *Cracow*, and receives *Lescus* a second time, whilst *Mieczlaus*, being then absent, by all the Intrigues imaginable endeavour'd to be restor'd: Whereupon he flatter'd the People, perswading them that *Lescus* his Party

Dethron'd.

Lescus V.
restor'd.

* *Herburt. de Fulstin. lib. 6. p. 99.*

had cast false Aspersions upon him; and that if he did any thing contrary to his Oath, he was meerly betray'd to it by the malicious Perswasions of his pretended Friends. By these and such like fair words he lulls asleep the credulous People, and gains their Affections the third time: Whereupon he sends to the Queen to inform her that *Nicholas Palatin of Cracovia* had been the Author of the late Disturbances, and therefore wills her to remove him from Court, and receive himself again; which she, pitying his unfortunate Case, even in prejudice of her own Son, was inclin'd to do, and would therefore admit of no Justification from the Palatin. Whereupon this Person being a Man of great Authority in the Kingdom, goes and joins *Miecislaus*; many follow his Example, and in short, the Queen was quickly forc'd to recal *Miecislaus* a third time in the Year 1202. When being reinthron'd, he requited Queen *Helena* for her Services by seizing upon the Territory of *Vosicia*, and three other Places in *Sandomir*, which of right belonged to her: and being about to do the same to several others, he was prevented by a sudden Death in the seventy third Year of *His Death.*

*Miecislaus reinthron'd,
1202.*

his Age, leaving two Sons, *Otho* and *Uladislaus Lasconogus*. After *Miecislaus* his Death, the greater part voted for *Lescus V.* that was still alive; but *Nicholas Palatin of Cracovia*, and the Bishop of *Cracow* his Brother, would by no means consent to it * unless *Lescus* would banish

* Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 75, 76. Heribert. de Fulstlin. lib. 6. p. 102, 103.

banish out of the Kingdom Gouoric Palatin of *Sendomir*, of whom they were both very jealous. *Lescus answer'd, He would not buy a Kingdom (which by right was his own) by doing an Injury to his Friend.* Hereupon by the Bishop and Palatin's Interest he was put by, and

Uladislaus
Lasconogus.
. 1203.
Surrenders
his Crown.

ULADISLAUS LASCONOGUS, that is, *Thin-foot*, elected in the Year 1203. But this good Prince, considering *Lescus* his Right, after three Years Reign, voluntarily surren-

Lescus V.
Re-esta-
blisht d.
1206.

Lescus was receiv'd the third time, in the Year 1206, and reign'd to the Year 1226. Under his Reign the *Poles* heard first of the *Tartars*, a barbarous Nation that came from the *Caspian Sea* and Mount *Imaus* in *Asia*, who made Irruptions into *Taurica Chersonesus*, and the Frontiers of *Podolia* and *Russia*, and have ever since been most inveterate Enemies to *Poland*. *Lescus* had a Brother call'd *Conrade*, to whom he gave the Provinces of *Masovia* and *Cujavia*, and made one *Suentopelus* Governor of *Pomerania*, whereof one was Author of *Lescus*'s Death, and the other of most bloody Wars in *Poland*: For this *Suentopelus* thinking to make himself absolute in *Pomerania*, employed People to * murder *Lescus*, which they not long after effected accordingly, when this good Prince was in a Bath: Whereupon, after his Death, *Suentopelus* declared himself Duke of *Pomerania* and *Conrade*, and

Murder'd
in a Bath.

* Guagnini p. 92.

and † call'd into Poland the Knights of the Teutonic Order, (who were then banish'd out of Syria by the Sarazens, and settled in Germany) to help him against the Prussians, who were wont to make frequent Incursions into his Country, to whom for Recompence he gave the Territory of Culm, and some other small Places, on condition they should act vigorously against the Prussians; but after they had conquer'd those People, they were to resign Culm, &c. and have the half of their Conquests to themselves. These Auxiliary Troops prov'd afterwards very pernicious to Poland, having been the Cause of many bloody Wars in that Country. This Agreement between the Knights of the Cross (as they were likewise call'd) and Conrade, was approv'd and confirm'd by Pope Gregory IX. in the Year 1228. In a short time these Knights effected what they undertook. This Lescus lies buried in the Cathedral at Cracow, and left behind him a young Son,

BOLESLAUS V. surnam'd the Chast, whose
Guardians he order'd to be his Brother Con-
rade, and Henry Duke of Breslaw his Cousin.
This young Prince, notwithstanding the many
Intrigues and Cabals Conrade form'd against
him, who design'd to make himself King, was
elected in the Year 1228, and reign'd to the
Year 1278. He marry'd Cunigunda, Daughter His Mar-
to Bela King of Hungary; but after they were riage.
bedded, he had not the courage to consummate
the Marriage, and therefore by mutual Consent
both made a Vow of Chastity. 'Twas

† Florus Polon. lib. 2. cap. 2. p. 94. & Heribert. de Ful-
stin. p. 111.

Inroad of
Tartars.

*His Trou-
bles.*

*Retires in-
to Hunga-
ry.*

* 'Twas in this Prince's Reign the *Tartars* made their first Irruptions into *Poland*, whereof there were three at several times. In the first they ravag'd all the Country about *Lublin* and *Russia*, and carry'd away an incredible Number of Prisoners with great Riches. In the second they return'd with more fury, and not being contented with the Plunder of *Poland*, spread likewise all over *Silesia*, where near *Lignitz* they entirely defeated the Confederate Army of the Christians; wherein *Henry Duke of Breslaw*, *Boleslaus Son to the Duke of Moravia*, *Pompo Great Master of the Teutonick Order*, and several other Persons of Note were kill'd. † The Number of dead Bodies was so incredible, that they fill'd nine great Sacks with the Christians Ears, cutting off each Head but one, after the same manner as *Hanibal* at the Battle of *Cannæ* fill'd several Bushels with the Rings cut off from the Fingers of the Roman Knights only, that were there kill'd. *Boleslaus* had not the courage to march in Person against the *Tartars* when they came a second time to invade him, but retir'd with his Court into *Hungary*, and thereby left his Subjects to the Mercy of their Enemies. Which base Action the *Poles* being extremely offend-ed at, intended to have elected a new King; whereupon *Boleslaus*, Son to *Henry Duke of Breslaw* that was kill'd in the Battle afterwards, was nam'd; but *Conrade* vigorously opposing him, and pretending to have more Right, the Gentry, to prevent Civil Wars, recall'd

* Ib. p. 96. & *Herburt. de Fulstin.* p. 116.

† *Hartknoch. lib. I. cap. 2. p. 76.* *Herburt. de Fulstin.* lib. 7. p. 119.

recall'd their former King *Boleslaus* from *Returns*.
Hungary, and in the mean time *Conrade* dy'd.
Not long after the *Tartars*, together with the
Lithuanians, which were hitherto *Pagans*, made
Incursions a third time into *Poland*, when
they pillag'd the Country up as far as *Cracow* ;
which City, meeting with no body in it to re-
sist' em, they both plunder'd and burnt. After-
wards they went to *Uratislaw*, which they found His Trou-
bles and
Wars.
ready fir'd to their hands; for the Townsmen
having had timely notice of the coming of the
Barbarians, had got all their Treasure toge-
ther and fled, whilst the Souldiers, distrusting
the Strength of the Place, and fearing it might
become a Prey to the Enemy, set fire to it,
and retir'd into the Castle; which having
greatly incens'd the *Tartars*, they laid Siege
to the Castle with all imaginable Vigour, and
would soon have taken it, had they not been
frighted from before it by a Prodigy. Dur-
ing this, *Boleslaus* march'd in Person against
the *Lithuanians*, whom he overthrew, and
kill'd their Duke *Mindacus*. The *Prussians*
likewise being yet *Pagans*, sided with the *Li-*
 thuanians, when the *Teutonick Order*, which was then settled in *Prussia*, call'd to their As- sistance * *Ottocarus* King of *Bohemia*, who quickly reduc'd the *Prussians*; and the better to keep them in Awe, built a Fort call'd Koning- berg built. *Koningsberg* or *Royal Hill*. |

— *Boleslaus* was a pious and good Prince, and
lies bury'd at *Cracow* in a Monastery founded
by himself. He built other Religious Houses,
and reign'd near 50 Years; and having made a

Vow

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 2. cap. 13. p. 103.

Vow of Chastity, left no Children: Wherefore his Uncle's Son, by the Father,

Lescus VI.
1279.

His Wars.

*City of Leo-
pol, whence
so called.*

LESCUS VI. surnam'd *the Black*, succeeded him, being elected in the Year 1279, and reign'd only to the Year 1289. In the beginning of his Reign the *Russians*, summon'd by the *Lithuanians* and *Tartars*, made Incursions into *Poland* under Command of *Leo* their Duke; but were defeated, first by *Varsias* the King's General, and afterwards were beat by the King himself out of a Village where they had entrench'd themselves, which from that General's Name has been since call'd * *Leopol*, and is now a fine City. Upon this Defeat the Enemy were forc'd to retire with great Los. Not long after they return'd again, but more to their prejudice than in the former Irruption: for then, tho' their Army consisted of a prodigious Number of Men, and an innumerable Company of Mastiff Dogs train'd up to War; yet were they a second time routed by *Lescus*, insomuch that a certain People call'd *Jazyges*, who then inhabited a part of *Lithuania*, and came only to plunder in *Poland*, were so totally destroy'd, that there remains nothing left of 'em except the Name. But at length the *Tartars* making another Irruption, had better success; for they not only vanquish'd *Lescus*, but also carry'd away, besides Men, marry'd Women and Children, above twenty thousand Maids into Captivity.

*An Insur-
rection.*

After this Defeat, an Insurrection was rais'd against *Lescus* by *Paul Bishop of Cracow*; for that

* *Herburt. de Fulstin. lib. 8. p. 135.*

that under the Reign of *Boleslaus* the Chast, *Lescus* had kept him about a Month in Prison. Hereupon, *Conrade* Duke of *Masovia* was invited to accept the Crown; who, coming into *Poland* for that purpose, was met at *Sandomir* by General *Varfias*, *Paul* the Bishop, and a great Number of the Nobility. Upon this, *Lescus* perceiving himself forsaken, fled into ^{He retires} *Hungary* to King *Vladislaus*; but the City of ^{into Hun-} *Cracow* still bearing a respect to him, conti- gary. nu'd Loyal, and prepar'd to sustain a Siege: Whereupon having been summon'd to fur- render, their Answer was, *That they could not be treacherous to their lawful Sovereign Lescus, but would defend his Right to the last drop of their Blood.* Hereat the Nobles being grievously nettled, resolv'd to sit down with their Army before that City; but, upon their Approaches, finding it empty, the Inhabitants being re- tir'd into the Castle, they set fire to it, think- ing by those means to bring the Enemy sooner to a Compliance. This done, *Lescus* having obtain'd a considerable Army of King *Vla- dislaus*, was marching directly towards *Cra- cow*, to relieve his besieg'd Friends; when meeting with *Conrade*, who came to oppose him, near the River *Raba*, he entirely rout- ed him, and forc'd him back again into ^{Returns} *his own Country*. This hapned about the ^{with suc-} *cess*.

Year 1285.

This Prince dy'd, and was bury'd in the *His Death.*
Monastery of the Trinity at *Cracow*.

Lescus the VI. leaving no Children, his King- dom consequently fell into great Distrac- tions; for *Vladislaus Loeticus* his Brother seiz'd on the Palatinate of *Siradia*, and *Boleslaus* Duke of

of *Pliskow*, Brother to *Conrade Duke of Masovia*, on the Palatinates of *Cracovia* and *Sandomir*; but this latter was soon dispossess'd by

Henry I.
1290.

HENRY Duke of *Breslaw*, surnam'd the *Honest*, of the Family of *Piastus*, in the Year 1290; who was likewise not long after turn'd out by *Locticus*, but soon restor'd, and reign'd in quality of King for the space of five Years; tho I do not read he was crown'd. He appointed *Premislaus* Duke of Great *Poland*, for his Successor, being of the Family of *Piastus* likewise. This *Premislaus* also had the Province of *Pomerania* left him by *Miescingus* Prince of that Country.

Premislaus.
1296.

Title of
King re-
stor'd.

Murder'd.

PREMISLAUS, in the thirty eighth Year of his Age, was crown'd King at *Gnesna* by *James Swinka* Archbishop of that City, in the Year 1296, which was an Honour that had not been * done to any Prince of *Poland* before for above two hundred Years, since *Boleslaus the Bold* kill'd *Stanislaus* at the Altar; but *Premislaus* did not long enjoy this Title, for seven Months after his Coronation, he is said to have been † murder'd by some *Brandenburg* Emissaries, that Marquess being afraid of this King who was Master of *Pomerania* which join'd to his Country. He was bury'd among his Predecessors at *Posnan*. After the Murder of King *Premislaus*,

Wladislaus
III. or IV
1296.

ULLADISLAUS LOCTICUS, (so call'd from the word || *Lokiec*, an *Ell*, having his Name from his low Stature) Brother of *Lescus*

* Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 40.

† Florus Polon. lib. 2. cap. 15. p. 113. Guagnini Tom. 1. p. 97. || Hartknoch. p. 77.

Lescus the Black, was chosen in the Year 1296, and reign'd only four Years. He went upon an Expedition against the *Silesians* that were *His Wars.* enclin'd to assist the *Bohemians* against him, who then pretended a Right to the Kingdom of *Poland*. These *Locticus* subdu'd, and having considerably ravag'd their Country, return'd home, where he afterwards gave himself up to a lewd and debauch'd Life, insomuch that *His Vices.* he neglected the care of all Publick Business, and minded nothing but his own private Pleasures. These his intolerable Vices brought upon him the ill-will of his Subjects, insomuch that after three years Reign they pronounc'd him unworthy of the Scepter, and resolv'd to elect another. Hereupon *Locticus* being de- *Dethron'd.* thron'd, they invite

WINECESLAUS King of *Bohemia* to accept *Wineeslaus K. of Bohemia.* their Crown, who was marry'd to *Rixa*, Daughter of King *Premissus*, and crown'd King of *Poland* in the Year 1300, but reign'd only to 1305. After he came to reign he persecuted *Locticus*, who hid himself for some time, but was forc'd at last to quit the Kingdom. When *Wincelaus* thus saw himself secure at home by the flight of *Locticus*, and after having put *Bohemian* Garisons into the several Cities of *Poland*, which seem'd very *False Polit.* uneasy to that Nation, he thought it high time to go and settle Affairs in *Bohemia*.

During this, *Vladislaus Locticus* having a considerable Party in the Kingdom, which daily increas'd on account of discontent against *Wincelaus*; and having got together several Troops out of *Hungary*, he march'd directly *His Wars.*

E towards

towards Poland, hearing that the Bohemian Government was somewhat burdensom to that Nation. At first *Loetius* had considerable Advantage over the *Bohemians*, but by the Death of *Wincelaus*, which followed soon after, he had all the Success he could desire; for the *Bohemians*, who had possession of the Garisons, finding themselves in a strange Country, and moreover hated and ill thought on by the People, were afraid of an Insurrection against 'em, and therefore made no great difficulty of surrendring to *Loetius* all those Cities and Towns they had possession of, as *Cracow*, *Sandomir*, &c. In the mean time young *Wincelaus* coming with an Army to dispute his Father's Kingdom with *Loetius*, was * murder'd in the Expedition, 'tis thought, by Orders of the Emperour *Albert*; and since his time the *Bohemians* have ever been govern'd by foreign Princes. *Wincelaus* King of Poland and Bohemia dy'd, and was bury'd at † Prague in the Year 1305.

His Death.

*Vladislaus IV.
restor'd.
1305.*

*Meets with
Difficulties.*

After the Death both of *Wincelaus* the Father and Son, *Vladislaus Loetius* was restor'd, almost by common Consent, in the Year 1305, and reign'd to the Year 1333. And this they did, either because they thought he had had time to repent and mend his former Life, or by reason they were afraid of Civil Wars if they shoud elect any other. || Notwithstanding the Palatinates of *Posnania* and *Kalisch* having a fresh Memory of his past dissolute Life, would never acknowledg him their King.

†

Alfo

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 2. cap. 17. p. 118.

† *Herburt. de Fulstin.* lib. 9. p. 147.

|| *Ib.* p. 148. & *Florus Polon.* lib. 2. cap. 18. p. 119.

of the Kings of Poland.

51

Also the Governor of *Pomerania*, which then belong'd to *Poland*, being brib'd by the Marques of *Brandenburg*, deliver'd up to him all the Cities of that Province, as likewise the City of *Dantzic*, except the Castle which the Governor thereof, one *Bogusza*, being truly loyal to his King, would by no means sur-
render.

In these days the Knights of the Teutonic Order were fully settel'd in *Prussia*; being both very Strong and very Rich. They were establish'd there by Agreement with *Conrade*, Brother to King *Vladislaus Lascognogus*, for assisting him against the *Prussians* when he was oppress'd by them. They there built, some years before, the City of * *Marienburg*, appointed for Residence of their Great Masters. Here *Loc-ticus* was oblig'd to crave their Aid against the Rebels of *Pomerania* and *Dantzic*, which they readily granted, on condition that half the Garrison of the Castle of *Dantzic* should be of their Troops, by which means they soon became Masters of the whole; for they afterwards not only turn'd the *Poles* out of the Teutonic Castle, but both *Brandenburghers* and *Pomeranians* out of the City of *Dantzic* it self; and likewise under pretence of assisting the King of *Poland*, conquer'd all *Pomerania* for themselves; when being Masters thereof, they offer'd to buy the Title of *Loc-ticus* for Money, which he refus'd. Then they offer'd the same Summ to the Marques of *Brandenburg* to renounce his Right to that Province; which he, tho he had no Title to sell, yet was wise enough to accept their Proffer.

*City of Ma-
rienburg,
when built:*

*Order
trouble-
some to the
Poles.*

E 2

The

* Ib. p. 120.

The *Poles* were very sensible of all these Affronts and Injustices offer'd 'em by the *Teutonic Order*; but before they proceeded to Revenge, they thought it advisable to * acquaint the Pope therewith, who liv'd then at *Avignon*, who, after four years Delays and Debates, order'd the Knights to give due satisfaction to the *Poles*: but they having had four years respite to fortify themselves, and to make strong Alliances with some Neighbouring Princes; and besides, having a very considerable Army on foot, answer'd his Holiness, That they had often done great Services for *Poland*; that that Kingdom ow'd them Sums of Money; and that they presum'd that not only the Lands they were in possession of in *Prussia* and *Pomerania*, were lawfully theirs; but that also they thought the *Poles* oblig'd to give 'em either more Land or more Money to recompence the several Kindnesses they had done them. Hereupon the Pope excommunicates this *Order*; and the *Poles*, under command of their King, march'd directly against 'em.

And therefore excommunicated by the Pope.

Locticus his Speech to his Army.

Here *Locticus* made an eloquent Speech to his Army, representing the many Affronts and Injustices they had receiv'd from a little Sett of People, to which his Predecessors the Kings of *Poland* had out of meer Goodness given their Protection when banish'd from their own Country by the Sarazens. Then he enlarg'd upon the Covetousness and Ambition of this *Order*, and concluded by encouraging his Men to fight bravely, and not suffer those to become their Masters, who were at first their Vassals. Hereupon

†

upon

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 2. cap. 18. p. 123.

upon the Poles, animated by this Speech of their King, tho much inferior in Number to their Enemies, yet fought so fiercely and bravely, that they entirely routed the Teutonic *Overthrows* Order, and kill'd about twenty thousand of the Teutonic Order. their Men, tho they themselves have had the presumption to affirm that they did not lose above five or six hundred.

* Among the wounded, there was one *Florianus Szari*, Knight of that Order, who having his Belly open'd with a Scymiter, and his Guts dropping out, which he held up with his hands; the King passing by, pity'd him: Whereupon the Knight said to him, *Sir, A Man in his Village suffers more than I do when he has bad Neighbours.* The King admiring at this dying man's Thought, immediately caus'd his Surgeons to take care of him; and when he was well, gave him Land that had no bad Neighbours about it.

|| This *Vladislaus*, it seems, not being throughly satisfy'd with *Premistus* his Right, to transmit the Title of King to his Posterity without leave of the Pope, sent an Ambassador to his Holiness to request a liberty for himself and his Queen *Hedwigis* to be crown'd, which was forthwith granted, and the Ceremony perform'd in the Cathedral of *Cracow* by the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and other Bishops, in the Year 1320. The King long after dy'd, and was bury'd at *Cracow*, in the Year 1333.

*Is crown'd,
together
with his
Queen, by
Order of
the Pope.*

His Death.

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 2. cap. 18. p. 131.

|| *Herburt. de Fulstin.* lib. 9. p. 153. *Hartknoch.* lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 77, 78.

Casimir III. 1333. *Casimir* the Great succeeded his Father *Loetius*, being elected in the Year 1333, and reign'd to the Year 1370. He made a Peace with the *Teutonic Order*, that was not at all advantagious or honourable to the *Polish Nation*, the Knights being thereby still to remain in possession of *Prussia*, *Dantzic* and *Pomerania*, notwithstanding the Threatnings of the Pope, and his Bulls of Excommunication. This *Casimir* had no Children: He is the last Male of the Family of *Piaстus*: Wherefore that the Crown might not go altogether out of his Family, before his Death he * prevail'd with the *Poles* to elect *Charles* King of *Hungary* his own Sister's Son; but he dying before *Casimir*, his Son *Lewis* was chosen. The *Poles* had several times conquer'd *Russia*, but it was never enjoy'd peaceably till *Casimir*'s time; who having had better success than any of his Predecessors, annex'd it as a Province to the Crown of *Poland*. The Province of *Masovia* was likewise conquer'd by him, and annex'd to the Crown. † The *Poles* had never hitherto any written Laws, and but very few made till *Casimir* began to make Institutions, name Judges, create Magistrates, build Forts, and to establish a better Oeconomy in the Kingdom than any Prince before him. The Laws and Constitutions of the *Teutonic Knights* seem'd very rational and political to him, having had a sensible Experience of the good Government of this *Order* for a considerable time: Wherefore he introduc'd their Laws into

His Conquests.

His other good Deeds.

* *Herburt de Fulstin.* lib. 10. p. 166.

† *Florus Polon.* lib. 2. cap. 19. p. 135.

into Poland, which have continu'd ever since, and are call'd the *Magdeburg Laws*.

This *Casimir* was a very lewd Prince, but <sup>His Ch-
racter.</sup> withal exceeding Liberal and Just: He kept a Jewish Concubine, at whose request he granted great Privileges to that People: He gain'd so well the good Opinion and Affection of his Subjects, that he was stil'd the *Father of the Poor*; and a great many * *Germans*, who were oppress'd by their own Princes, in his time came into Poland, and have ever since inhabited the Foot of the *Carpathan Mountains*. The Daughter of *Boguslaus*, Duke of *Pomerania*, was then marry'd to the Emperour *Charles IV.* *Casimir* celebrated the Nuptials with great Splendor and Magnificence at *Cracow*, where assisted *Lewis King of Hungary*, *Sigismund King of Denmark*, and *Petrus King of Cyprus*, with the Emperour, and many Princes of Germany, Poland, and other Countries.

Valachia at that time was a kind of Republick of it self, having before had Governours, which they call'd *Hospodars*; the last of which being dead, and his Children aspiring to the same Dignity, *Casimir* sent an Army to support 'em, but by an Ambush of the *Valachians*, plac'd in a Wood, was entirely defeated. *Casimir* dy'd soon after this of a Fall from his Horse, and was bury'd at *Cracow*. This King reign'd thirty seven Years, and liv'd sixty. † He was furnam'd the Great (being the only Person that had had that Title among the

* Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 78. Starovolseius De-scrip. Polon. p. 122.

† Bizardiere Histoire des Dietes, p. 1. Guagnini Tom. I. p. 102.

Polish Princes) not because he had gain'd a great many Victories, but by reason of the many beautiful Structures and Fortress's he had built, as likewise of the many beneficial Laws and Constitutions which he had made.

Casimir, being the last King of the Family of *Piastus*, had caus'd his own Nephew by his Sister,

Lewis King of Hungary, to be elected King of Hungary, was crown'd accordingly in Poland in the Year 1370, and reign'd 12 Years. The Poles were not extraordinarily well satisfied with him, being a Foreign Prince, and therefore oblig'd him before they would crown him, to take an * Oath, not only to maintain their former Privileges, but also to enlarge 'em; for hitherto the Successors of *Piastus* had almost had an absolute Power in Poland, a great deal more than their present Kings have.

After some time Lewis was forc'd to return into Hungary to settle some Affairs there, when he left the Administration of the Government, during his Absence, to his Mother Elizabeth. His going away occasion'd great Troubles, for the Russians rebell'd, and the Lithuanians made Incursions into the very Heart of Poland. The Poles also were divided among themselves; they could not endure to see their Towns in the hands of Hungarian Garisons; and besides, they were so much displeas'd with their King's leaving 'em to

* Radevicus lib. 1. cap. 3. p. 13.

to the Government of his Mother, whom they neither lov'd nor esteem'd, that they sent to acquaint him, that they thought it Honour enough for himself to govern Poland. All these Troubles and Distrusts soon oblig'd the King to return into Poland with a strong Army of Hungarians, where he first march'd *His Wars.* against the Rebel Russians, and subdu'd them; next against the Lithuanians, and oblig'd them to a Peace: soon after which he dy'd, and was *His Death,* buried at Belgrade in Hungary, in the 56th Year And Issue. of his Age, having reigned 12 Years. He left two Daughters, but no Sons, one of which married to Sigismund the Emperor's Son, and the other, nam'd *Hedwigis*, he left to succeed him in the Kingdom of Poland.

* This Prince was very curious to know what Opinion People had of him, and was also exact in reforming the Faults they laid to his Charge. For this purpose he was wont to disguise himself, and enquire among the People how they lik'd their King, and what they thought amiss in him; and according to their Answers he redress'd the Grievances suggested to him.

A commen-
dable Ex-
ample.

My Lord, I have hitherto given you a succinct Account of the Family of *Piaстus*; next I shall proceed to present your Lordship likewise with that of *Jagello*, being still a Continuation of *Piaстus* his Family in the Line of a Daughter.

Of

* Chwalkowski singularia Polonica p. 20. Florus Polon. lib. 2. cap. 20. p. 145, 146. Herburt. de Fulstine. lib. 11. p. 189, &c.

Of the Family of Jagello.

When Lewis King of Poland and Hungary dy'd, his Daughter *Hedwigis* being with her Mother the Queen Dowager in Hungary, the Poles, tho there were several Princes of the Race of *Piastus* left in Poland and *Silesia*, yet either because they did not think them deserving, or else by reason that they believ'd 'em engag'd in their Enemies Interests, sent a solemn Embassy for the young Princess

*Queen
Hedwigis
1382.*

HEDWIGIS, who soon came into Poland, with Cardinal *Demetrius*, the Bishop of *Strigonia*, and several others of the chief Nobility of Hungary. At her arrival the Poles receiv'd her with great Joy, Splendor and Magnificence; and the Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*, *Bozenta*, crown'd her after the usual Ceremonies at *Cracow*, on the Feast of St. *Hedwigis* (always religiously observ'd in Poland) in the Year 1382, and she reign'd alone four Years. This young Princeſs, being not yet marry'd, had several noble Suitors, among which *Ziemovitus* Duke of *Masovia* was the first, whom she refus'd; the next was *William of Austria*, who came in Person to court her: Him she lik'd, but the Senate of Poland would by no means consent to a Marriage with him, having always had a Maxim (which they never hitherto broke) that they would by no means admit any of that Family to their Crown, and this, fearing so powerful a Neighbour might one time or other find means to make himself Absolute in their Country. But at last *Jagello* great Duke of *Lithuania* had better Fortune,

*Has ſeve-
ral Sui-
tors.*

tune, for he soon obtain'd her by the great *Is married*
and advantagious Proffers he made the *Poles*. *to Jagello,*
He first promis'd to embrace the Christian *who be-*
Religion with all his Country, who were be-*comes a*
fore Pagans: Next to unite *Lithuania to Po-*
land, during his time, under the same form
of Government; and lastly, that in case his
Male Race fail'd, it should for ever after be
annex'd to that Kingdom. Hereupon *Jagello*
was baptiz'd, and takes upon him the Name of

U L A D I S L A U S V. and after having coniunct- *Jagello, or*
mated the Marriage with *Hedwigis*, was conse- *Uladis-*
crated by the Arch-bishop *Bozenta* in the Year *laus V.*
1386. and reign'd 48 Years. Not long after *1386.*
his Coronation he went with Priests into *Li-*
thuania, and in a twelve Month's time con- *Converts*
verted all that Nation; but this not so much *the Lithuania-*
by their Preaching and Vigilance, as by his *nians*.
own exemplary Zeal and Perswasion. * Af- *Found the*
ter this he erected the University of *Cracow*, *University*
which *Casimir* the Great had only begun, and *of Cracow.*
sent to *Prague* in *Bohemia* for learned Men to
instruct the Youth in all manner of Sciences,
which had never before been taught in this
Country. About this time Queen *Hedwigis* *Hedwigis*
dy'd, after having endow'd the University, to *dies*.
encourage Learning.

This Prince had long Wars with the *Teuto-* *His Wars*
nic Order, which then very much insulted *with the*
over the Frontiers of his Kingdom; where- *Teutonic*
upon the *Poles* were not a little enclin'd to be *Order.*
reveng'd on this proud and powerful People.
Now *Poland* not being alone sufficient to with-
stand

* Herb. de Fulst. l. 13. p. 207. Hartkn. l. 1. c. 2. p. 87.

stand 'em, Jagello made up a considerable Army of Poles, Lithuanians, Russians and Tartars, with all which he march'd directly towards them, who were got ready to receive him with a Body of about 14000 Men; yet notwithstanding, after a long and doubtful Fight, the Poles happen'd to have the better, and entirely routed the Teutonic Army, killing their great Master Comrade of Thuningen with about 30000 Souldiers, and near 15000 taken Prisoners. This Victory the Poles pursued so far, that they took most of the Towns in Prussia, and doubtless had entirely destroy'd that Order had not the Emperor Sigismund come to their Relief, who soon forc'd the Poles to make Peace with 'em, and to restore all they had taken from 'em. Afterwards Jagello had several other Conflicts with the Teutonic Order, in all which he conquer'd.

His Death, He dy'd of a Fever in Russia after having reign'd forty eight Years and some Months, and lies buried in the Cathedral at Cracow. This King had had four Wives, all which he caus'd to be crown'd, and two Sons, Vladislaus VI. and Casimir IV. Tho his Son

Vladislaus VI.
1435.

VLADISLAUS the Sixth was but nine Years old when his Father dy'd, yet after long Debates and great Opposition in the Diet, he was elected at Briescia in the Year 1435, and reign'd ten Years. * He was so young when he was chosen, that his Coronation Oath was fain to be dispens'd with, his Mother Sophia and some of the Peers having promis'd

* Florus Polon. lib. 3. cap. 2. p. 167.

mis'd he should take it when he came of Age. In the mean time the Senate were Regents during his Minority. The Senate, Regents.

Some while after the *Tartars* made great Incursions into *Podolia* which then belong'd to *Poland*, when having kill'd the *Polish General Bucarius*, and the greatest part of his Army, they retir'd with great Booty into their own Country.

After this, by the Death of the Emperor *Albert*, *Hungary* having no King to defend it against the *Turks* who threaten'd it on all sides, sent Embassadors to *Vladislaus* to entreat him to come and be their King, which, after some Deliberation, he accepted of; and going into that Kingdom, notwithstanding the Cabals and Party of the Empress *Elizabeth*, who was left four Months gone with Child, he was crown'd King of *Hungary* at *Buda*. The Child *Vladislaus* the Empress went with was afterwards born, crown'd King of Hungary. and call'd *Ladislaus*; but she dying not long after, left King *Vladislaus* in Peace, at least at home, till the *Turks* oblig'd him to take Arms for his Defence abroad; for *Amurath*, Emperor of the *Turks*, was not only then on his March to besiege *Belgrade* in Person, but also commanded the *Hungarians* to pay him Tribute. Hereupon *Vladislaus* was forc'd to declare War against him, and under the Command of *Huniades* sent an Army made up of *Poles* and *Hungarians* to oppose him, which coming upon him by Night, surprized the Turkish Army near the River *Morava* in *Hungary*, and made such a slaughter of 'em that 'tis thought the *Turks* lost above 30000 Men that day. After this happy Victory *Vladislaus* His Wars with the Turks.

Vladislaus banish'd all those Infidels out of *Hungary*, and pursu'd 'em to the very Frontiers of *Macedon* in *Greece*, where he gain'd a second Battel over *Carambeius* General of the Troops of *Asia*, took him Prisoner, and drove his Army into Mountains and inaccessible Places. The King was wounded in this Action.

Compli-
mented by
Christian
Princes on
his Victory.

* Upon this occasion *John Paleologus* Emperor of *Constantinople*, the Pope, and many other Christian Princes, sent Embassadors to compliment him. Afterwards *Amurath*, under pretence of ransoming *Carambeius*, sent Ministers to treat of a Peace, but *Vladislaus* would only agree to a Truce for ten Years. After this the Gentry of *Poland* sent to their King *Vladislaus* to return among 'em; but he being advis'd by several Christian Princes, especially the Pope who sent a *Nuncio* to him on purpose, to break the Truce and continue the War, instead of complying with the *Poles* Request, march'd immediately with all the Troops he could get together, into *Bulgaria*, and came to *Nicopolis* Capital of this Province, where † *Dromla* or *Dracula*, Palatin of *Moldavia*, meeting him, he earnestly entreated him to keep his Royal Promise with the *Turks*, tho' Enemies to the Christian Belief; but perceiving the King's inflexible Resolution to continue the War, gave him 4000 Men under his own Son's Command. In the mean while *Amurath*, who after the Truce agreed upon with *Vladislaus* went to conquer a certain

* *Herburt. de Fulstin.* lib. 14. p. 172, &c.

† *Florus Polon.* lib. 3. cap. 2. p. 175.

tain People of *Asia*, call'd *Caramani*, hearing of this great Army's marching against him, turn'd his Forces, consisting, as *Jovius* relates, of about 80000 Men, to meet 'em, and near the Town of *Varna* fought 'em; where by his Camels frightening the *Polish* and *Hungarian* Horse, together with the invincible Courage of his *Tanizaries*, he entirely defeated the Christian Army, and kill'd King *Vladislaus* Kill'd and in the Year 1445. Whereupon some body made *routed by* a Satirical Epitaph upon this unfortunate *the Turks*. King, as follows.

* *Romulidae Cannas, ego Varnam Clade notavi:*
Discite Mortales non temerare fidem,
Me nisi Pontifices jussissent rumpere Fœdus,
Non ferret Scythicum Pannonicum Ora Jugum.

Ever after this, the *Turks* always fortified themselves against the Christians, who they thought could never keep either their Oaths or Word; and not long after *Mahomet* the Great took *Constantinople* in the Year 1453, wherein *Constantin Paleologus*, the last Christian Emperor of the East, was crowded to death in one of the Gates. King *Vladislaus* leaving no Children, his Brother

CASIMIR, great Duke of *Lithuania*, was Casimir IV. elected next, and crown'd in the Year 1446, 1446. and reign'd forty five Years. He married His Mar-the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter to the Em- riage. peror *Albert* II.

In

* Hartknoch. lib. i. cap. 2. p. 88.

In the beginning of his Reign the *Prussians* threw off the heavy Yoke of the *Teutonic Order*, and put themselves under *Casimir's* Protection. Hereupon this King went in Person into *Prussia* to take their Allegiance and Fidelity, where he likewise granted them many Privileges; who thereupon oblig'd themselves, especially at *Dantzic*, to maintain the King and his Court for four days, whenever he should please to come again in Person among 'em. In the mean time the *Teutonic Knights* got together a strong Army in *Böhemia* and *Germany*, with which they immediately march'd against *Casimir*, and routed him before he could execute his Designs of besieging *Marienburg*, and several other Towns which that Order had yet left in *Prussia*. *Casimir*, not a little sensible of this Affront, to lose a Battel where he himself was like to have been kill'd, call'd a *Diet*, and prevail'd so far upon the Gentry as to grant him half their Yearly Revenues to carry on the War against the *Teutonic Order*. By which means after a long and obstinate Dispute, he at last oblig'd 'em to accept of Articles of Peace, wherein the Pope's Nuncio was Mediator. By this Agreement they were to restore to *Poland* all

Pomerania, the Territories of *Culm* and *Mian* ^{an advan-} *chalow*, with the Cities of *Marienburg*, *Stuma* and *Elbing*; and were to be left in possession of the rest, only on condition that their Great Master for ever after should be Prince and Senator of *Poland*, and take Oath of Fidelity to the King. The *Moldavians* likewise by their *Hospodar* desire *Casimir's* Protection against the *Turks*, and offer to take an Oath

*Affists the
Prussians
against the
Teutonic
Knights.*

*Is routed
by that Or-
der.*

*Yet obtains
ratioms
Peace.*

to

to him as Vassals, and a Tributary Nation, which they continu'd for a long while after.

This King had four Sons, whereof *Vladislaus* was first chosen King of *Bohemia*, and afterwards of *Hungary*; for this last Kingdom, after their King's Death, had entreated *Casimir* to send one of his Sons to reign over them. Whereupon *Vladislaus*, then King of *Bohemia*, march'd speedily into *Hungary* with a small Body, to prevent any of his Brothers pretending to that Crown: Nevertheless, his Brother *John Albert* went soon after with another Army to oppose him, and met and fought him; but *Vladislaus* having got the better, was crown'd not long after; yet he was kind to his Brother, and gave him some Towns in *Silesia*, which then belong'd to *Bohemia*.

In the time of this King *Casimir*, the Deputies of the Provinces first appear'd at the Diet: For before, the King and Senators had the supreme Power of making Laws.

* *Hartknoch* says, that till this King's Reign the Latin Tongue was very rarely spoken in *Poland*; for that when the King of *Sueden* had a certain Interview with *Casimir* at *Dantzic*, neither *Casimir* nor any of his Court could discourse with him in Latin, but were fain to be beholden to a Monk to do that Office for them; which *Casimir* being much ashame'd of, publickly commanded all his Officers forthwith to set about the Study of that Language; from which time the *Poles* have continu'd great Proficients therein, nay, beyond any other Nation whatsoever.

His Death.

This Prince dy'd in the Year 1492, and lies bury'd at *Cracow*, having reign'd forty five Years, and liv'd sixty four.

John Al-
bert.
1493.

*His Cha-
raeter,
with that
of the Va-
lachians.*

*His Policy
and Army
defeated by
the Vala-
chians.*

JOHN ALBERT succeeded his Father *Casimir*, being thought the fittest, tho I do not read he was the eldest of his Sons. He was crown'd King in the Year 1493, and reign'd nine Years. This Prince was very ambitious, but withal unfortunate; for designing to reduce the *Valachians*, who were then Vassals to *Poland*, and who, according to the Condition they saw that Kingdom in, would refuse or pay Obedience, and who would sometimes side with the *Turks* and *Tartars* to ravage it: * He, the better to compass his Intentions, pretended to make War against the *Turk*, and for that purpose march'd with his Army through *Valachia*, as if he design'd nothing but to make his way into *Turky*; but being once got into this Country, he caus'd his Soldiers to pick a quarrel with the *Valachians* for not providing them with Forage as they desir'd; which however was not an easy matter to do for an Army of 8000 Men which he had with him. Hereupon he besieges *Sozislaw*, one of their strongest Towns; but the Inhabitants defended themselves so well, and *Stephen* their *Hospodar* so fatigu'd the Besiegers by taking their Convoys and intercepting their Provisions, that at last *Albert* was forc'd to raise the Siege, and return into his own Country; when the *Hospodar* greedily pursuing him, destroy'd great part of his Army in a



Wood,

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 3. cap. 4. p. 198.

Wood, where he had laid an Ambush. Soon after this the *Hospodar*, to be farther reveng'd on the *Poles*, call'd to his Assistance the *Turks* and *Tartars*, who all joining together, enter'd *Poland* with a prodigious Army, and carry'd away about 100000 Captives, of which the greatest Part were *Russians*. The *Moldavians* and *Valachians* quickly return'd home, but the *Turks* out of covetousnes of Plunder, stay'd till the great Frosts and Snow surpriz'd 'em, when not being us'd to such excessive Cold as this Country is subject to, above 40000 of them were frozen to death. * Some among 'em that escap'd were forc'd to cut open their Horses bellies, and thrust themselves into them to preserve their natural Heat. After this, *John Albert* made peace with the *Valachians*, and ^{Makes} *Bajazer* Emperour of the *Turks*. Next he ^{Peace with} went in Person into *Prussia* to oblige *Frederic* ^{the Vala-} Duke of *Saxony*, then Great Master of the ^{chians and} *Teutonic Order*, to take Oath of Fidelity to him, which he had for some time refus'd, but dy'd suddenly at *Thorn* before he could effect ^{His Death.} his design. *Albert* leaving no Children, the *Diet* thought fit to elect his Brother

ALEXANDER, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, Alexander
the better to renew their Alliance with that ^{1501.}
Country. This Prince being proclaim'd King,
comes to *Cracow*, where by his Brother *Fre-
deric*, Cardinal and Archbishop of *Gnesna*, he
was crown'd in the Year 1501, and reign'd
only five Years; but the Archbishop [†] refus'd

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 2. cap. 4. p. 201.

† *Herburt. de Fulsttin.* lib. 19. p. 348. *Hartknoch.*
lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 90.

to do the like Office for his Queen *Helena*, because she was of the Greek Church, being Daughter to John Great Duke of *Muscovy*; which Country are all of that Persuasion. Soon after that he was crown'd, his Father-in-Law, the Great Duke, made War upon him, and besieg'd the City of *Smolensko*, Capital of a large Province of the same Name; but *Alexander* coming in time to relieve it, oblig'd the *Muscovite* to make Peace for six Years. In his time also the *Moldavians* and *Tartars* made Irruptions into *Poland*, but were beaten back with great Loss; insomuch that 'tis said, there were kill'd only of the *Tartars* in that Action near 20000. The King was not in Person at this Victory, he then lying sick at *Vilna*, Capital of *Lithuania*, where he dy'd soon after, and was buried in that City.

His Charrer.

* He was of a middle Stature, had a long Visage and black Hair; was very strong built, but exceeding dull-witted, and consequently but a little Talker. He exceeded all his Brothers in Generosity, and was wont to delight much in Musicians and such trifling Artists. Nevertheless, this his Liberality was generally esteem'd but Prodigality, insomuch that some were so bold as to say, *That he dy'd in time, or else both Poland and Lithuania might have been lavish'd away.* To prevent the like pernicious Generosity for the future, † the Diet made a Law, calling it *Statutum Alexandrinum*, by which they revok'd all this King's profuse Gifts. *Alexander* leaving no Children, and but two Brothers, the Archbishop of *Gnesna* dying before him,

SIGIS-

* Fulstin. lib. 20. p. 356.

† Hartkn. l. i. c. 2. p. 90.

SIGISMUND was preferr'd to *Vladislaus*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, either because the Gentry were more affected to him, being bred among 'em, or by reason they were afraid of *Vladislaus's* great Power. He was elected at *Petricovia* in the Year 1507, and reign'd forty one Years.

Sigif.
mund I.
1507.

When *Sigismund* left his Government of *Lithuania* to come into *Poland*, he substituted one *Glinski*, a great Favourite of the late King's, in his room. * This Palatin having great Authority among the *Lithuanians*, became so ambitious as to think of making himself Absolute; which concealing for a good while, at length he agreed with *Basilus* Great Duke of *Musoovy*, to allow him his share of that Province in case he would afford him his Assistance; which Proposal the Great Duke being pleas'd with, readily consented to, and with all Expedition dispatch'd away an Army to *Glinski*: but as such great Designs are not to be carried on without great Noise and great Suspicions, *Sigismund* came soon to hear of this treacherous Enterprize, whereupon drawing up all his Forces to oppose the intended Invasion, he meets and defeats their Army, ravages and destroys their Country, and at last obliges them to sue for Peace, which he not without some difficulty granted.

Afterwards the *Valachians* and *Tartars* making Incursions into *Russia* and *Poland*, he forces them to return home with great Loss. The *Muscovites* likewise making War upon him a

Defeats a
great Con-
spiracy and
Army.

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 3. cap. 6. p. 213, &c.

His Marriage.

*His War
with the
Teutonic
Order.*

second time, and taking the City of *Smolensko*, with all the Country about it, he beat their Armies in several Engagements, and having kill'd in all above 30000 of their Men, retook *Smolensko*, and made 'em accept of a Peace the second time for five Years. He soon after married *Buona Sforza*, Daughter to *John Galeatio Duke of Milan*. Afterwards he made War with the Knights of the Teutonic Order, the reason of which was, because *Albert Marques of Brandenburgh* his Sister's Son, and then Great Master, refus'd to take an Oath as it was agreed in the late Wars. Hereupon *Sigismund* took from him some Towns, and had great Advantages over him in several Engagements; but however *Albert* having considerable Succors sent him from *Germany*, prolong'd the War for a good while in *Prussia*.

About this time *Martin Luther's* Doctrine came to be known in these Parts, and most of the Citizens of * *Dantzic* embrac'd it; for which at first the King was very severe with them, but at length, fearing that to preserve their Religion they might side with the Teutonic Order against him, he granted them Liberty of Conscience. All this while that Order made vigorous Resistance, and with equal Loss on both sides, fatigu'd the *Polish* Army, till at last it was agreed by both Parties to make the Emperor *Charles V.* and *Lewis King of Hungary* Arbitrators; who determin'd that *Sigismund* should relinquish to the Marques of *Brandenburg* all the Eastern part of *Prussia*.

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 3. cap. 6. p. 226.

Prussia (which is above half of that great Province) and that he and his Heirs should for ever enjoy it (as they have actually done ever since) without any disturbance from *Sigismund*; but the Marquels of *Brandenburg*, as Duke of *Prussia*, for himself and his Heirs was to take an Oath of Fidelity to the Kings of *Poland*, and to send to their Service every Year in time of War a hundred Horse ready equipt, which those Kings were to maintain at their own Charges from the time they went out of *Prussia*.

At this time the House of *Austria* was not a little jealous of the exorbitant Power and vast Dominions of the Family of *Jagello*: for not only *Sigismund* possess'd *Poland*, the great Dutchies of *Lithuania*, *Smolensko* and *Severia*, and likewise all the Countries between the *Euxine* and *Baltic* Seas; but also his Nephew *Lewis*, Son of *Vladislaus*, was King of *Hungary*, *Bohemia* and *Silesia*, insomuch that they secretly rais'd several Enemies against them; whereupon the *Muscovites*, *Moldavians* and *Tartars* came a third time to molest *Poland*, but were forc'd to withdraw after having done some Mischief. About this time *Solyman* the Great, Emperor of the *Turks*, made War with *Hungary*, and gain'd the famous Battel of *Mohac*, where King *Lewis* and the flower of his Army were slain, and the better part of *Hungary* subjected to the *Turk*. This King *Lewis* left only one Daughter, which was married to *Ferdinand* of *Austria*, Emperor whereby that House came into possession of the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, as likewise of *Silesia*; all which it enjoys to this day.

*Ended by
Mediation.*

*Hungary,
Bohemia
and Silesia.*

Sigismund dy'd not long after the Council of Trent begun, being 82 Years old, and having reign'd about 40 with great Success.

Paulus Jovius says that in this King's time there were three Heroes, *viz.* the Emperor Charles V. *Francis I.* King of *France*, and *Sigismund I.* King of *Poland*, each of which deserv'd alone to govern the Universe, had they not happen'd to live at the same time.

*His Chা-
racter,
Marriages,
and Issue.* This King was as famous in Peace as War, being adorn'd with more Vertues than any Prince of *Poland* before him. Besides which Perfections of his Mind, he had also great Strength of * Body; for he is reported to have been accustom'd to snap Horseshoes asunder, and to have broke the strongest Ropes with his Hands only, as I am credibly inform'd the Elector of *Saxony*, at present King of *Poland*, has often done. He had two Wives, *Barbara* Daughter of *Stephen Woievod* of *Transilvania*, by whom he had one Daughter nam'd *Hedwigis*, married to *Joachim*, Marques of *Brandenburg*; and another Wife *Buona Sforza*, mention'd before, who brought him four Daughters, which were *Isabel*, married to *John King of Hungary*, *Sophia* to the Duke of *Brunswick*, and *Ann and Catherine*, both successively to the King of *Sweden*; and one Son *Sigismund Augustus*, who succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Poland*.

*A false
christ.* † *Martin Bielski*, a Polander, who writ the Annals of his Country in his Native Lan-

* *Hartknoch.* lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 90.

† *Guagnini Tom. I. p. 125.*

Language, mentions, that in the beginning of this King's Reign, a certain Gentleman nam'd *James Melstinski Starosta of Brezina*, being not a little beside himself, pretended to be Christ descended again upon the Earth; and consequently, together with one *Peter Zatorski*, a Citizen of *Cracow*, and eleven others of the same stamp, set forward through divers Cities and Villages, canting and imposing upon the common People all along as they went; sometimes he pretended to raise the Dead, which he seemingly effected by help of a Compact with some of his fellow Impostors. Next he work'd several pretended Miracles by Legerdemain, as by finding things in places where it was almost impossible for them to be, which nevertheless he had prudently taken care to lay there before, as Fish in Bogs, and the like. Afterwards he went to the Monastery of *Cestochow*, where it seems he was not known. Here he caus'd one of his Followers to pretend to be possess'd with the Devil, who thereupon being immediately seiz'd on was led by the Monks to the Altar at a time when a great Concourse of People were gathered together to hear Mass; but the Impostor having provided himself a large Coat with several deep and winding Plights, as likewise of divers small Pebbles which he had wrap'd up in his Sash, broke furiously from those that held him, and immediately leap'd upon the Altar, where seizing upon all the Offerings, he soon convey'd them into these obscure Folds of his Coat, when the Monks going to search him with great Violence, found only the Stones in his Sash, which they believing

lieving to be the Money transmuted by the Power of the Devil, immediately fell to exorcising the Stones; but finding the same Species still remain, they threw down their Books in great Indignation, and cry'd, *Talem Dæmonem nunquam experti sumus, abite cum eo ad omnes Dæmones.* By help of the Money they had thus got by this Cheat, they travell'd all over *Silesia*, and at last came to a Gentleman's House where they told his Wife, that Christ and his Apostles were come to visit her, and that she must make some Offering, and her Soul should be sav'd; to which the Woman reply'd, that her Husband was from home, and therefore she could not possibly comply with their Requests: whereupon they demanded of her, if she had any Linen to sacrifice; she answered, she had, and presently fetch'd them down a small parcel, which they receiving from her hands, told her, they would keep that for themselves, and Christ should bless her, and encrease her Store: whereupon, enquiring farther if she had any more, she shew'd them another Parcel; but they being about to do the like by that as they did by the other, she told them, her Husband not being within, she durst by no means part with it: which Answer displeasing these Impostors, they privily slid a piece of lighted Coal among the Linen, which the Woman not knowing any thing of, took the parcel and lock'd it up in her Chest as before, but which not long after bursting out into a Flame, first burnt the Chest, and then the House. The Husband coming home and finding his House on fire, enquir'd into the cause of it; whereupon his Wife

Wife answer'd, that because she had treated Christ disrepectfully who came to visit her, this Judgment had befallen them. At this the Man flying out into a Passion, cry'd, *This was an Impostor, and no Christ*; wherefore calling his Neighbours together, they pursued them close till they heard of them in a Village hard by, which the false Saviour being inform'd of, said to that Apostle of his, nam'd Peter, *Peter, now is my Hour come, and the time wherein I am to drink that bitter Draught approaches, which I have no other way to avoid but by leaping out at this Window*: To which Peter reply'd, *I also will follow my Master's Example, that I may live*. Whereupon they both leap'd out at the Window, and the rest of the Apostles fled also their several ways; but the deluded Countrymen closely pursuing them, at length overtook them, and surrounding them, with Clubs, Scourges, and the like, laid them on most unmercifully, crying all the while, *Prophecy to us, O Christ, with thy Disciples, in what Wood did these Clubs and Scourges grow*. By this severe Discipline these Impostors having been totally reform'd, confess'd that it was no small Task to imitate Christ and his Apostles.

Before his Death, Sigismund got the Diet to elect his Son

SIGISMUND II. surnam'd afterwards *Augustus*, who was crown'd in the Year 1548, and reign'd to 1576. * The Diet was very angry with

* Florus Polon. lib. 3. cap. 7. p. 238, &c. Guagnini Rerum Polon. Tom. I. p. 128, &c.

*His Marriage dis-
pleases the
Diet.*

with him, that after his Coronation he married the Lady Radzivil Widow to a *Woeivod* without their Consent, which is against the Constitution of that Kingdom ; but this Queen

dying soon after without Children, they agreed to his Marriage with the Princess *Catharine*, another Widow of the House of *Austria*, which was before married to *Francis Duke of Mantua*.

In his time *Livonia*, which is a great Province that lies between *Prussia*, *Swedeland*, *Muscovy* and *Libuania*, whereof part belonged to the *Teutonic Order*, and part to the Arch-bishop of *Riga*, being the whole under Protection of the Empire, was like to have been over-run by the Great Duke of *Muscovy*, who brought thither a powerful Army for that purpose, and took most of its Towns. Whereupon the Inhabitants finding they were not able alone to resist so great a Force, sent to the Emperor *Ferdinand* for Relief, who, being then busied in other Wars, answer'd, he could spare 'em none ; but gave 'em leave to have recourse to whose Protection they thought fit. Some therefore among them put themselves under *Eric King of Sweden* ; but the Arch-bishop of *Riga*, and the Great Master of the *Teutonic Order*, with all the Nobility and Gentry, requested the Assistance of *Sigismund King of Poland*, who would by no means grant it them, unless they would submit themselves entirely to his Obedience, and take Oath of Fidelity accordingly ; next that they should give up all their Towns and Country, and lastly, annex *Livonia* for ever to *Poland*. To these Terms the

Livo-

^{the Livonians} were neither ready nor willing to submit; however, at length they thought it better to condescend to these Proposals, than be forc'd to accept of worse from the irresistible Fury of the *Muscovites*; and therefore, having maturely deliberated on the ^{nited to} matter, consented that *Gothotred Ketler*, a Gentleman of *Westphalia*, then Great Master and General of their Army, should publickly abdicate his Mastership, and give up to *Nicholas Radzivil Palatin of Vilna*, deputed for that purpose by the King, the City and Citadel of *Riga*, and declare *Livonia* from thence-forward subject to *Poland*, which was accordingly done; and at the same time, by Order of the King his Master, *Radzivil* proclaim'd ^{First Duke} *Gothotred Ketler* * Duke of *Curland* and *Semigallia*, which are two Provinces of *Livonia*; and next day by further Orders, declar'd him Vice-roy and Governour of *Livonia*. These two Provinces of *Curland* and *Semigallia* *Ketler's* Posterity have enjoy'd ever since by Hereditary Succession, but still as Vassals to *Poland*.

Upon this Agreement the King declares War immediately against the *Muscovites*, who were then very strong, having just before taken from the *Tartars* the Kingdoms of *Astracan* and *Casan*; nevertheless he defeated their Army upon the Frontiers of *Lithuania*, and forc'd 'em to retire into their own Country, but they soon return'd a second time, commanded by their *Czar*, *John Baslowits*, tho with as little success as before.

This

* Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 8.

* This *Czar* is reported to have been a most cruel Tyrant, it having been his chief Diversion to invent new ways of torturing, insomuch that 'tis said, that to boil and roast both his own Subjects and the Prisoners he took, was the least Punishments he made 'em suffer. It would be both tedious and horrid to hear all the Tortures he us'd towards Men, Women and Children. He was wont to recompense such as invented new ways of Torture; but these his inhuman Cruelties did so exasperate his Subjects, that *Sigismund* found no great difficulty to force him to a Peace.

After this *Sigismund* sent a small Army into *Valachia*, to support *Bogdan* in his Intentions to make himself Prince thereof; but the *Valachians*, assisted by the *Turks*, soon oblig'd the *Poles* to return home.

*Lutheran
Religion
propagated.*

† In this King's Reign the *Lutheran Religion* got great ground in *Poland*, the cause of which was a Quarrel, upon account of a Whore, between the Courtiers and Scholars, which induc'd the latter to retire into *Germany*, where they first imbib'd these Principles, and which upon their return they not a little propagated in their own Country. The first Person of note that embrac'd this Religion, was *Johannes a Lasco* Palatin of *Lanschet*, who in the Year 1540 left his Government, and went into *Holland* and *England*; and at his return, converted several to that Perswasion. All this while the King gave disturbance

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 3^o. cap. 7. p. 255.

† *Neugebauer.* lib. 8^o. Hist. Polon. p. 572, &c.

bance to none that abjur'd the *Roman Faith*, but rather * favour'd them, having heard several of their Preachers in his Court, particularly two, *Johannes Cosminis* and *Laurencius Prasnitius*, which occasion'd most of the Bishops to be enclin'd to that Belief.

Here cannot well be omitted a great Escape King *Sigismund* had at *Koningsberg* in Ducal *Prussia*, whither being invited by *Albert Marquess of Brandenburg*, and at his Reception saluted with all the Cannon, by negligence of a Gunner a Bullet was left in one of them, which when fir'd came so near the King as to dash out one † *Wisnoviec's* Brains, who march'd just behind him.

In *Sigismund's* || time flourish'd the jocular Commonwealth of *Babina*, consisting of several merry Gentlemen of *Lublin*, who met together at a place call'd *Babin* to exercise their Wits upon all occasions. This Meeting, to procure the greater respect for their Proceedings, they modell'd into the form of the Government of the Kingdom, electing a King and Senate, together with divers Officers and Magistrates. As whenever any among them talk'd out of his Sphere, and meddled with matters that did no ways belong to him, they created him an Arch-bishop or *Palatin*; such a one as made a great many Blunders, and delighted in Contradictions, they chose for their Speaker or Chancellor; and whoever boasted too inordinately of his Valour, they prefer'd to be their

* *Sarnitius lib. 8. Annal. Polon. ad An. 1552. p. 394.*

† *Neugebauer lib. 8. p. 585, &c.*

|| *Sarnitius lib. 8. Annal. Polon. p. 395.*

their General, passing immediately a Patent for that purpose, and which was to be presented to him with a great deal of Submission by the *Bragadochios* of a Minor Character; but if the Person elect refus'd this Command, they persecuted him with hissing and hooting till he had accepted it. Thus they created several other Senators of different Qualities, whence it followed that in short time they became judicious Censurers, wary Talkers, modest Observers, humble Performers, and true Relaters of any Exploit. Whenever they admitted any of their Society, they first enquir'd into his Abilities, and requir'd a *Specimen* of his Parts, and this to determine the better what Office or Employment he was fittest to execute in their Commonwealth, they having several others of an inferior Rank besides those we have already mention'd: As if any one introduc'd an impertinent Discourse of his Hounds or his Hawks, him they immediately made either their Huntsman or their Faulkoner: Likewise if a Man run out too much upon Religion, he was constituted their Chaplain; and where any dealt too much in Matters of Controversy, he was forthwith ordain'd their *Inquisitor*: lastly, where a Man was too exuberant in his Discourse about Horses, or Household Affairs, him they either promoted to be their Master of the Horse, or their *Majordomo*. By these means in a little time they reform'd most of the Abuses and *Indecorums* crept into the Government of Poland, and prov'd that the force of Satyr is of no less benefit than that of Oratory. At length this pleasant Constitution came to the King's

King's Ear, who was often delighted with hearing of their Transactions; and one day enquiring after their dignified Members, he ask'd, *whether they had any King among them?* to which the Starosta of Babina, who was most celebrated for his pleasant Countenance and jocular Humour, reply'd, *Far be it from us, most Serene Monarch, that we should make choice of any other King while your Majesty is living.* Which Answer so extreamly pleas'd Sigismund that he laugh'd heartily, and was so far from shewing any signs of Dislike, that by several Expressions which dropt from him he occasion'd great Mirth in all the Company. Afterwards there arising some grave Disputes in this Society about the Antiquity of the Monarchies of *Persia, Greece and Rome*, a certain merry Fellow started up and cry'd, *What makes you thus boast, Gentlemen, of the Antiquity and Extent of these Monarchies, when ours of Babina is much more antient and of wider Bounds than them all? What says David? Omnis Homo Mendax, all Men are Liars; wherefore the whole Earth must consequently have been comprehended within the Limits of our Jurisdiction from all Ages.* His Opinion was unanimously receiv'd with Applause. This Society further boasts of having always had Privileges and Immunities from Emperors and Kings: but still such as were too severe in their Reflections, were not to be admitted of this Republick. The place where this Assembly met the Members term'd *Gelda*, being the word that the *Dantzickers* use for a Tavern, and which the *Poles* apply to a merry Company of witty Fellows.

His Death. Sigismund died of a Chronical Distemper at Knyssin in the Confines of Lithuania, &c. and left no Children, but had two Sisters surviving, Catherine and Ann, the former of which was first married to John Duke of Finland, and then to the King of Sweden; she was Mother to Sigismund III. who was afterwards King of Sweden and Poland. Ann liv'd a long while a Maid till she was married to Stephen Batori Prince of Transilvania, and afterwards King of Poland.

*Jagellonic Family extin*ct*.* After this Sigismund's Death the Male Race of the Jagellonic Family was quite extinct.

I am afraid I have almost tir'd your Lordship's Patience with this prolix Narrative of the second and third Classes of the Kings of Poland, yet I can safely aver that I have been as concise as the Subject Matter would bear, since I have run through the Course of about 800 Years; where your Lordship may observe, that tho' these Princes could never prevail with their Subjects to declare their Kingdom Hereditary, yet they had sometimes Influence sufficient over them, to cause them to elect their Children for their Successors while they themselves were yet alive: And likewise sometimes the great Service they had render'd their Country, oblig'd the Poles in Gratitude to advance their Issue to the Throne after their Deaths: Besides, the natural Affection which this Country always bore to the Royal Family, enclin'd them to elect the next Relation to the deceased King. But notwithstanding after Sigismund the Second's Death, tho' there were several of the Family

of the Kings of Poland.

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Family of *Piastus* and *Jagello* remaining alive, both in *Poland* and *Silesia*, yet the *Poles*, for fear so long and so uninterrupted a Succession of Princes of the same Line might subject them to a *Despotic Monarchy*, as they almost were in *Sigismund's* time, resolv'd to choose Kings out of other Families, as they effectually did afterwards out of *France*, *Transilvania* and *Sweden*, which it would be too tedious to give your Lordship a Relation of; and therefore to ease your Impatience, I will subscribe my self,

My L ORD,

Your Lordship's most Obedient

Humble Servant,

B. C.

G 2

L E T T

LETTER III.

To his Grace WILLIAM Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household.

Of the Succession and Remarkable Actions of the fourth Class of the Kings of Poland, consisting of mixt Families, from the Year 1574, to 1674.

My LORD;

THE great Esteem and true Respect which your eminent Qualities and gallant Behaviour, both beyond Sea and at home, command from all those who have heard of your Name, made me ambitious to give your Grace, in this Account of *Poland*, a Testimony of mine, and congratulate my self in the Honour of being known to so great a Person. The Subject, *my Lord*, I thought most suitable to so great a Mind and Genius as yours, is a Relation of Heroic Actions, I mean the Lives of the Kings of *Poland*, from the last of the Jagello-nick Family, to the Election of the late King *John Sobieski*, comprehending the space of a hundred Years.

By *Sigismund* the Second's Death, the Great and Renown'd Family of *Jagello* came to be extinct as to Males; for he left no Children, and had only two Sisters, *Catherine* and

Ann.

Ann. The former was first married to *John Duke of Finland*, and next to *John III. King of Sueden*, having been Mother to *Sigismund III.* who was afterwards both King of *Poland* and *Sueden*. The latter *Ann* liv'd a Maid for a considerable while, till *Stephen Batori*, Prince of *Transylvania*, being elected King of *Poland*, marry'd her, but had no Issue by her.

The ABp of *Gnesna*, *James Uchanski*, having *A Diet* notify'd the late King's Death to all the Gen-
try, call'd a Diet after the usual manner, to Elect another; whereupon several Candidates appearing, they all had their different Parties and Friends in the Kingdom. The chief Pre-tenders were *Ernest of Austria* the Emperour's Son, *John III. King of Sueden*, the Great Duke of *Muscovy*, and *Henry of Valois*, Brother to *Charles IX. of France*, besides several Natives of the Country. After a long deliberation, they pitch'd upon

H E N R Y of *Valois* Duke of *Anjou*, and sent *Henry of Valois*.
 * *Adam Conarsky Bishop of Posnan*, and *Albert Laski Palatin of Siradia*, in quality of Ambassadors, together with several other Senators, into *France*, to bring him into his Kingdom, after having agreed to the following Articles; to the performance of which, both the King of *France* and his Brother the King of *Poland*, took a solemn Oath. The *Articles* were as follows :

1574.

Imprimis, That Henry of *Valois* should transport all his Effects and Annual Revenues in *France* into *Poland*.

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2. That

* *Heidenstein Rerum Polon. lib. i. p. 30. col. 2.*

2. That the King of France should pay Sigismund the late King's Debts with his own Money.
3. That the French King should maintain a hundred young Polish Noblemen at his Court, and fifty in other Places.
4. And lastly, That he should build a Fleet in the Baltic Sea, and help the Poles to carry on the War against the Muscovites.

There was another Article the King would by no means consent to till he came into Poland, and that was,

5. That he should marry the Princess Ann, Sister to Sigismund late King of Poland.

King Henry having thus chiefly satisfy'd the Conditions, he set forth from Paris about the beginning of October, in the Year 1576, and pass'd through Lorain and Germany, directly to Posnan in Poland; whence he soon after went, and was crown'd at Cracow the 21st of February 1577: but in four Months time after his Coronation, receiving Letters from France that the King his Brother was * dead without Issue; and being begg'd to return to enjoy his Right, he communicated those Letters to the Senate, acquainting them withal, that it was necessary he should return into France to prevent Civil Wars, and maintain his Title to that Crown. But fearing lest the Poles might have detain'd him, (as I have often heard them say they would certainly have done)

His Coronation.

* Heidenstein lib. I. p. 62. col. 1.

done) on the 18th of March he stole away, *Abdicates* and rid Post through *Silesia* and *Germany* in-*Poland*. to *Italy*, and thence to *France*. The King being miss'd next morning, they sent several Senators after him, who overtook him in *Silesia*, and begg'd of him to return, and not abandon a Nation so shamefully which had elected him with such Universal Affecti-*on*; yet nothing could prevail upon him, but he however promis'd, that as soon as he had settled his Affairs in *France*, he would return among them; and moreover acknowledg'd, that he was extreamly oblig'd to the *Polish* Nation for their Kindnes and Good-will to-wards him. Hereupon the Senate afterwards sent two Embassadors into *France* to intreat *Polish Emb-
assy into France* him to return, which the King had several times a mind to comply with, for he lov'd *French provcs* that Nation extreamly well; but his *French fruitles*. Subjects still prevail'd upon him to change his Mind, representing to him the many Dan-gers he would expose *France* to by such a Journey.

Thus the *Poles* having lost all Hopes of hav-*ing* their King again, the Primate *Uchanski* calls a *Diet* at *Warsaw* the 4th of *November* following, to proceed to a new Election, where two Princes were principally propos'd, which were the Emperour *Maximilian*, and *Stephen Batori* Prince of *Transylvania*; but they could never unanimously agree which of the two to choose, and therefore the Diet was dissolv'd. *Maximilian's* Party sent Embassadors to acquaint him that he was chosen, and that they expected he should speedily come and be crown'd, while *Batori's* Faction did the like for

him, and invited him to come forthwith into Poland. Hereupon

Stephen
Batori.
1577.

BATORI made more haste than the Emperour to comply with their Request; for he immediately left Transylvania, and passing through Valachia and Russia, quickly arriv'd at Cracow; where, on the 18th of April 1577, he was receiv'd and crown'd by Karnkoviis Bishop of Vladislaw, the Archbishop of Gnesna being for Maximilian; who yet afterwards, rather than he would undergo a Siege in his Castle of Lowitz, quietly submitted to Batori.

In the mean time the Emperour was more slow, resolving to come with an Army to dispute his Right; but his Party growing less and less every day, at length the Senate sent Embassadors to acquaint him, that his Slowness and Indifference had superseded his Right to the Crown, it being resolv'd to be given to him that arriv'd first. Hereupon the Emperour, who was then at the Diet at Ratisbon, order'd the Embassadors to be put in Prison, and forthwith determin'd to go for Poland himself, but was prevented by a dangerous Sickness; of which he soon after dy'd, Octob. 12.

Batori, 'tis true, was chiefly indebted to his Merit for the Crown of Poland; yet at the same time the Family of Zborowski was not a little assisting to him, occasion'd by his civil Reception of one Samuel of that Family, who had been banish'd his Country for striking John Feecynski Castellan of Wounitz in the King's Court. Whereupon Samuel employ'd all his Interest

Interest for *Batori*, for at the time of the Election he writ to several of his Relations and Friends to Vote for that Prince; but it being the Temper of the *Polanders* never to think themselves sufficiently recompens'd after they have done a Service, *Batori*, tho' he sought all he could to oblige that Family, yet could not keep them from proving his most inveterate Enemies, by reason that he would not submit to govern according to their Humours: which not long after cost * *Samuel* his Life by a formal Proceeding in a Court of Justice.

Batori was first, as I find him, a private Gentleman in *Transylvania*; but at length by his Merit and Valour came to have great Authority among the People of that Country, for he was once sent Embassadour to the Emperour's Court, where he manag'd Affairs to the satisfaction and advantage of both Parties; so that after Prince *John Sigismund*, Son to the Sister of *Sigismund II. of Poland*, dy'd, they elected him Prince of *Transylvania*.

After he was crown'd King of *Poland* by *Karkouski*, whom he made Archbishop of *Gnesna*, he endeavour'd to appease the Disorders among the great People, and to win the Affections of the Male-contents, which at last he effected by marrying the Princess *Ann*, ^{His Mar-} Daughter to *Sigismund I.* and Sister to *Sigis-* ^{riage.} *mund II.* by whom he had no Children.

† About this time the Emperour fomented ^{The Dant-} a Sedition among the Inhabitants of *Dantzic*, ^{zickers re-} ^{duc'd.} which

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 4. p. 340.

† *Florus Polon.* lib. 4. p. 302. *Sleidan.* lib. 65. p. 325, &c.

which induc'd them to refuse to take an Oath of Fidelity to *Batori*, and moreover to raise an Army and stand upon their Defence. But the Senate of *Poland* having declar'd 'em Rebels, their Army was soon defeated, and Town besieg'd; and at last they were oblig'd to comply by Mediation of the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, and Lantgrave of *Hesse*. The chief Cause of this War was, that the Citizens of *Dantzic* pretended not to be subject to the Republic of *Poland*, but only to the King; yet notwithstanding this Treaty, they were forc'd to submit themselves to both.

No Courts of Justice. * Hitherto there were no Courts of Judicature in *Poland*, all Differences being decided by the King and Council. But the Gentry finding this way of Procedure too tedious to the Nation, and too burdensom to the King, obtain'd leave of *Batori* to erect two Courts of Judicature, which they commonly call *Tribunals*, one at *Petricovia*, and the other at *Lublin*, where all Civil Causes were to be determin'd absolutely without any Appeal to Court, unless upon any Matter relating to the State; in which Case, the last Decision was to be reserv'd to the King and *Diet* together.

† This King was more severe in his Punishments than the *Polish* Laws allow'd, yet he molested none on account of Religion, always affirming that three Things God had wholly reserv'd to himself, which were, *to make something out of nothing, to foretel Things to come, and to govern and direct Consciences.*

This

* *Florus Polen.* lib. 4. p. 306.

† *Hartknoch.* lib. I. cap. 2. p. 192, &c.

This Prince, like *Sigismund I.* very much encourag'd speaking *Latin* in his Dominions, being reported to have said often to the Gentlemen's Sons, *Discite Latinè, nam unum ex vobis aliquando faciam Mosci Pan,* (a great Lord.) Whereby the Youth being all in Hopes, practis'd that Language with great Diligence, which very much contributed towards the Encrease of Arts and Sciences in this Kingdom. When *Sigismund I.* sent the Bishop of *Varmia* his Embassador to *Vienna*, the Emperour was surpriz'd to hear even the *Polish* Coachmen speak Latin fluently. Also after *Sigismund the Second's* Death, when Embassadors were sent to bring *Henry of Valois* into *Poland*, the French wonder'd that not one of all their Train but spoke this Language with great Addres.

This King, in the beginning of his Reign, was like to have been over-run by the *Muscovites*; for they had so great Advantages over the *Poles*, that they took several Towns from them in the Dutchies of *Severia, Smolensko* and *Lithuania*. In these Wars the *Muscovites* were *His Wars.* not a little politick, for they took occasion to invade the *Poles*, either when they had Wars abroad, or Disturbances at home; but at last King *Batori* having appeas'd his own intestine Jars, and made Peace with his Neighbours, by the concurrence of a general Diet declar'd War against the *Muscovites*, and pour'd in upon 'em with such Vigour and Success, that in three Years time he re-took all his own Towns, and besides carry'd the War into the very heart of their Country, plundering and de-

destroying wherever he came. In this Expedition he got from them above twenty great Cities and Provinces, such as *Polotia, Sokola, Sussa, Krasna, Usviata, Sitna, Jeseriscia, Kossiano, Nescerda*, all the Dutchy of *Plotia, Lukis, Neuela, Zavolotia, Ostrovia*, &c. All this put the poor *Muscourites* into such a fright that they immediately dispatch'd an * Embassadour to the Pope, to give him hopes, that if he could prevail upon the *Poles* to withdraw their Army out of their Country, and make an honourable Peace with 'em, they would all submit to the *Roman Church*.

This your Grace may imagine soon put the Holy Father upon a pious Stratagem; for he sent his Nuncio *Possevinus* to assure the *Czar*, that he would employ all his Interest in his behalf. Whereupon the *Poles*, having besieg'd *Pleskow*, the strongest Town in *Muscovy*, with ill success; and moreover, having lost above forty thousand Men during the War, at length, through the prudent Management of *Possevinus*,
as of Jan.
1582. they agreed to a Suspension of Arms for ten Years; and farther, that the King of *Poland* should restore to *Muscovy* all the Provinces and Towns he had taken in this War; and that, on the other side, the *Czar* should give up to the King all *Livonia*: yet the *Czar* made no Alteration in his Greek Religion, as he had made the Pope believe he design'd to do. Thus ended the War with *Muscovy*, which was like to have prov'd so fatal to that Country.

The

* *Bizardiere*, p. 59.

* The Tartars durst not make any Incursions into Poland during his Reign; and their Cham having sent Embassadors thither to demand the Tribute formerly paid them for Transylvania, he dismiss'd their Embassy with a great deal of Indignation, declaring he would pay Tribute to no Man. The Turk likewise shew'd great Deference for this Prince, for he never made any Hostilities in Transylvania while Batori govern'd there; but his Nephew being elected Prince of that Country, the Port would have augmented their Tribute; but Batori espousing his Cause by an Embassy to the Grand Seignior, the Port chose rather to be contented with little than to hazard the losing of all by disobliging so powerful a Prince.

All that huge Tract of Land, above three hundred Miles long from East to West, and above a hundred broad from South to North, was for fifty Years before in possession of the Poles. It is call'd by one general Name *Ukrai-* *Ukraina*, which, in the Sclavonian Language, signifies a ^{Whence so} ~~+~~ Frontier, serving for Bounds between them, the Turks and Tartars. This vast and fertil Country is divided into two great Provinces, *Volhynia* and *Podolia*. Of *Volhynia*, the capital Town is *Kiovia*, built on the *Borysthenes*, which was formerly, as they say, one of the largest in Europe. It antiently belong'd to the Dukes of *Russia*, but now is entirely ruin'd between the Turks and Tartars. The capital Town of *Podolia* is *Caminiec*, a fortify'd City built on a Rock. The Inhabitants of *Ukraina*

* Bizardiere Hist. des Dietes, p. 59, &c. † Ibid.

Inhabitants *kraina* are commonly call'd || *Cosacks*, which in term'd Co- the *Sclavonian* Language signifies *Robbers*. At sacks.

first they were Peasants that came from *Russia* and other neighbouring Countries, settling in the Islands of the River *Boristhenes*, and who afterwards spread all over *Ukraina*, and liv'd on Robbery ; for they us'd to make In-roads into *Tartary* and *Turky*, plunder *Trebisond* and *Sinope*, and ravage even up to the Gates of *Constantinople*. They also us'd to pirate on the Black Sea, and have been very useful to the *Poles* when they were engag'd in War against the *Infidels*. I can compare 'em to no People better than to the *Miquelets of Spain*, or *Highlanders of Scotland*.

* King *Stephen*, to make this People more serviceable to the Crown of *Poland*, put 'em under a good Discipline, order'd 'em Officers and a General ; and moreover, gave 'em the Town of *Techtimoravia* upon the River *Boristhenes*, which they made a Magazine, as also the Place of Residence for their Governors, to be a Bulwark against the Irruptions of the *Tartars*, who frequently infested them. He endow'd 'em likewise with many Privileges ; for all which they afterwards did him considerable Services.

It will not here be amiss to give your Grace some farther Account of this People, who are often much talk'd of, and yet at the same time but very little known.

Whence
their
Name.

† *Alberto Vimina* in his Civil Wars of *Poland* says, it is certain that they have their Name from

|| *Heidenstein Rerum Polon.* lib. 9. p. 326.

* *Chevalier Hist. de Cosaques*, p. 3.

† *Guerre Civili di Poloni*, lib. I. p. 7.

from the Sclavonian Word *Coza*, which signifies a Goat ; and this either because they were wont to be cloth'd with Garments of Goats Hair, or that they liv'd like Goat-herds in Huts ; or else by reason that they skipt about like Goats, and found no Country of too difficult Acces for them.

The Country they first posses'd was not above eighteen Leagues on either side of the *Borysthenes*, not far from the Place where *Ovid* was sent into Banishment, and where they affirm is a Castle still that goes by the Name of *Ovidoua*, where *Ovid* may be suppos'd to have been buried : This *Vimina* says he does not at all discredit, the Country agreeing with a Passage of *Ovid* in his Elegies writ to *Rufinus*.

*Non Ager hic Pomum, non dulces educat uvas ;
Non salices Ripa : robora monte virent :
Neve fretum laudes terra magis, aequora semper
Ventorum rabie, solibus orba tument.*

And the Fierceness of the People describ'd by *Ovid* in another place, encreases his Opinion.

*Maxima pars hominum, nec te pulcherrima curat
Roma, nec Ausonii Militis Arma timet.*

Notwithstanding all this, we must not pretend to derive this Modern People from Antiquity, for it is certain they were at first a Body of Vagabonds that fled from Justice into this Country, where they liv'd only upon fishing and hunting, and at last, as now, upon Piracy and Robbery. The

Their present Extent.

* The present Extent of their Country is much larger than formerly, for now it reaches 100 Leagues in length, and above 40 in breadth. They report the Grafs here generally grows so high, that a Man on Horse-back is easily hid under it. This Country abounds so with all sorts of Grain, that the Inhabitants know not what to do with it, their Rivers being shallow, and therefore not capable to transport it to other places. They have also all sorts of Beasts, Fish and Fowl, with most other Necessaries, except Wine and Salt, whereof the first comes from Hungary, Transilvania, Valachia and Moldavia; and the second is fetch'd from the Mines of Poland.

Their Buildings,

† The Houses of this Country are generally of Wood, built in like manner as in Muscovy and Poland, and rarely above one Story high. The Walls of their Towns are most commonly made of Earth kept up with Stakes and Planks, such being most proper to resist the force of Cannon.

Character,

|| The Inhabitants of *Ukraina* are for the most part robust and strong, generous, and great Despisers of Covetousness, inconceivable Lovers of Liberty, and impatient under the mildest Slavery: They are likewise indefatigable, bold and brave, but withal excessive Drunkards, treacherous Friends, and perfidious Enemies: Their common Employments are Hunting and Fishing, and they are indifferently skill'd in all the necessary Arts of Peace

* Hist. des Cosaques, p. 26, &c.

† Beauplan. Descript. d' Ukraine, p. 3.

|| Hist. des Cosaques, p. 32.

Peace and War ; but what they excel most in is, the preparing Saltpetre, with which they furnish several parts of *Europe*. They are moreover excellent in making Gunpowder.

The Peasants of this and the Neighbouring Countries are very Slaves, being forc'd to work three or four days in a Week for their Lords *gratis*, and to pay besides several rigorous Duties ; but still this is nothing, for their Lords Power extends not only over their Goods, but also their Lives ; wherefore it cannot be wonder'd at if these miserable Wretches have often rebell'd, and defended their Liberty with great Obstinacy.

Their Religion is generally the Greek *Religion*. Perswasion, which they receiv'd in the Year 942, under the Reign of *Vlodomir Prince of Russia* ; yet the greatest part of the Gentry profess either the Roman or Reform'd Religion. These Greek Principles extend all over *Muscovy, Moldavia, Valachia, Turkey and Persia*. The Cosack Priests are call'd *Pops*, which in their Language signifies *Guides*.

Their Fasts are very frequent and rigid, for then they not only abstain from Flesh, but also from Butter, Milk, Cheese, Eggs, &c. feeding only on Herbs, Pulse, Roots, and the like. There are some among them so excessive devout, that they will never eat Bread, nor drink Water but on Saturdays and Sundays. The Women court the Men in this Country, which is so common, that it is not at all thought immodest, for they speak only to the Person's Relations whom they design to make their Husband.

*Abundance
of Flies
and Lo-
custs.*

This Country is so very much incommoded by Flies, that in Summer the Inhabitants are forc'd to fortify themselves several ways against them; but it abounds much more with Grasshoppers, who in a dry Season come in Clouds of five or six Leagues long, and four in breadth, and darken the Sky even at Noon-day: Where-ever they settle they make a clean Harvest in less than two hours: They live but six Months. Where they reside in Auman they lay their Eggs, each having about three hundred; these they hatch in the Spring, of which but very few prove addle: Great Rains, or a violent North-East Wind can only remove them. Before the young ones are strong enough to fly, they creep into the Houses, hop upon the Beds, Tables, Victuals, and the like, insomuch that scarce a bit can be swallowed without two or three of them along with it: At Night they lie in the Roads and Fields, which are most commonly cover'd with them above a Foot thick; and when a Coach or Wagon passes over them, it raises a most intolerable Stink.

Language,

The Language of the Cossacks is a Dialect of the Polish, as that is of the Sclavonian. It is very soft, and full of Diminutives, and consequently very delightful both to the Hearer and Speaker.

*Customs
and Man-
ners.*

The chief Study of the Cossacks is Arms, which, tho' they practise for the most part on Horse-back, yet they will sometimes alight to do the Duty of Foot. They endure the Hardships of War to a wonder, and will live upon little or nothing: They commonly content themselves with a sort of black Basket,

†

ket, which they eat with Garlick and Onions. They manage their Archibus and Bow with great Dexterity, and also make use of a kind of Scimiter. They are very little acquainted with Luxury, only they love *Aqua-vitæ* extremely, with which when mixt with Honey they will often get drunk.

They have all sorts of Handicrafts among them, and their Women are employ'd chiefly in spinning Linen and Woollen. The Peasants understand perfectly all sorts of Agriculture; and the Inhabitants in general are well skill'd in brewing Beer, making Mead, *Aqua-vitæ*, &c. There is scarce any among them, of what Age, Sex or Condition soever, but will strive to out-do each other in drinking and carousing: and I believe there are no Christians in the World that are more careless or negligent, tho' they are by Nature almost capable of any thing. When they are in the Field against their Enemies, they are always extremely sober. Where the *Cosacks* shew the most Courage is in their *Tabords*, which are certain Chariots they use to fight in; tho' by Sea also they are not contemptible, but on Horse-back they are little worth, for two hundred Polanders would easily drive two thousand of their best Troopers; yet their Foot will stand to the last Extremity. When they discover any Vessel by Sea that they have a mind to take, they lie conceal'd with their Boats till about Midnight, when they row towards her with great Swiftness, and having encompass'd her round, easily take her by Surprize. When they have drawn out all her Lading, they generally

*Customs
and Man-
ners in
Peace and
War.*

nerally sink her, because they are not able to carry her off.

Having thus given your Grace a short Account, by way of Digression, of the *Cosacks*, I will return to King *Stephen*, who having no Children, propos'd to the Diet to elect his Successor while he liv'd, and that to prevent Disorders that usually happen in Interregnum; which this Grand Council would by no means condescend to, imagining he intended to force one of his Brother's Sons upon them, or else for fear of giving a bad Precedent for future Elections, which might tend in time to the utter abolishing of their Privileges and Power This King, by the Solicitations of the Pope and other Christian Princes, being ready to engage in a War against the *Turks*, dy'd after ten Years Reign, and about the fifty fourth Year of his Age, at *Grodna in Lithuania*, where he had establish'd his Residence under pretence of its being a fine Country for hunting, tho the true Reason is thought to have been, because he did not care to live with his Queen *Ann*, who was above sixty Years old when he marry'd her.

His Character.

He was a prudent and circumspect Prince, courageous, and just even to Severity. He not only enlarg'd his Dominions, but also settled a better Order in 'em than any before him; and I have heard the *Poles* speak of him with the greatest Respect and Veneration.

His Death, On this Wife and Valiant Prince a certain Sept. 13. Person compos'd the following Elogy, found 1586. in an antient Manuscript.



In

* *In Templo plus quam Sacerdos.*
In Republicâ plus quam Rex.
In Sententiâ dicendâ, plus quam Senator.
In Judicio plus quam Jurisconsultus.
In Exercitu plus quam Imperator.
In Acie plus quam Miles.
In Adversis perferendis, Injuriisq; condonandis,
 plus quam Vir.
In publicâ Libertate tuendâ, plus quam Civis.
In Amicitiâ colenda, plus quam Amicus.
In convictu, plus quam Familiaris.
In Venatione, ferisq; domandis, plus quam Leo.
In totâ reliquâ vitâ plus quam Philosophus.

The Death of *Batori* put *Poland* into the same Confusion it had been in twice before, from the time of *Sigismundus Augustus*. The Provincial *Diets* assembled in 1587, whose business it was to secure the Frontiers from Invasion, and settle the Peace of the Republick. Next the Primate *Stanislaus Karnkowski* notify'd the Death of the King according to Custom, and call'd a General Diet to meet at *Warsaw* in *March*, where it was afterwards agreed that the *Diet* of Election should meet in *June* following.

The *Lutherans* contended so high for their share in the Government, that for Peace sake they had more granted them than the antient Laws of the Kingdom allow'd: For in this Assembly their Party was so strong, that they not only obtain'd Toleration, but also per-

*A Diet
call'd.*

H 3

petual

* *Florus Polon.* lib. 4. p. 349, &c.

The Lutherans obtain petual Liberty of Conscience. This the *Birians* obtain shops vigorously oppos'd, which made the *Liberty of Conscience*. Primate and Bishop of *Vladislaw* leave the Diet dissatisfied, when *Demetrius Sulikowski* Arch-bishop of *Leopol*, presiding in the Assembly, in conjunction with *Laurence Goflicki* Bishop of *Caminiec*, considering the Confusion occasioned by the Absence of the Primate, thought it either necessary to comply with the *Lutherans*, or to dismiss the Diet; but the Bishop of *Caminiec* at last found a mid-way, which was to grant the *Lutherans* their Demands, but withal to insert a Clause, that what had been done at that Session was merely to preserve the Publick Peace.

The time of the Election being come, Christopher Zborowski, who was banish'd during *Batory's Reign*, and now recall'd by the Power of the *Lutherans*, appear'd at the head of 500 *French*, with as many *Germans* and *Lutherans* as amounted to near 10000 Men; with these *Stanislaus de Gorka*, Palatin of *Posnania*, join'd: He was a Person of Wit, and extremely popular; for tho he was crook-back'd, yet his great Estate and generous way of spending of it made him look'd upon with universal Esteem. *Zamoski* was also at the head of a considerable number of Troops, which, tho they were fewer than those of the opposite Party, yet were they much better disciplin'd; with these he encamp'd within two Miles of *Warsaw*, and entrench'd himself within Lines of Circumvallation.

The wiser part of the Diet having a mind to accommodate these two Factions, order'd them Audience one after another, forbidding either

The Lutheran and Catholick Factions

either to appear in Arms before them. They also shew'd an Inclination to reverse what had been decreed in favour of the *Lutherans*, which these last would by no means hear of, promising themselves a sufficient Defence from their Number, which *Zamoski* ridicul'd, relying upon the better Discipline of his Followers.

The *Lutherans* perceiving there was no Justice to be expected from the Diet, without any regard to their Orders, came in Arms before them: After which they retir'd, complaining that they were depriv'd of their Liberties. This had soon occasion'd a *Rokoz*, ^{The Lutherans mutiny.} (being an Association in which the Gentry are oblig'd to engage when they are oppress'd) had not the Primate timely prevented it. During all this the *Lithuanians* had not yet declar'd themselves; and it may be it would ^{Suppress'd.} have been difficult to have known their Minds, had not a Confusion given them occasion to explain them.

There were three Factions at this Election, ^{Three Factions.} whose Power was almost equal. The first was that of *Lithuania*, which was for electing *Theodore Odonomic*, Great Duke of *Muscovy*, he having proferr'd to unite his Dominions to those of *Poland*. This Proposal might have been thought plausible enough had it been made by any but *Muscovites*. The hopes several of the Gentry gave the *Czar* were apparently only to amuse him, fearing he might invade the Kingdom during the Interregnum. The second Party was that of *Zborowski* and *Gorka Palatin of Posenia*; they were entirely in the Interest of *Maximilian Arch-duke*

of *Austria*, Brother to the Emperor *Rhodolph*. These * *Anibal of Capua* the Pope's *Nuncio* join'd notwithstanding they were *Lutherans*, yet he all along fed them up more with Promises than Presents. The third Faction was that of the Senate, being the strongest of the three, by reason that *Zamoski* with the Flower of the *Polish Army* was on their side.

Several
Candi-
dates.

It was much doubted upon which of the Competitors the Election would fall. The Czar of *Muscovy* and a *Piasto* were talk'd of only for fashion-sake. The *Batori's* of *Transilvania* had their Envoys at the *Diet*, but they had no other Orders from their Masters, than to demand the Personal Estate of the late King, when, had they ask'd the Crown likewise, it is highly probable some regard might have been had to *Batori's* Family. *Sweden* was upon the Roll a third time, tho its King *John* had been rejected in the two former Elections, by reason he was thought a *Lutheran*; but by the Catholick Liturgy publish'd in that Kingdom in 1575, the *Poles* were disabus'd in that Opinion, wherefore his Son *Sigismund* was no longer suspected; for the *Poles* had occasion to oppose some great Power to the House of *Austria*, and what could be fitter for that purpose than the Family of *Jagello*, from which *Sigismund* was descended by his Mother? King *John* also caus'd his Emisfaries to give out that *Lithuania* of right belonged to his Son, as being of the *Jagellonick Race*. This bold Claim might well have rais'd a War between

* Heidenstein Rerum Polon. lib. 8. p. 253. col. 1.

between Sweden and Poland, had not the latter prudently thought fit to avoid it.

In the mean time the *Lutherans* were firmly dispos'd to Maximilian's Interest, but *Zamowski* broke all their Measures: They had a mind to kidnap the Primate, but by the Advice of this General he retir'd to the Castle of Warsaw. Nevertheless Cardinal Radzivil, to whom the House of Austria had given a Principality, declar'd for Maximilian, as likewise did several others by his Example. This augmented the Courage of the *Lutherans*, yet did not in the least diminish that of *Zamowski's* Followers; both Parties were like to come to Blows, had not the Bishops mounted on Horseback and interpos'd.

While these Prelats were thus doing their Duty, the Pope's Nuncio, tho lame, clamber'd up the highest Tower in Warsaw to view the Army: He doubted not but his Friends the *Lutherans* would get the better, their Number being greater. At this the Catholicks were extremely offended, and us'd to say that Maximilian's Interest must needs fall, being only supported by a *Hook-back* and a *Cripple*.

The *Lutherans* perceiving that both the Name and Family of Maximilian were odious to the *Poles*, agreed together to relinquish him, and propose the *Czar*, by which means they brought over to their Party those who were neither for Maximilian nor Sigismund.

After this the several Embassadors had their Audience; the Pope's Nuncio spoke first, and made his Harangue chiefly on the good Qualities of Maximilian; but this Candidate was not better lik'd of than his Orator,

or

or his Panegyrick. *Stanislaus Pawlowski*, the Emperour's Minister, was heard next, who run also out in Commendation of his Master's Brother; but from whom there being more Ill to be fear'd than Good to be hop'd, his fine Speech was but little minded. Then came the Embassadors of Sueden to be introduc'd, which were * *Eric Sparre* Senator and Grand Chancellor of that Kingdom, and *Eric Brabé* Great Master of Prince *Sigismund's* Houshold. These insinuated that their Master did not send sooner, because he knew the great Affection the Poles always bore the Jagellonick Family, of which his Son was descended. They made no great Profers, knowing well that the fear of *Maximilian's* carrying it would not give the Diet leave to ask that of them which at other Conjunctions they would surely have demanded.

Election.

The Primate being not unmindful of the fright the *Lutherans* had put him into when they form'd a Design to carry him away, had a mind to make a speedy End of the busyness the Assembly met about; and therefore, without being deterr'd by any Threats, proceeded to an Election the 9th of *August 1587*. At which time the Number of the *Lutherans* was much less'n'd, *Gorka* their Leader having abus'd several of them; wherefore, to be reveng'd, they went over to the contrary Party. Upon the Poll, the Majority of Voices was found for

Sigismund
III. 1587.SIGISMUND DE VASA, whom consequent-
ly

* Heidenstein lib. 8. p. 256. col. 2.

ly the Primate proclaim'd King of Poland. After the usual Acclamations the Assembly separated; and the Archbishop, accompany'd by the Senate and Gentry, went directly to the Cathedral of Warsaw to give Thanks for having so happily ended this great and dangerous Affair. Hereupon Embassadors were immediately dispatch'd to Sweden to bring the new King notice of his Election, and that his Coronation was design'd to be the 7th of October following.

Whilst the Catholicks were thus labouring at the Election of a King, the Palatine Gorka and those of Zborowski's Party minded nothing but Drinking; yet when they heard of what had hapned, they were extremely surpriz'd; but at the same time endeavouring to repair their Faults, they fell into much greater. They immediately protested against the Election as both Irregular and Illegal. Their Assembly ordain'd, that the King that was to be chosen should annul all that had been done against Christopher Zborowski during the late Reign. They likewise made several other Regulations, which were all so very extravagant, that they were but little regarded. To this Faction the Gentry of Lithuania offer'd their Mediation, which yet they would not accept of, declaring they were resolv'd to elect Maximilian. Whereupon on the 21st of August, Gorka, with his Associates, proclaim'd Maximilian King of Poland, and sent Embassadors to acquaint him therewith. Whilst this was doing, the Lithuanians declar'd against both Elections, and thereby disengag'd themselves from favouring either Party, till they saw which was like to have the better. The

Lutheran
Party dif-
fents;

Elects and
Proclaims
Maximili-
an;

*But pro-
nounc'd.
Traitors
by the Diet.*

The Diet as yet was luckily not dissolv'd ; which Assembly pronounc'd the Election of Maximilian Seditious, and immediately null'd all that the Lutherans had done : but as the best Considerations become useless, if there be not force sufficient to put them in execution , they at the same time provided for the safety of the Kingdom against the Attempts of Maximilian and his Party ; for this Prince was then but at Olmitz in Moravia, and therefore might quickly have come into Poland, when Sigismund had not yet pass'd the Baltic, which is a very dangerous Sea in Autumn. The Diet, before they separated, charg'd Zamoski with the Care of the Commonwealth.

*A Comical
Prophecy.*

I may here acquaint your Grace of a famous Astrologer or Magician, who happening to dine with Zamoski some hours before Sigismund was chosen, that General ask'd him, If he could tell by his Art who should be elected King ? To which this Person, after a little Consideration , reply'd , *Quem Deus volet :* Which Answver not in the least satisfying Zamoski, was but little regarded by him. The next day after the Election, the same Astrologer sent a Note into the Assembly, address'd to Zamoski with these Words : *Sir, You understand not yesterday the Answver which I made you, but now read the word † Deus backwards, and you will find the Mystery explain'd.*

† Sued.

*The two
Candidates
come into
Poland.*

Afterwards Maximilian and Sigismund both arriv'd in Poland. The latter being at Oliva, a Monastery near Dantzic, receiv'd the Oath of Fidelity ; and preparing to march towards Cracow, which the former then besieg'd, for want

want of Troops was forc'd to retire to *Rawa*. The Arch-Duke hop'd to have taken this Place by the Intelligence he had with the *Germans* which inhabited the Suburbs, who had promis'd him to harbour two Regiments in their Houses, which might seize on the weakest Gate, and so let him into the City; but this Stratagem was detected by *Zamoski*, who marching to raise that Siege, had notice of these Designs; whereupon first suffering the two Regiments to enter, he set fire to the Suburbs, and burnt them and their Friends together.

Afterwards the Siege was rais'd, but the Maximilian Arch-Duke did not go far off from the City, ^{an routed} but drew up in Order of Battle in a Great ^{by the Po-} Plain, which infinitely pleas'd *Zamoski*, who ^{lisch Gen-} ^{ral.} had no less Inclination to fight than he. At length they came to Blows, and the Fight lasted two Hours; but in the end *Maximilian* being defeated, retir'd to *Cestochow*, whither *Zamoski* did not think it proper to follow him. A little while after *Sigismund* came to *Cracow*, where he was harangu'd by the Bishop of *Caminiec*, whom he answer'd in the *Polish* Language which his Mother had taught him. His Entry was usher'd in with that Solemnity, which was thought almost impossible to have been perform'd in time of War. After some Difficulties surmounted, his Coronation was fix'd for the 27th of *De-*
cember following, when he was Crown'd by the *Archbishop of Gnesna!* The *Lutherans* still in-
sisted upon those Demands they had formerly made, which were fain to be granted them, because *Maximilian* was again ready to take

*Sigismund
Crown'd.*

take the Field, notwithstanding his last Defeat.

In 1588, the Arch-Duke came again into Poland, and *Zamoski* march'd directly to meet him; but *Maximilian* expecting more Assistance, went aside into *Silesia*, whither he thought the Enemy would not dare to follow him: But this valiant General not only overtook and fought him, but also routed and took him Prisoner in the City of *Birczyna*, after having besieg'd it some small time. Having taken this noble Prisoner, *Zamoski* gave him all the respect due to a Person of his Quality; and moreover, that he might not appear under confinement at *Cracow*, which he had formerly besieg'd, he left him in the Citadel of *Crasnystow*, whence *Zborowski's* Party were like to have recover'd him, had not their Design been discover'd by *Mark Sobieski* Governoour of that Place. In all other Respects, *Zamoski* treated his Prisoner very honourably, which gain'd so much upon the Arch-Duke, that he afterwards stood Godfather to one of his Children.

Maximili-an beaten
again and
made Pri-soner.

The taking of *Maximilian*, with all his Artillery and Baggage, was not the only good Event of this Victory, for hereupon the Malecontents immediately acknowledg'd *Sigismund*. Also *Zamoski's* generous Usage towards the other Prisoners, whom he releas'd all upon their *Parole*, contributed very much to confirm *Sigismund* in the Throne. The Kingdom of Poland now was become no more a matter of Dispute. All the House of *Austria* aim'd at, was to procure the Arch-Duke's liberty, which at length was obtain'd through the Medi-

Mediation of the Pope, who sent Cardinal *Hypolito Aldobrandin* into *Poland* to treat of his Ransom, which by that means was rated much lower than the House of *Austria* could have expected: For altho it was urg'd to *Sigismund*, that as *Charles the Vth* dealt formerly by the King of *France* on the like occasion, so he ought to have a Sum of Money paid down suitable to the great Quality of his Prisoner; yet *Sigismund* answer'd, *That it was offer'd Liberty on honourable Terms.* Example in this Case, since that Prince had been guilty of an Action unbecoming his Grandeur: When, for his part, he did not look upon it sufficient Advantage to have got the better of his Enemy, unless he likewise had the Glory to give him his Liberty, and not to make him buy it. By this Mediation *Maximilian* was to quit for ever his Title to the Kingdom of *Poland*, to restore some Places which had been surrender'd to him, and to remain in a perpetual Amity with *Poland*; to all which the Emperour his Brother was made Guarantee. But altho these Conditions were so very reasonable, yet *Maximilian* would not ratify them till 1589. Wherefore his Wilfulness detain'd him in Prison till that time, when he escap'd contrary to his Parole of Honour. Nevertheless, he was afterwards brought to sign them by the Power his Brother had over him.

* *Sigismund III.* was first marry'd to *Ann* Daughter of *Charles Arch-Duke of Austria*; and after her Death to *Constantia* her Sister, by both which he had three Sons, *Vladislaus* by

* Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 105, &c.

Consents.

*Sigismund's
Marriage.*

Crown'd
King of
Sweden,
1592.

by the former, and *Casimir* and *Ferdinand* by the latter, the two first succeeding him in the Kingdom. When the King his Father was dead he went into *Swedeland*, and was there likewise crown'd King of that Country in the Year 1592, on condition that every fifth Year he should come and reign over *Sweden* in Person; but being engag'd in a long War against the *Muscovites*, *Turks* and *Tartars*, he could not be spar'd in fifteen Years, and therefore sent a *Senate* of *Jesuits* to govern them and suppress the *Lutheran* Doctrine, which was then mightily spread in that Country. * Here it must be observ'd, that this King's Mother *Catherine* strictly adher'd to the Roman Church by the permission of her Husband *John III.* King of *Sweden*, who also lean'd a little that way. Whereupon, when *Sigismund*'s Tutor *Arnold Grothusius* would have seduced him from that Perswasion, his Father *John* being in a great Passion, and drawing his Sword upon the Tutor, cry'd, *I will have my Son educated in bopes of both Kingdoms*, meaning his own and that of *Poland*.

These *Jesuits* the King order'd to be receiv'd with the same Honour as if he himself had come in Person; at which the *Swedes* being grievously nettled, sunk them in the Harbour of *Stockholm* in the Ship that brought 'em from *Dantzic*, and immediately thereupon proclaim'd *Charles Duke of Sudermannia*, *Sigismund*'s Uncle, their King, who had employm't brac'd *Lutheranism* some time before, and in *Sweden*, which the *Swedes* have profess'd ever since.

This

* Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 105.

This occasion'd bloody Wars between these two Nations; but *Sigismund* being likewise engag'd with other Countries, was forc'd to accept of a dishonourable Truce. In the beginning of this War King *Charles IX.* took a great many places from the *Poles* in *Livonia*, most of which were afterwards retaken by the Polish General and Chancellor *Zamoski*. Besides this the King of *Sweden* was vanquish'd in a great Battel fought near *Kirckholm* and *Riga*, where he narrowly escap'd himself: but some intestine Divisions arising between the King and Nobility of *Poland*, he got time to recover Breath.

The occasion of the Wars between the *Poles* and *Muscovites* was this: A certain Person coming into *Poland*, pretended to be *Demetrius Son to John Basilowitz*, Great Duke of *Muscovy*, and that he was to have been murder'd by order of *Boris Gudenow*, afterwards Grand Duke, who hop'd thereby to secure the Succession after the Death of *Theodore*, eldest Son of the said Duke, but that another had been kill'd in his stead. Hereupon he found so great Encouragement from *George Miniszczek*, Palatin of *Sendomir*, that he married his Daughter to him; and by the Assistance of some other *Polish* Lords, gather'd together a great Army, and march'd with *Demetrius* into *Muscovy*, when *Boris Gudenow*, then Grand Duke, happening to die suddenly, he was receiv'd by the *Muscovites*, and proclaim'd Czar in *Moscow*. Hereupon he sent into *Poland* for his Bride; but while the Nuptials were celebrating in *Moscow*, the People, sus-

pecting him to be an *Impostor*, gather'd together, rais'd a Tumult, and attack'd the Castle, where they cut to pieces *Demetrius* with most of the *Poles* that came along with him and his Bride, and took her Prisoner. Then *Basilius Suski*, descended from the Grand Dukes by the Mother's side, having got together about 20000 Men, was proclaim'd *Czar*: immediately after which a Rumor being spread abroad that *Demetrius* had escaped, tho' *Suski* had taken care to expose his Body to view, which was so mangled that none could know him, and a Person pretending to be him, the *Poles* acknowledg'd him as such; whereupon they together with the *Cosacks* assisted this Person to recover his pretended Right, and several times beat *Suski*, and oblig'd him to set at liberty the Captive Bride. She also acknowledg'd this *Demetrius* for her Husband; but whether he was really so or not, could never yet be determin'd. *Sigismund* laid hold of this opportunity, to try at least whether he could recover *Smolensko* and *Severia*; wheretupon he besieged the former in the Year 1609, but could not make himself Master of it till the Year 1611, when he took it by storm. In the mean time the *Poles*, who had hitherto sided with *Demetrius*, were recall'd by *Sigismund*, who thought it not convenient that so considerable a part of his Forces should be under the Command of another. By the removal of this Army *Suski* had leisure to recover himself; whereupon with the Assistance sent him out of *Sweden*, he march'd directly against the *Poles*, who then

then were besieging Smolensko, but was shamefully defeated by them near Clusin. By this Overthrow the Affairs of the Muscovites were again in a very dangerous Condition; wherefore to avoid the danger, they resolv'd to depose Suski (who by his Misfortunes became odious to them) and to offer their Crown to Vladislaus, Sigismund's Son. This Suski was afterwards surrender'd to the Poles, and dy'd at Warsaw in Prison. Whereupon Vladislaus marching towards that Country with a powerful Army in the Year 1610, and they hearing of it, thinking he came rather to conquer than accept their Crown, unanimously revolted against him, especially when they heard that Demetrius had been murder'd by the Tartars who were his Guards. Hereupon Prince Vladislaus his Expedition was made to no purpose, he being forc'd to make a Truce with the Muscovites for fourteen Years, whereby it was agreed, that in the mean time the Poles should keep in their possession the several Dukedoms of Severia, Zernikow and Novogrod, which they had taken during the late Troubles in Muscovy. In the mean time George Farenbach surrender'd several Places in Livonia to the King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus: but it was suspected that he intended to betray that King; for soon after the said Farenbach was reconcil'd to King Sigismund, to whom he restor'd all the Places except Pernau.

In the Year 1620, the Poles were engag'd ^{The Poles} in a War against the Turks, fomented, as was in War suppos'd, by Bethlem Gabor Prince of Transil with the Turke.

vania, for which the *Turks* afterwards endeavour'd to banish that Prince for siding with the *Poles*. In the Year following the *Turks* march'd with their whole Forces against *Poland*, but were met by the *Poles* near *Chocim* under the Command of Prince *Vladislaus*, who with an Army of about 65000 Men, repuls'd above 392000 *Turks* commanded by their Emperor *Osman* in Person. The *Turks* attempted three times to force the Polish Camp, but were as often beat back with Loss. Nevertheless in the mean time the *Poles* suffer'd extremely for want of Ammunition and Provisions, and besides were mightily weakened by Sicknes and a huge Mortality among their Horses. Notwithstanding all this, at length the *Turkish* Emperor was forc'd to strike up an honourable Peace with them after having lost about 60000 Men in the several Attacks he made upon their Camp, and a greater number in his March back to *Constantinople*.

Invasion by Gustavus Adolphus. In the mean time *Gustavus Adolphus* falling into *Livonia*, took the City of *Riga* without any great Resistance; and all the rest of that Country except *Dunneburgh* was conquer'd likewise by the *Swedes* in the Year 1625. Afterwards *Gustavus* enter'd *Prussia* in the Year 1626, where he took the Cities of *Marienburg* and *Elbing*, besides some other Places. This War was thus carried on without any general Engagement till the Year 1629, when *Hans Wrangel* the *Swedish* General defeated the *Poles* near *Gorzno*. Then the Emperor sent some Forces to the Assistance of

of the *Poles*, who in a Battle fought near *Stuma* were very near having made *Gustavus* Prisoner. But however, the *Polish* Affairs after this Battel falling into great Confusion, they were forc'd to clap up a Truce till the Year 1634, by the Mediation of *Charles the First*, King of *England*, and of *Lewis the Thirteenth* of *France*; the *Swedes* in the mean while being to keep possession of *Elbing*, *Menzel*, *Braunsberg*, *Pillau*, and what besides they had taken in *Livonia*.

After this *Sigismund* dy'd the last day of April in the Year 1632, being sixty Years old, and having reign'd forty four.

* He had all the Qualities that could be required in a great Prince: He lov'd Justice, and all the World commended his Piety. He was always of an even Temper either in good or bad Fortune; and the Lustre of the Polish Crown obtain'd when he was but young, together with the loss of the Kingdom of *Sweden* to his Uncle, might well have either exalted or debas'd him, had he not had a great Soul: yet among all these good Qualities, he was too much wedded to his Opinion, which was the cause of some Misfortunes that happen'd to him.

Prince *Vladislaus* was absent when his Father *Sigismund* fell sick, yet he arriv'd at Court just as he was expiring, whose Presence so much reviv'd the King, as to give him Power to put the Crown of *Sweden* on his Son's Head, tho' he was to leave that of *Poland* to Chance. This Election was much

*Sigismund's
Death.*

His Character.

A peaceable Election.

more peaceable than his Father Sigismund's, in that he had no Competitors to oppose him. Some thought *Gustavus Adolphus* King of Sweden had a design upon the Crown; and his boundless Ambition, join'd with the great Number of his Friends the *Lutherans*, dispersed throughout the whole Kingdom, might very well support that Opinion: yet the Gentry of Great Poland which were most to be suspected on account of Conformity in Religion with him, were the first that strove to exclude him; for they declar'd those Enemies to their Country, that should in the least dare to propose him. Likewise at another Assembly, a Palatin offering but to insinuate that it would be proper to choose a Foreign Prince, the Gentry were so unanimously offended at him, that he was fain to retire betimes to avoid their Fury. Also *Gustavus Adolphus* had then too many Irons in the Fire, to draw any more Enemies upon his Back.

Prince Casimir sus- pected for a Competitor.

John Casimir, Brother to Prince *Vladislaus*, was likewise suspected to have a mind to the Crown, and this Conjecture had a more plausible Foundation than the former. These two Princes were both Sons to *Sigismund III.* yet had they not the same Mother. That of *Casimir* did all she could to advance her Son to the Throne: At the *Diet* met at *Thorn* she endeavour'd to have a Successor elected whilst the King was living; whereupon she employ'd a certain Bishop to propose her Son, but with which the *Diet* was so extremely incens'd, that they would have immediately tri'd that Prelat for infringing the Publick Liberties, had not more weighty Affairs interyen'd which caus'd

caus'd them to lay those Intentions aside. During this Prince *Casimir* did all he could to satisfy the Publick that he had no Design upon the Crown, but that all his Aim was to promote the Interest of his elder Brother.

The Primate *John Vezik* having notified *A Diet* the Death of the late King, conven'd *call'd*; the *Diet* on the 27th of June, where the *Lutherans* continued their Cabals and Factions as formerly, but did not favour any of *Vladislaus* his Competitors as before. The *Diet* of Election was fix'd for the 27th of September in the same Year, whither the Gentry all flock'd at the time appointed, but that more to ingratiate themselves in their Prince *Vladislaus's* favour, than to sell their Suffrages. One thing was propos'd at this *Diet*, which had it been followed, might have deliver'd the Kingdom from great Oppressions. This was to digest the Laws into a Code, and to get the King *Elect* to confirm it: Also to reform the many Abuses crept into the Practice of the Law; but this was too vigorously oppos'd by the interess'd Party, and therefore was fain to be let fall.

Hereupon the *Diet* devoted themselves *Proceeds* wholly to the Election: Prince *Casimir* first *to Election*. propos'd his Brother *Vladislaus*, which *Henry Firley* Bishop of *Premissia* seconed by a Speech to this purpose, That tho' that Assembly had a Right to elect whom they pleas'd, yet they had ever had a particular regard to the Offspring of their Kings; that every body there acknowledg'd the Candidate to be of the Blood of *Jagello*: That even the Merit of his Father pleaded for the Interest of the Son: That *Uladislaus* his own Con-

quests had sufficiently testify'd his Valour ; and lastly, that a favourable Result was to be expected from that Assembly, since each knew as much of the Merit of that Prince as he. This was courteously answer'd by the Primate ; after which they proceeded to admit the Ambassadors.

*Foreign
Ministers
admitted.*

First *Honorius Visconti*, the Pope's Nuncio, had Audience ; who being plac'd on the left hand of the Primate, first desir'd the Assembly to choose a Catholick Prince, and then recommended Prince *Vladislaus*. Next the Ambassadors of the Emperour and King of *Sweden* contended for Prior Admittance, when the latter being prevented by the Gout, or at least so feigning it, was forc'd to yield. The Emperour's Minister therefore was introduc'd, who in the Name of his Master recommended likewise Prince *Vladislaus*. Afterwards the *Swedish* Ambassador's Indisposition gave him leave to be admitted ; he propos'd a strict Alliance between *Sweden* and *Poland*, in case the Diet would elect none of *Sigismund*'s Issue, but on condition that he should first renounce all Right to the Kingdom of *Sweden*. This Proposal was not at all approv'd of : and there was something else said also by this Minister which mightily displeas'd the Diet ; yet at that time they thought it better to dissemble their Dislike, than provoke so powerful a Prince as *Gustavus* by a Resentment.

*Dantzic
first allow'd
a Vote.*

At this Diet the City of *Dantzic* had a great Favour granted them, which was for the future to have a Vote at the Election of the Kings of *Poland* ; which Privilege had never been granted before but to the Cities of *Cra-*

cow

now and *Vilna*, one being Capital of *Poland*,
and the other of *Lithuania*. Prince

ULADISLAUS was chosen the 13th of November 1632. when he took the usual Oaths, was proclaim'd by the Primate, and afterwards crown'd on the 18th of February 1633. Uladislaus VII, 1632.

He was first marry'd to *Cæcilia Renata*, ^{His Marriage.} Daughter to the Emperour *Ferdinand II.* and afterwards to the Princess *Mary Ludovica di Gonzaga*, Daughter to the Duke of *Nevers* of the House of *Mantua*. The Kings of *France* always match'd the Princesses of *Nevers* and *Nemours*, as Princesses of the Blood, to Crown'd Heads.

The Year after his Election, *Uladislaus* not ^{His Wars} only forc'd the *Muscovites* to raise the Siege of *Smolensko*, and obtain'd a signal Victory over them, but likewise brought their Army to such Extremities, that they furrender'd themselves; and the *Turks*, who had made a Diversion, were also at the same time bravely repuls'd. Not long after *Uladislaus* made an advantageous Peace with the *Muscovites*, by virtue of which they renounc'd their Pretensions to the two large Dukedoms of *Smolensko* and *Zernikow*, which begat such a Terror in the *Turks*, that they also freely made Restitution for the Damages sustain'd in their last Incursion, and strangled their *Bassa* who commanded those Forces. He forc'd likewise the *Swedes* to restore him those Places they possess'd in *Prussia*, and to prolong the Truce for 26 Years; which they the easier consented to, by reason that their Affairs in *Germany* were but in an ill Condition after the Battle of *Norlinguen*. In

*With the
Cosacks.*

* In the Year 1637, the Foundation of the War with the *Cosacks* was laid, which brought unspeakable Damages upon the *Poles*, and which was occasion'd thus. The Privileges the *Cosacks* had obtain'd from King *Stephen*, made them to encrease in Number, and grow much stronger than they were before; for the Peasants of all the neighbouring Countries, having been exceedingly oppres'd by their Lords, to deliver themselves from Slavery, ran in great Numbers into the *Ukraine*, whereby the *Cosacks* soon grew very formidable both to the *Poles* and *Turks*, which embolden'd them to make frequent Incursions into *Turky*, and which was afterwards the occasion of many bloody Wars between these two Nations. The Great Men of *Poland* having purchas'd divers Estates in *Ukraina*, thought their Revenues might be considerably augmented, if the Privileges of the *Cosacks* were but reduc'd to a narrower Compass; and if instead of plundering their Neighbours the *Turks*, they were restrain'd to manure the Ground, and live upon the Products of their own Labour. Whereupon the *Poles* prevail'd upon their King *Vladislaus* to send General *Konicepoliski* to reduce them. Hereupon at first the *Cosacks* made a vigorous Resistance, and oppos'd the Building of the Fortress *Hudack* just at a Point, where the River *Zwamer* falls into the *Boristhenes*. But being at last entirely defeated by the *Poles*, they were oblig'd to surrender their General *Paulack*, with some others of the chiefeſt among them, who, notwithstanding

* Heidenstein lib. XI. p. 327, &c.

withstanding a Pardon promis'd them before-hand, were all beheaded. Besides this, it was decreed in the *Diet*, that all their former Privileges, together with the Fortrefs of *Tetimoravia*, granted them by King *Stephen*, should be taken from them, and a new Body of Militia settled there in their stead. To put this Decree in execution, the *Polish* Army march'd forthwith into the *Ukraine*, but were oppos'd by the *Cosacks* with great Bravery ; who yet nevertheless promis'd to be faithful to the Crown of *Poland*, provided their antient Privileges might be continu'd to them; which the *Poles* readily agreed to, but however never perform'd : Nay, treated several of them very ill ; for among other oppressive Methods, they took from them some of their *Greek* Churches. Afterwards the *Cosacks* recover'd in some measure under their General *Bogdan Chmielewski*, who having been justly enrag'd by *Jaminski*'s ravishing his Wife, and afterwards murdering both her and her Son, resolv'd on some Expedient to revenge this Affront, and rid his Country of the Tyranny of the *Polish* Government.

* In this King's Reign Posts were first us'd in *Poland*, settel after the *German* manner, in the Year 1647.

King *Vladislaus*, after an indifferently happy *His Death.*
Reign, dy'd of a malignant Fever at *Merrick*
in *Lithuania* the 20th of *May*, in the Year 1648.
The *Muscovites* vanquish'd under his Reign ;
The *Turks* forc'd to sue for Peace ; The Inclination
he ever had to oblige every body, and the
concern

* *Constit. Ann. 1647. p. 9. tit. Ordinacya Poszty.*

concern he was always under, when it was out of his Power to give sufficient Proofs of his Liberality, were powerful Motives to induce the *Poles* to regret his Loss, whose Consternation was the more augmented after his Death by their Defeat, and the taking of divers Places by the *Cosacks*, for want of him. *Vladislaus* leaving no Issue, his Brother

John Casimir.
1648.

A Diet
call'd;

JOHN CASIMIR, who had led a religious Life for some time, and was afterwards created * Cardinal by *Innocent the Xth*. succeeded him, being elected King in the same Year that his Brother dy'd, with the following Circumstances.

The Primate *Mathias Lubienski* having signif'd the Death of the late King by Circular Letters, and conven'd a *Diet* to meet on the 25th of June, (the *Diet* of Election having been fix'd for the 6th of October) all the Senators and Deputies met at the time appointed; but there were no such Heats and Intrigues among them as formerly, by reason that the *Cosacks* and *Tartars* had rais'd too great Disorders in *Poland* for them to think of any thing at that time but Union: for the News of such prodigious Preparations made against them, were enough to stagger any Resolution but that of the *Polanders*, whose Valour has generally procur'd them the greatest Success.

Hereupon Orders were immediately issu'd out to raise Troops to oppose these cruel Invaders; and afterwards the Gentry proceeded to the Election of a Successor to the Throne, at

* *Piascetus ad Annum 1648. fol. 599.*

at which time no body thought that Prince *Casimir*, who was then complimented with the Title of King of *Sueden*, would have had any Competitor ; for the Great Duke of *Muscovy*, and the Prince of *Transylvania*, who both put in for the Crown, were look'd upon to have little or no Interest.

The *Czar* very bluntly demanded the Crown, or upon refusal threatned to come and force a Compliance : But *George Ragozzi* seem'd to have recourse to a milder Method ; yet tho he offer'd his Army of 30000 Men to the Republick to assist them against their Enemies, he was suspected to have design'd it against them. But at length the Threats of the one, and Promises of the other, had no better Effect than that they were both equally despis'd and rejected.

The Competitor that *Casimir* expected least, *Prince Casimir* was Prince *Charles Ferdinand* Bishop of *Breslaw* in *Silesia*, and *Ploczko* in *Poland*, who solicited the Crown for his Brother, but design'd it for himself. It was believ'd he had written into *Sueden* to engage the Queen in his Interest. He had also lent a Million to raise Troops ; but this seem'd no extraordinary Policy, since his Brother Prince *Casimir* had before been declar'd *Generalissimo* of the Army. *Stanislaus Zaremba*, Bishop of *Kiovia*, was thought to have given *Ferdinand* this bad Counsel, thinking if he could advance that Prince, he might withal procure himself the chief Dignity in the Kingdom, the Archbishop of *Gnesna* being then fourscore Years old, and therefore not likely to live long.

*His Char-
acter and
Travels.*

Prince *Casimir* had always shewn an uncommon Vertue in all his Actions. He lov'd War, and had ever a great Inclination for Travel : Whereupon in 1638, he embark'd at *Genoa* for *Spain* with design to assist that Kingdom against *France*; but being taken in *Provence*, he was kept two Years, till he was restor'd to his Brother *Vladislaus* by means of an Embassy sent to the Court of *France*. This Disgrace which hapned to this Prince, did not hinder him from undertaking other Voyages ; for in 1643, he left *Poland* a second time, and passing by *Loretto*, became a Jesuit there, without acquainting the King his Brother therewith. To withdraw him honourably from this Company, and prevent the Publick from blaming his Inconstancy, Pope *Innocent* the Xth made him Cardinal in 1646, which Dignity *Casimir* soon after resign'd ; for his Brother's Son dying in 1647, and his Brother being neither like to have any more Children, nor to live long, he prudently bethought himself of other Measures : wherefore in 1647, he sent his Renunciation to his Holiness by *Francis Fredi de Moulinet*, a French Gentleman, a Person he had always cherish'd and employ'd upon divers Occasions, and whose approv'd Fidelity made him often say, *That a Prince was always better serv'd by Strangers than by his own Subjects.*

*Like to be
excluded.*

This Retreat of *Casimir* among the Jesuits, gave occasion to the Bishop of *Kiovia* to labour at his Exclusion, in which he was zealously assisted by the Protestants, who mortally hated that Society. This Bishop likewise imagin'd he had got the major part of the Gentry on his

his side, who seem'd also dissatisf'd with the Jesuits ; but he was not a little mistaken, for Prince *Casimir* being the Elder, and King *Vladislaus* his Brother having recommended him by his Will to the States, the Faction against him only retarded his Election for a few days, the Senate in that time having a mind to reconcile the two Brothers.

The 6th of October began the Diet of Election, where almost all were unanimous, and only study'd to hinder the Progress of the Cosacks. First *John de Torres*, Archbishop of Adrianople, the Pope's Nuncio, the young Marquess of *Grana* Ambassador from the Emp'rour, the Count of *Arpajou* Ambassador Extraordinary, together with the Viscount of *Bregi* Ambassador in Ordinary from France, recommended the Interest of Prince *Casimir*; whereupon, the 29th of the same Month, *John Tyskiewitz* Bishop of *Samogitia*, made an elegant Harangue in his behalf, alledging the Case of *Casimir* the Ild. who had retir'd into the Abby of *Cluny*, but nevertheless was not excluded the Throne.

Foreign Ministers admitted.

The next day the Minister of *Ragozzi*, Prince of *Transylvania*, had Audience, who, contrary to all Expectation, recommended Prince *Casimir*; yet at the same time insinuated, that if they did not think fit to elect him, his Master, who had always had so sincere Affection for *Poland*, would gladly be their Prince. The Diet, altho they detested his Flattery, yet express'd themselves grateful to his Master for the kindness he had profess'd.

The

The 3d of November Prince Ferdinand's Embassadors were introduc'd with the Bishop of Kiovia at their Head. The Profers these made were receiv'd with a great deal of Indifference; bnt when the Bishop began to speak with disrespect of Prince Casimir, he was soon silenc'd by a universal Confusion of Voices, which seem'd all to be against him. Whereupon Prince Ferdinand sent forthwith his Excuses, and publickly resign'd his Pretensions to his Brother; which prevail'd so far upon Casimir, that he granted him his Friendship; and moreover, made him a Present of the Principalities of Oppolen and Ratibor in Silesia, and likewise re-imburs'd the Charges he had been at to oppose him in his Election; which generous Usage so influenc'd Ferdinand, that he express'd less Joy for all these noble Presents than Sorrow for having been concern'd against so deserving a Brother.

Casimir elected.

The 17th began the Election, when all Obstacles being remov'd, Casimir had been proclaim'd the same day, if his Embassadors had sign'd the Articles propos'd to them; but nevertheless on the 20th, he was admitted to the Throne on the same Conditions with his Father Sigismund.

His Marriage.

He marry'd, by the Pope's Dispensation, the Queen-Dowager Mary Ludovica his Brother's Queen. She being a French Lady, and meddling too much with Affairs of State, perhaps with design to promote a Successor of her own Country, is thought to have contributed in great measure towards the Troubles which afterwards ensu'd. Soon after he came to the Crown, the Cossack General Chmielinski began

His Wars.

gan to put in practice his Revenge : Where-upon calling the *Tartars* to his Assistance, he march'd at the Head of a formidable Army into *Poland*; where burning, plundering and ravaging wherever he came, he did all the Mischief he could, defeated the *Polish* Army, took the City of *Kiovia*, and afterwards besieg'd *Leopol*, Capital of *Russia*, with an Army of near 300000 Men, yet could never take it, tho its Fortifications are but very inconsiderable. They nevertheless ravag'd the Country all about it for many Leagues together. To revenge which Affront, the *Poles* summon'd the Seventh Man throughout the whole Kingdom, and march'd against the *Cosacks* without the Consent of their King, who had before refus'd to head them, but were again miserably beaten. Nevertheless the King's Army at other times had considerable Advantages over them ; for tho they found they were not able to fight them ; yet they fatigu'd and weaken'd them so, that they were forc'd to call the *Muscovites* likewise to help them forward with their intended Work. Whilst some put themselves under the Protection of *Muscovy*, others had recourse to the *Port* ; so irreconcilable were they ever to have any more to do with the Crown of *Poland*, and have been so ever since to their own Ruin, and the great Disadvantage of the *Poles*. The only Damage they sustain'd, was, when *Chmielinski* was celebrating the Nuptials of his Son with the Daughter of the Prince of *Valachia*, where the *Poles* surpriz'd them, re-took the City of *Kiovia* and plunder'd it, as likewise made the *Grecian* Patriarch Prisoner.

Then the *Cosacks* sent to the King to know if this had been done by his Majesty's Order; which being answer'd in the Negative, and moreover, that the Nobility had done it to be reveng'd on them for the frequent Damages they had done them, they immediately, in conjunction with the *Tartars*, fell into *Poland* with the greatest Fury imaginable. Against these the King went in Person at the Head of the Nobility, and defeated them in Battle. But nevertheless the King was afterwards forc'd to clap up a Peace with them, tho' the Gentry were very much displeas'd at his granting them their own Terms, by which the *Muscovites* were left in possession of *Smolensko* and *Kiovia*, which they enjoy to this day. The *Muscovites* likewise took *Vilna* in *Lithuania*, with some other considerable Cities in that great Dutchy.

*The King
of Sweden
invades
Poland.*

In the Year 1655, *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Sweden*, rais'd a more fatal Storm in *Poland*; for with an Army of chosen Men he enter'd that Kingdom, and in two years time made himself absolute Master thereof. He first conquer'd Great *Poland* and *Masovia*, and afterwards the Lesser *Poland*, with *Cracow*, the capital City of the Kingdom; from whence he march'd into *Prussia*, where almost all the Towns immediately surrendered to him except *Dantzic*, wherein at first were a great many Citizens that favour'd the *Suedes*; but who not long after, by the Persuasions of some Ministers, continu'd their Obedience to *Poland*. The Resistance made by this one City, was the main Reason why all the Advantages got by the *Swedes* at last prov'd fruitless, and

†

that

that they could maintain themselves no longer in *Prussia*: notwithstanding that, not only the whole Militia of *Poland*, and that part of *Lithuania* which was under the *Muscovites*, had submitted to the *Swedes*, but also King *John Casimir* was fled into *Silesia*; for the *Poles* having recover'd themselves after their first Conter-nation was over, and being moreover join'd by the *Brandenburgers* and *Tartars*, fell upon such of the *Swedish* Forces as were scatter'd up and down the Country. The *Lithuanians* also rose up in Arms, and kill'd all the *Swedes* that were in Winter-quarters among them.

The Occasion of this *Swedish* Invasion was *Cause of his Invasion.* some familiarity King *Casimir* had had with the Wife of the Vice-Chancellor *Radziouiski*, Father to the present Cardinal Primate. This great Senator could by no means brook a Scandal so publick; and therefore having first made a Party in the Kingdom, he call'd in the *Swedes* through *Livonia* to revenge his Quarrel, who soon got the Duke of *Curland's* Country, and took him Prisoner. Afterwards they had such vast Success in their Progress, that all the Towns of *Poland* soon submitted to them, none being able to withstand a Siege. It is to be observ'd, that there are but few fortify'd Places in *Poland*; it being a Maxim of State there, *That their Kings should not strengthen themselves at home, whereby their Enemies might take footing from abroad.*

This vast Conquest made all the neighbouring Princes very jealous of the Power of *Sweden*; for on one side *Ragozzi*, Prince of *Transylvania*, thinking perhaps to obtain that Crown for himself, enter'd *Poland*, but with

no Succes. The *Danes* likewise made a considerable Diversion on their part by attacking *Sweden*. Also the *Muscovites* came upon *Livonia*, and the Emperour sent Troops to succour the *Poles*; whereupon, by Assistance of the *Brandenburgers* and *Tartars*, and the prudent Conduct of General *Czarneski*, the *Polish Nobility* in six Months time restor'd *Casimir* to his Throne.

Cracow
took by a
Strata-
gem.

This *Czarneski* re-took the capital City of *Poland* by a Stratagem, which was by contriving to have some Cartloads of Wood enter the City betimes in the Morning, and to break in their Passage through one of the Gates; by which means, with 800 Men, he forc'd his way into the City, and destroy'd the *Swedish* Garison. The Advantage of an unfortify'd Kingdom will always be this, That tho' it be soon conquer'd, it will nevertheless be as easily recover'd.

King of
Sweden
enters in-
to a League
with the
E. of Bran-
denburg.

When *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Sweden*, had met with an Opportunity to make War with *Poland*, he made several private Treaties with the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, *Frederic William*, and at length enter'd into a League with him, on condition, that when he had conquer'd *Poland*, he should give him the Sovereignty of *Ducal Prussia*; whereupon they both join'd their Forces together, and soon conquer'd the *Poles*. But afterwards the King of *Sweden* being call'd home to take care of his own Dominions, which were then invaded by the *Danes*, he was forc'd to compound with *Poland* for 80000 Rix Dollars, which the *Poles*, not having had any Intelligence of the *Danish Invasion*, were glad to agree to. But the Elector of

Branden-

Brandenburg observing that the Money stipulated for, was not like to be easily rais'd, offer'd, unknown to the *Swedes*, to give the *Poles* that Sum; and moreover, to help them to drive the *Swedes* out of their Kingdom, in case they would but confirm to him and his Heirs the aforesaid Sovereignty of Ducal *Prussia*. To this the *Poles*, being in extrem Confusion and Necessity, quickly condescended, with this Restraint only, That whenever the said Elector's Male-Issue fail'd, that Dutchy should revert to the Crown of *Poland*. Whereupon the Elector of Brandenburg having been proclaim'd Sovereign Duke of *Prussia*, he immediately join'd the *Polish* Forces, and in short time drove the *Swedes* out of their Kingdom, which he before had been instrumental in bringing in.

This is the Account I have heard the *Poles* give of their Deliverance from the *Swedish* Yoke; and Sir Robert Southwell also gave us lately the same Account at the Royal Society, which he had had from the late Elector of Brandenburg's own Mouth.

At this * Treaty of *Oliva* (a Monastery near *Dantzic*) the *Poles* likewise were to renounce *Oliva*, all the Pretensions they had to *Livonia*.

Casimir, after having routed the *Swedes*, rais'd an Army of about 30000 *Germans*, under pretence of being reveng'd on the *Tatars* for detaining several *Poles* Prisoners, which he had betray'd himself, the better to curb his Subjects. But Prince *Lubomirski*,

* Pufendorf. Rerum Brandenb. lib. VIII. Sect. 55, &c.
fol. 508. col. 2.

Crown-Marshall, having discover'd his private Design, which was to render himself *Despotic*, rais'd an Army likewise, and attack'd that of the King with so good Success, that he entirely routed it, took its General, a Frenchman, Prisoner, and quickly oblig'd the King to disband his *German Forces*. At this Affront receiv'd from his own Subjects, *Casimir* was extreamly nettled, insomuch that he abdicated the Crown not long after. But some time before his Abdication he convok'd a *Diet* at *Leopol* to pay off the Army. The best Expedient to effect this was thought to be, to call in all the Gold and Silver of the Kingdom, and re-coin it; but this having been found deficient, the States consented to have vast Quantities of Copper coin'd, which before had been very scarce in that Country, and to raise its intrinsick Value to almost double the common Standard. With this Money the King paid the Publick for what they brought in, as likewise the Arrears of the Army, but kept all the Gold and Silver, which he afterwards privately remitted into *France*, and soon follow'd himself, whereby he beggar'd the Nation; for which the *Poles* condemn him even to this day. They also hate his Memory for having favour'd the *Cosacks* Rebellion to the impoverishing those Gentlemen that had Estates in *Ukraina*. This appear'd unquestionable by a private Letter intercept-ed, sent under *Casimir's* own hand to *Chmielniski* and *Doroczinko*, Generals of the *Cosacks* Army, whereby he invited them to make War against himself for not having been redress'd in the Grievances they had sustain'd under the Jews,

Jews, the Noblemen's Stewards in the Ukraine; by which means he gave them occasion to deliver themselves from the Polish Slavery, as they continue to this day.

All this while the *Cosacks* were not a little troublesome to the *Poles*, taking advantage of these intestine Disorders, and the ill Condition the Affairs of *Poland* were in during *Casimir's* Time, who at length, after 20 years Reign, being tir'd out with Vexations, publickly resign'd his Crown, like *Charles V.* at St. John's Church at *Warsaw* the 16th of September, in the Year 1668; and retiring into *France*, dy'd Casimir's afterwards at *Nevers*, the City where his Death. Queen was born. 1671.

While I was at *Warsaw*, I spoke with several old Gentlemen about this King's Abdication, who told me that *Casimir*, the day after his Resignation, observing the People hardly paid him the Respect due to a Gentleman, much less to a King, seem'd to have repented heartily of the Folly he had committed.

The Officers which this Prince had reserv'd to himself in his Retreat, rais'd a stately Monument to the Memory of their Royal Master in the Abby of St. *Germain*s at *Paris*, whercof he was made Abbot. The Brass and Marble of this Monument shall not outlast the Latin Epitaph which Father *Francis Delfault* made on this Prince, and which for the Excellency in its kind, I shall beg leave of your Grace to insert.

Æternæ Memoria;
R E G I S O R T H O D O X I ,

H E I C ;

*Post Emenſos Virtutis
 Ac Glorie Gradus omnes,
 Quiescit, Nobili ſui Parte,*

J OHANNES C ASIMIRUS,

*Poloniae
 Ac Sueciae Rex;
 Alto E Jagellonidum
 Sanguine,
 Familia Vafatenſi*

P O S T R E M U S ,

Quia Summus

LITTERIS, ARMIS, PIETATE.

*Multarum Gentium Linguas
 Addidicit, quo illas Proprius*

Sibi devinciret.

*Septemdecim Praeliis, collatis
 cum Hoste signis,*

Totidem uno minus vicit,

S E M P E R I N V I C T U S ,

Mosco-

*Moscovitas, Suecos, Brandenburgenses, Tartaros, Germanos
ARMIS;*

*Cosacos, aliosque Rebelles Gra-
tiâ, ac Beneficiis*

EXPUGNAVIT;

*Victoriâ Regem eis se Præbens,
Clementiâ Patrem.*

*Denique totis viginti
Imperii Annis,
Fortunam virtute vincens;*

*AULAM HABUIT IN CAS-
TRIS, PALATIA
IN TENTORIIS,
SPECTACULA
IN TRIUMPHIS.*

*Liberos ex legitimo connubio
Suscepit, queis postea orbatus est,
ne si se majorem reliquisset,
non esset ipse Maximus;
Si minorem, stirps degeneraret.*

*Par ei ad fortitudinem
Religio fuit,*

Nec segnius Cælo Militavit,

QUAM SOLO,

Hinc

*Hinc extorta Monasteria,
Nosocomia Varsavia,
Calvinianorum fana in
Lithuania excisa;*

*Sociniani Regno pulsæ, ne Casimirum
haberent Regem,
Qui Christum Deum non
Haberent.*

*Senatus A Variis Sectis ad
Catholicae Fidei Communionem
Adductus,*

*Ut Ecclesiæ legibus
Continerentur,
Qui Jura Populis Dicerent.*

*Unde Illi præclarum
ORTHODOXI NOMEN
Ab Alexandro VII.
Inditum.*

*Humanæ Denique Gloriæ
Fastigium Prætergressus,
Cum Nihil Præclarius Agere
Posset,*

IMPERIUM SPONTE
ABDICAVIT
ANNO M. DC. LXVIII.

Tum Porro lachrymæ, Quas
Nulli Regnans Excusserat,
Omnium oculis Manarunt,
Qui Aveuntem Regem, non secus
Atque Obeuntem Patrem,

LUX E R E.

Vitæ Reliquum in Pietatis
Officiis cum Exegisset,
Tandem Audita Kamenecia
Expugnatione, ne tantæ cladi
Supereffet,

CHARITATE PATRIÆ
VULNERATUS OCCUBUIT
XVII. KAL. JAN. M. DC.
LXXII.

Regium cor monachis Hujus
Cœnobii, cuius Abbas præfuerat,
Amoris pignus reliquit;
Quod illi istiboc tumulo Mae-
restes condiderunt.

If King Casimir's Resignation procur'd Quiet to himself, it occasion'd no less Disturbance to the Polish Commonwealth; for thereby none of the Family of Vasa remaining, several Princes rais'd Factions to get the Crown into their Families, and consequently each endeavour'd to hinder him that was most like to obtain it.

*A Diet
call'd.*

Stanislaus Prasmowski the Primate had conven'd a Diet to meet at the beginning of December, where, after some innocent Heats, the second of May 1669 was pitch'd upon for the Diet of Election. This Interregnum, unlike the former, was not disturb'd by the Protestants; King Casimir having taken such Measures, that the Socinians were in his time banish'd; and the other Sects being look'd upon with Contempt, were consequently discourag'd in their Advances.

*Competi-
tors for the
Crown,*

At this Diet of Election, four Competitors appear'd, viz. The Son of the Great Duke of Muscovy, who had been bred in Poland, and spoke that Language; on whose behalf the Great Duke his Father offer'd, 1. That his Son should change his Religion for that of the Roman Communion. 2. That he should make a Publick Renunciation to Muscovy. 3. That all Places formerly taken from the Poles by the Muscovites should be restor'd. 4. That four Millions should be advanc'd as his free Gift towards the Payment of the Arrears of the Polish Army. And lastly, That he would be oblig'd to assist Poland against all Enemies whatever with an Army of forty thousand Men; and moreover, enter into a firm and perpetual League with them. The next

next was the Duke of *Neuburg*, supported by the French Interest. The third was the Duke of *Lorain*, upheld by the German Faction. And the fourth was the Prince of *Conde's Son*, whom the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and General *Sobieski* were thought to favour.

At length the Contentions for the Crown of *Poland* were altogether lodg'd in two Pre-tenders, for the Duke of *Muscovy* declin'd sending his Ambassadors out of Pride, as being displeas'd with the *Poles*; and the Prince of *Conde* had quitted his Pretensions on account of Discouragement; wherefore the two Competitors that remain'd had the Gentry almost equally divided between them, and which arriv'd to those Extremities, that almost every Night twenty or more were found murder'd in the Streets. These Disorders the Marshal of the *Diet* us'd several Means to suppress, but at length found none so plausible as to proceed forthwith to an Election.

The 4th of June the Embassadors were first admitted to Audience, when the Pope's *Nuncio* made a Speech in Latin, and exhorted the Assembly to elect a Catholick Prince. The 7th of the same Month Count *Schafgots* had Audience, who, contrary to the expectation of every body, recommended the Duke of *Neuburg* in the Name of his Master the Emperour.

On the 12th the Duke of *Neuburg's Minister* had Audience, who promis'd in the Name of his Master two Millions to pay the Army; next to maintain always 4000 Men for the Service

Service of the State out of his own Coffers; and lastly, to build three Fortresses on the Frontiers of *Poland*, as likewise to found a College for the *Polanders* in *Germany*. The Prince of *Leixin*, who had Audience next, profer'd almost the same on the part of his Nephew the Duke of *Lorain*. To which the Abbot of *Riquet* also added, that the same Prince, for whom he likewise spoke, was ready to dispute the Crown in single Combat with his Opponent, to the end he might obtain it by the most honourable Means. But nevertheless, the Pride of the latter of these Competitors had not better effect than the Promises of the former.

Heats arise; In the mean time the Gentry were very impatient at the tediousness of the *Diet*, and at length were ready to go together by the Ears; when *Opalinski* Palatin of *Kalisch*, to appease the Disorder, made an elegant Speech, alledging, That it was meer Madness for them to cut one anothers Throats about choosing of Princes which they never saw, and that it would be more prudent to reject them both, their Birth and Alliance with the House of *Austria* being sufficient to merit their Exclusion. And proceeding in his Harangue, he put them in mind that the *Austrian* Family, providing they persisted to make choice of a Prince out of it, might in all probability serve them as it had formerly done the Kingdoms of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*; and that therefore it was not only unsafe, but also contrary to the Constitutions of their Kingdom to have any thing to do with them. Hereupon the Tumults began something to abate, which gave him

him encouragement to go on and shew, that formerly, when Heats grew high, a Native, meaning *Piastus*, had been chosen, who govern'd the Kingdom so prudently, that even at 120 Years of Age his Death was regretted. These *Appeas'd* Precautions (continued he) our Fore-fathers *by a Speech.* had against the Ambition, Envy or Avarice of such as pretended to the Crown: Let us therefore (quoth he) leave the Duke of *Neuburg* to govern his small Estate and numerous Family; and let the Duke of *Lorain* exhaust his Treasures to recover his Paternal Dominions. For our parts a *Piasto* would be most proper for us, as we may find by a serious Reflection on these Divine Words, *Admitte ad te alienigenam, & subvertet te;* Admit a Stranger among ye, and he shall undermine and ruin ye.

By these means the Palatin of *Kalisch* having pretty well calm'd the turbulent Spirits of the *Diet*, and moreover influenc'd them with kind thoughts of a *Piasto*, he immediately posted, together with the Palatin of *Posnania*, *A Piasto to Wiesnowiski* then at *Warfaw*, where finding propos'd. him in the Church of the *Recollects*, they both earnestly begg'd of him to accompany them to the Field of Election, which Request, after some difficulty, he comply'd with. Whereupon all three arriving while the Partisans of the two Competitors were ready to go together by the Ears, the Palatins of *Kalisch* and *Posnania* took occasion to propose *Wiesnowiski*; and the Illustrious House he was * descended from soon determin'd the Gentry in his

* Hartknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 109.

his Favour. It must be understood that *Wiesnowiski* was not lineally of the Race of *Jagello*, for that ended with *Sigismundus Augustus*, but collaterally descended from *Korybuth Jagello's* Brother.

Policy disappointed. Mr. *Tard* who went with Sir *Peter Wyche* to compliment King *Michael* on his Accession to the Throne, told me lately, that the Palatin of *Culm* acquainted them at *Warsaw*, that when *Michael* was propos'd, the Intention was not to have him elected, but only by proposing of him to discover how far the *Diet* would relish a Native; some of the Great Men among them having secret Designs to advance one of themselves to the Throne, but which they were unexpectedly disappointed in by the Election of this poor Prince.

Michael refuses the Crown;

Accepts it.

Wiesnowizki was not a little surpriz'd when he heard himself nam'd, and which also encreas'd upon him when they seated him by force in the midst of the Assembly, and begg'd of him to accept the Crown. At first he burst out into Tears, and declar'd he was not capable to sustain so great a Burden; but the major part of the *Diet* persisting in their Demands, at length he thought fit to acquiesce and accept their Proffers. The Dukes of *Neuburg* and *Lorain* were hereby immediately depriv'd of their most profes'd Friends: But the *Liþuanians* would by no means accept of a Prince they had not first nam'd, and therefore propos'd others. This dissenting of theirs occasion'd new Disorders, which grew so high, that a Gentleman speaking his Mind too freely, was cut to pieces on the spot; yet at length, the latter being the weaker side, they

they were forc'd to comply with the former, and confirm Prince *Wiesnowski*.

The Primate not approving of this Election, ^{The Pri-} retir'd to his Castle of *Lowitz*; but the ^{mate con-} Gentry threatned to force him, and the Se-^{forms,} nators intreated him to consent, which at length he agreed to, and according to custom proclaim'd him.

It is said that whilst the Palatin of *Kalisch* was haranguing, a Swarm of Bees and a Pigeon happen'd to fly over their Heads, which the *Poles* immediately taking for a good Omen, cry'd out unanimously, *God save King*

MICHAEL WIESNOWSKI. This his Michael Excellency *Monsieur de Cleverskerk*, now Em- ^{Wiesno-} bassador from the States of *Holland* in *England*, ^{wiski} 1670. assures me to be true, he having been present at *Warsaw* as a Traveller at the time of this Election.

King *Michael* being thus chosen, chiefly indeed by the Minor Nobility, was proclaim'd by the Primate, and crown'd the 17th of September in the Year 1670, and reign'd to the Year 1673.

He married *Eleonora of Austria*, Daughter ^{His Mar-} to *Ferdinand III.* and Sister to *Leopold* the pre-^{riage.} sent Emperor of *Germany*; by reason of which Alliance Jealousies were rais'd, that his Majesty had a mind to make himself Absolute and Hereditary, and to subvert the *Polish* Liberties, all which he soon appeas'd by a timely compliance with the Demands of the disaffected.

This Prince before he was advanc'd to the Throne was very poor, subsisting only on a

L Pension

Pension of 6000 Livres, which had been charitably allow'd him by King Casimir and his Queen Mary Ludovica di Gonzaga. He had, 'tis true, formerly a vast Estate in *Ukraïna*, but which the *Cosacks* were then in possession of. He was, as I am inform'd, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to the present Emperor of *Germany*, which yet that Prince did not think sufficient reason to exclude him from marrying his Sister after his Election.

The Co-sacks Re-bellion

Favour'd by the Turk :

Produces a bad Peace.

In the Year 1672, the *Cosacks*, assisted by some *Tartars*, having again fallen to their old Custom of rebelling, General Sobieski with the Forces of the Crown soon chastis'd them, and forc'd their Leader *Doroczinko* to retire. Hence the *Turk* took an occasion to quarrel with *Poland*, upon pretence he had taken the *Cosacks* into his Protection, whom he would needs have to be opprest.

This King was by no means endu'd with the Warlike Spirit of his Predecessors; for in his time the *Turks* not only over-run *Podolia*, but also took its Capital City *Caminiec*, and likewise oblig'd the *Poles* to dishonourable Articles of Peace, whereby *Michael* was to pay the *Turks* an Annual Tribute. The farther Particulars of this Matter are as follows: *Sobieski*, made Great Marshal and Crown-General by *Casimir* for having always adher'd to his Interest, presenting King *Michael* when elected with a Coach and six Horses to comply with the Custom only, for it must be understood *Sobieski* was his Enemy; the King by the Perswasions of his haughty Mother refus'd the Present, which the General greatly resenting sought all manner of ways to be reveng'd

Connor 24101

of the Kings of Poland. I

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reveng'd on him, and in order thereto, frequently caball'd with the Gentry assembled in Parliament against him, and at length oblig'd the Diet to be dissolv'd without concluding any thing to his advantage; while in the mean time, I am positively assur'd, he kept Intelligence with the Turks and Tartars, as may appear by their taking of *Caminiec*, and besieging of *Leopol.* Mr. James Walker a Scots-man, who was in the City when besieg'd, and is now in *London*, told me lately, that there were 90000 Turks, 20000 Tartars, and 10000 Cosacks and Moldavians at that Siege which happen'd in the Year 1672, all which begirted the Town close, playing continually upon it from five Batteries. The Governour that held out against them was one *Lonsky*, a Colonel of Dragoons, who had, as Mr. Walker assures me, but five hundred of his Men in Garison without any Horse, besides 1100 of the Inhabitants in Arms: With these *Lonski* defended himself vigorously, in somuch that what by the Correspondence he kept with the Christians in the Turkish Army, and by the Bravery of his own Men he maintain'd his Defence three Weeks, when the King sent Count *Morstin* and other Commissioners to treat with *Caplan Bassa* General of the Turks, who agreed, that for raising the Siege the King should pay 22000 Gold Duckets yearly Tribute to the Grand Seignior, 100000 Lion-Dollars down on the nail to save the City, whereof the Inhabitants paid 10000 presently, and the Publick were to pay the rest; this they gave eight Hostages to perform, who were kept Prisoners at *Cami-*

L 2

niec,

niec, and dy'd there by reason that the Debt contracted for was never paid. Besides, the Turks were to remain in possession of Caminiec and all Podolia. But General Sobieski, and the rest of the caballing Party being ashame'd of this dishonourable Treaty, came to a better Understanding among themselves, and sided with the King to recover what had been lost.

The Poles march to recover Podolia;

Hereupon the Armies of Poland and Lithuania marched directly towards Podolia to retake it, that of the Kingdom being commanded by General Sobieski, and the other of the Dutchy by General Patz. These two Generals soon obtain'd a signal Victory over the Turks near Kochim five Leagues from Caminiec, by the Treachery of the Moldavians and Valachians, who never hitherto signaliz'd themselves but perfidiously, which yet prov'd very advantagious to the Poles, who were then in want of every thing but Courage. Caplan Basla commanded the Turkish Army, being join'd by the Moldavian Troops, headed by their Hospodar; but the former being displeas'd with the Conduct of the latter, his Soldiers being not so many as he expected, and those not well equipt, struck him over the Head with his Scimiter, which the Hospodar highly resenting resolv'd upon Revenge, which he afterwards effected, by deserting the Turks in conjunction with the Valachians who took his part, and going over to the Poles. This mightily facilitated Sobieski's Entry into the Enemy's Camp, which gain'd him a compleat Victory. This Defeat had doubtless put the Affairs of Poland into a good Condition had the

Conquer;

the Generals sufficiently pursu'd it. But, as it has always been the unfortunate Custom of the Poles, they immediately withdrew their Troops into their Country, and so have since left the Turks in full possession of Podolia. ^{But fail in their Design.} This famous Battel began upon Saturday, and was scarce fully over in three days.

Some few days before this Victory obtain'd, King Michael dy'd at Leopol, November the 10th Michael's 1673, suppos'd to have been poison'd by a French-man at Zamoisk, being about 32 Years old, and having reign'd about four Years, leaving the Poles less afflicted at his Death, than ashame'd at the bad Choice they had made of him for their Prince.

This Prince not long before he dy'd, had the Misfortune to see an *Aga* come from the Grand Seignior to demand Tribute of him, who brought him from his Master a Commander's Staff and a Turkish Vest, both being Badges of Vassalage. He left no Children, tho his Queen, who was afterwards marry'd to *Charles* ^{Leaves no Issue.} late Duke of *Lorain*, has since had several. She is lately dead, and in my Travels from *Italy* to *Germany* resided at *Inspruck*, the Capital Town of *Tyrol*, where I had the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand, being introduc'd by my Lord *Carlingford*. Her Brother the Emperor allow'd her and her Children a Pension out of the County of *Tyrol*; for she receiv'd nothing either out of *Poland* or *Lorain*, the latter having been hitherto in the French Hands; and the Constitution of the former being, that when the Queen Dowager marries, she forfeits her Pension settled upon her by the *Diet* at the King's Coronation.

The fourth Family LET. III.

* An odd Story goes of a Child that was born in this King's Reign in the Year 1670, at *Vilna* in *Lithuania*, with a Golden Tooth, which was esteemed truly such by all the Physicians, Surgeons and Goldsmiths about that City, being also tri'd on the Touchstone in the presence of the Bishop of that place: But what is yet more wonderful, that Child having a Fever afterwards in the Year 1673, his Golden Tooth was changed into Bone. How worthy this is of Credit I leave to the Judicious Naturalists; I have only this to say for my self, that I found it in an authentick Author.

King *Michael* being dead was succeeded by *John Sobieski* the late King of *Poland*, who was Captain of the Guards, and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to King *John Casimir*. Whilst he had these Employments he marry'd Prince *Zamoski*'s Widow, who had 10000 Rix Dollars left her for a Jointure, by the contrivance and management of King *Casimir* and his Queen, to whom she was then Lady of the Bed-Chamber. At this Juncture *Sobieski*'s own Estate was not 2000 Pounds *Sterling* a Year: But however, the King promis'd to advance him after he had marry'd this Lady, which he accordingly perform'd, and I may say that it was through the means of this Marriage that *Sobieski* was gradually promoted to the Supreme Dignity of the Crown.

Thus, my Lord, I have given as short and exact an Account of the memorable Actions of the fourth Class of the Kings of *Poland*, as my

* *Harknoch. lib. 1. cap. 2. p. 109, 110.*

my Incapacity, and the Precipitation with which it was publish'd, would allow. But before I put an end to this Letter, I must beg your Grace's leave to take notice, that the Crown of *Poland*, tho always Elective, yet has been successively in the same Family from Father to Son, or at least from Father to Daughter or other Relation, from the Year 830 to the Year 1674, which is from *Piastus* his Reign to the Election of the late King *John Sobieski*, except only the five Months that *Henry of Valois* reign'd, I mean *Henry III. of France*, who was kill'd by a Monk. To evince this, your Grace may be pleas'd to understand, that the last of the Family of *Piastus* in a direct Line was the Princess *Hedwigis*, who marry'd *Jagello*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*. His Male Race by her reign'd to *Sigismund the Second's* time, of whose two Daughters, one was marry'd to King *Stephen Batori* his Successor, and the other was Mother to *Sigismund III.* who with his Sons were successively elected to the Throne to the time of King *Michael Wiesnowski*; who, tho he was not lineally descended from *Jagello*, yet came laterally from the Race of *Koributus Jagello's* Brother: So that it is evident that the *Poles* have reconcil'd a free Election of their Kings with an uninterrupted Succession of the same for 844 Years; as likewise that they have never excluded the deceased King's Son, nor ever elected any German Prince to the Throne before this last Election of the Elector of *Saxony*, *Frederick Augustus*, now King of *Poland*. But as it is lawful for all Governments to alter their Constitutions at often as they find it convenient

nient for the good of the Publick ; so the Poles observing that their Native Kings have not of late sufficiently promoted the Interest of their Country, were wise enough to choose a Foreign Prince, whose Wealth and Courage would enlarge their Dominions, as their present King *Frederick Augustus* is very likely to do, being in League with the Emperor, *Muscovites* and *Venetians*. I hope your Grace will be pleas'd to pardon my Indiscretion in presuming to write of Matters which are altogether out of my Element, since it was only to shew with what Deference and Respect I am,

My L O R D,

Your Grace's most Obedient

and most Humble Servant,

B. C.

LETTER

СЛАЛОТ ю
и сидит
и в огнене

сюда и сюда
и сюда
и сюда



John iii King
Great Duke of
Russia, Prussia
of POLAND
Lithuania,
Samogitia, &c



LETTER IV.

To the Right Honourable W I L -
L I A M Earl of Yarmouth.

*Concerning the Family and Remarkable
Actions of John III. King of Poland :
As also his Daughter's Marriage to the
present Elector of Bavaria.*

My L O R D ;

THE Obligations I owe to your Brother
Mr. *Alberti* and his Lady, join'd with the
Value I have always profess'd for your Lord-
ship's Friendship, makes me glad to find this
occasion of giving both you and them a publick
Testimony of my Respect and Gratitude ;
and since you have often shew'd your self wil-
ling to know something of the Affairs of *Po-
land*, I thought nothing could be more agree-
able to your Temper, than that I should in-
form you chiefly of the Heroick Actions of
that great Prince, with whom your Brother
for so many Years so prudently manag'd the
Interest of the wisest Republick in the World
in a long lingring War against the *Ottoman*
Empire. It is to his Kindness that I must
own my self indebted for the Honour I have
had of being in the Esteem of so Warlike
a King, and of being moreover entrusted
with

with the Care of what was most dear to him.

John Sobieski, my Lord, is not so much to be esteem'd for his memorable Exploits after his Election, as for his Merits, and the wise Conduct by which he advanc'd himself from a private Gentleman of an indifferent Fortune, and nothing at all related to any of the former Kings, through all the Posts of the Army to the Crown of *Poland*, notwithstanding the several powerful Factions which appear'd against him.

Immediately after the Death of the late King *Michael Wiesnowiski*, *John Sobieski* then Crown-General gave a signal Overthrow to the Turks near *Caminiec*, which caus'd a great Alteration in the Republick of *Poland*; for thereupon the Turkish *Aga* and Treasurer were not so peremptory in their demanding Annual Tribute shamefully stipulated for by *Michael*, as they had been before, but were contented to be put off to the *Diet* of Election.

*A Diet
call'd;*

The Senate being assembled, order'd publick Rejoicings, and began their Session by leaving off their Mourning for the late King. The *Diet* which preceded that of the Election was appointed to meet the 15th of *January* 1674, which was design'd to be terminated in 15 days; but the ordinary Disturbances that arose in these sort of Assemblies, together with the Inclination which every body had to advance General *Sobieski*, occasion'd it to be prorogu'd till the 22^d or 23^d of *February*, without doing any thing but assigning a Jointure to the Queen Dowager.

The

The 20th of April began the Diet of Electi-
on; the Candidates were in great number,
and every ones Pretensions were heard. The
Czar of Muscovy, who had been so often
baffled at preceding Elections, yet made fresh
Interest at this. His Envoy demanded the
Crown for his Master's youngest Son, who
was then about thirteen or fourteen Years of
Age; but however he neither made so great
Profers as formerly, nor us'd any Threats,
for he would then have been laugh'd at, Po-
land being at that juncture in a much better
condition than before. Next the Prince of
Transilvania offer'd fifteen Millions of Money,
as likewise that he would unite his Principa-
lity to Poland, and maintain fifteen thousand
Men in the Service of that State against the
Turk: but these Propositions were look'd
upon too considerable to be either real or
possible; for the Poles believ'd that they had
possess'd themselves of the greatest Treasure
of Transilvania when they chose Stephen Ba-
tori for their King. The Elector of Branden-
burg likewise had some hopes in favour of the
Prince his Son, when he profer'd that he
should change his Religion as soon as ever he
was elected; but he soon quitted his Preten-
sions when he consider'd what had pass'd in
regard to the Germans and Protestants in for-
mer Elections. If this Prince had been a Ro-
man Catholick, his Family might have had just
Pretences to Poland by the Interest of uniting
Ducal Prussia to that Kingdom.

The Dukes of Modena and Parma had also Several
their Envys at this Election; but whereas Candi-
every body thought their business was to ask dates.
the

the Crown, they only came to condole the Death of the late King, and congratulate the *Poles* on their Victory at *Chochim*, so that they did not add to the number of the Competitors.

Don Pedro di Ronquillos came from *Spain* without taking upon him the Quality of Embassador: His Instructions were to recommend Duke *Charles of Lorain*, after he had done his best in favour of *Don John of Austria*; but this Policy did not take, and the Council of *Spain* afterwards found another Expedient to rid themselves of this Prince.

A French Prince, whose Name was not mention'd (tho I suppose it was the Prince of *Conde*) occasion'd the most Jealousy of all the rest. The other Pretenders to the Crown were not a little pleas'd that this Prince was not nam'd. The Duke of *Neuburg* renew'd his former Pretensions, tho they had succeeded so very ill. He did not desire the Crown for himself, but for his younger Son *Prince Philip*. This Duke made the like Profers for his Son as he had done for himself at the preceding *Diet*. The Duke of *Lorain* solicited powerfully on his part, and the Queen Dowager had pawn'd even her Jewels to augment his Party; but a false Report, of which some Letters from *Rome* gave the occasion, was intended to frustrate all his Endeavours: It was reported that this Prince was marry'd to the Empress Dowager. Every body knew the Obligations he had to that Princess, and how she granted him Protection, and made the Emperor his Friend after he had been depriv'd of his Patrimony by *France*; but

*Queen
Dowager's
Zeal.*

but notwithstanding the Queen Dowager still continu'd her Esteem for him, and soon dissipated the Rumours rais'd against him, by which she brought over the Lithuanians, who seem'd altogether to have forsaken the Interest she had before engag'd them in.

At length the number of Competitors was ^{Only three} reduc'd to three, in favour of whom as many ^{Competitors and Factions} Factions were form'd, all which threaten'd bad Consequences. The first Faction was ^{left.} that of *Lithuania*, headed by the Grand General *Patz*, who declar'd for the Duke of *Lorain*. It was observ'd that whilst *Patz* was discoursing with *Sobieski*, Grand Marshal of the Crown, at the Camp of *Choczin*, *Sobieski* said, *that it was convenient to choose a King that was rich, valiant, and not young*; to which *Patz* added, *And who above all is not marry'd*. This sufficiently shew'd, that whether the French Prince or *Sobieski* was propos'd, it would be no small difficulty to obtain the Consent of the Lithuanians, who would have no King but such a one as was in a condition to marry after his Election. The second Faction was that of the Polish Gentry, which was not at all considerable by reason that it was divided, one Part being for a *Piasto*, and two others for the Duke of *Neuburg*, and the Duke of *Lorain*. The Army compos'd the third Faction, which was the most to be fear'd. General *Sobieski* propos'd the French Prince, but in reality work'd under-hand for himself. France employ'd its Interest for the Duke of *Neuburg*, looking upon him as less engag'd to the House of *Austria* than the Duke of *Lorain*, who was indebted to that Family for ^{Whose Interest France espous'd. all}

all he either had or could expect. If this French Prince had been but nam'd when he was put up, doubtless he would soon have ruin'd the Measures of the Germans, for whom the Republick never had any Kindness, who consequently might have fav'd themselves a great deal of fruitless Charge had they never thought of the Crown of Poland; but on the contrary, their Ambition has all along hitherto surmounted the Dictates of their Reason.

Magnificent Trains.

The Gentry arriv'd at the Diet one after another with their Followers; but however none had any thing like the Train of the two Marshals of the Crown and of Lithuania: their Parties seem'd too numerous to assist at a Diet where there is so much Freedom as in that of Poland. Nevertheless Sobieski must be indulg'd considering the great Services he had done the State, and common Justice requir'd the same Liberty for the Lithuanians. These two Generals no doubt had different Intentions. Sobieski apparently sought the Crown from himself, and Patz his Design was to hinder him from obtaining it. Both had a fair opportunity to come to Blows, but it seems Fate had order'd it otherwise, tho' the Duke of Lorain was with an Army on the Borders of Silesia to animate his Friends.

Lithuania against a Native.

The Lithuanians, who plainly perceiv'd that Sobieski aim'd at the Crown, omitted nothing that might prove a means to exclude him from it: They therefore endeavour'd all they could to raise ill Thoughts of a Piasto, and proclaim'd those Enemies to their Country who were not of their Opinion. This was thought

thought so very unjust, that most of the Diet protested against it, and that with so great Indignation, that there would doubtless have been a great deal of Blood shed had not the great Prudence of *Sapieha* grand Treasurer of Lithuania, and Marshal of the *Diet*, intercepted and appeas'd their Fury.

The first that had Audience of this Assembly was *Francis Bonvissius* the Pope's *Nuncio*, who desir'd them in the Name of his Holiness to elect a Catholick Prince. Next *Christopher Count of Schafgots* the Emperor's Ambassador, recommended the Duke of *Lorain*; as likewise did the Bishop of *Marseilles* the eldest Son of the Duke of *Neuburg*, in the Name of his Master the King of France. The Ministers of these two Competitors made almost the same Profers as they had formerly done; yet notwithstanding the before-mentioned different Factions, did not forsake the Interest of those whose Party they had espous'd; for that of *Sobieski* continu'd to insist, in all outward appearance, on the Anonymous French Prince, whose Character had procur'd him a great many Suffrages. And the other of the Great Chancellor *Patz*, tho not so strong, yet was not a whit less constant to the Interest of the Queen and Duke of *Lorain*. Both these remaining so obstinate in their Pretensions, gave great reason to apprehend a double Election, which caus'd some of the more prudent sort to represent the great Disorders that had ensu'd from thence in the preceding Elections of the Kings *Batori* and *Sigismund*, but this with little or no effect.

*Foreign
Ministers
admitted.*

*A double E-
lection ap-
prehended.*

These Contests and Heats occasion'd the Diet to be prolong'd to the 19th of May. The Senate deputed four or five Bishops to the Queen to acquaint her, that if her Majesty would please to forsake the Interest of the Duke of Lorain, they had orders to offer her Prince Philip of Neuburg for her Husband, together with the Crown. These Ministers the Queen receiv'd very civilly, and thank'd the Senate for their Kindness to her, but withal insinuated, that she did not believe that they were yet absolute Masters of the Election, since her Friends the Lithuanians had not forsaken her. The same Prelats perceiving the unalterable Resolution of the Queen, went in quest of the Grand General Patz, whom they also found firm in the Duke of Lorain's Interest, which yet they could not but commend in him, he having had great Obligations to the Queen.

*The Queen
and Patz
endea-
vour'd to
be seduc'd.*

Lithuania tends to towards a Civil War. The next day all the Gentry of Poland and Lithuania met again, each Party resolving to maintain what they had undertaken. It was plainly to be perceiv'd that Sobieski was strong enough to make himself Head of the Election, and therefore the other side had thoughts of joining the Duke of Lorain's Army; but this made all Men tremble who had regard to the Good of the Publick. At last the Palatin of Russia made a Speech to the Assembly, representing, *That the Queen having refus'd a Husband which the Government had profer'd her, the Republick had no more to do with her; and that they had done but too much already for the House of Austria and Germany, neither of which had ever done them any Service; that notwithstanding the*

the Opposition of the Lithuanians who did but dishonour their Country by excluding a Piasto, yet they ought to choose one, to shew the World that if their Ancestors had not done the like oftner, it was because they had a mind to avoid the Jealousies which would have arisen between so many Subjects that deserv'd the Crown; and that since now there was one present whose Merit was not to be question'd, they ought forthwith to elect him.' Then he proceeded to name John Sobieski with this Character, That his Life had been entirely devoted to the Service of the State, which even while he was speaking, peaceably enjoy'd the Fruits of his late Victory at Chocim; and further, that this present Happiness was but a Specimen of what he was able to do for his Country: and lastly, that the Crown was due to Sobieski out of meer Gratitude and Acknowledgment, since it was through his means that they sat there, and had a Power to dispose of it.

The Gentry of Russia being influenc'd by Poland what their Palatin had said, immediately declared for Sobieski, who was a Native of their Province, and all the rest of Poland soon follow'd their Example; together with some Palatinates of Lithuania, brought over by the Management of Prince Radzivil Vice-Chancellor of that Dutchy; every one being forward to deserve Favours from one whom they had acknowledg'd for their Prince.

The Great General of Lithuania being ^{part of} Lithuania ^{blas'd to} Sobieski by ^{a Speech.} Patz ^{tires and} highly displeas'd at all these Proceedings, left the Diet in a Heat, and together with his Friends march'd out of the Field about Nine at Night, no body being able to bring him back. Hereupon he immediately enters & Pro-

test against this Election, alledging that it was against the Constitution of the Kingdom for any King to be chosen without the common Consent. The next day, being the 20th of *May*, the *Lithuanians* return'd into the Field, but retir'd after having made their Protestations against this Election; whereupon several Senators and *Nuncio's* were sent to re-cal them, but their Answer was, that they were going to deliberate upon the Matter, and would inform them of their Resolutions by their Deputies. The *Poles* and *Lithuanians* who had espous'd *Sobieski's* Interest, forthwith commanded the Bishop of *Cracow* to proclaim him; which notwithstanding this Prelate declin'd, wisely foreseeing the Disorders so rash an Election might occasion, and which might probably end in a Civil War.

Complies, with the rest of Lithuania. The Deputies of *Lithuania* arriv'd a little while after; whereof the Chief being the Bishop of *Vilna*, Brother to the Grand General, deliver'd the Message, giving *Sobieski* the Title only of Grand Marshal; yet in the conclusion of his Discourse he told them, that he was ready to give his Vote for him, but desir'd the proclaiming him might be defer'd till next day, to the end the *Lithuanians* might assist at it, and thereby the Election become unanimous: which Request of his was readily granted. Whereupon the 21st of *May* Andrew *Trzebicki* Bishop of *Cracow*, who presid'd at the *Diet* in the room of the Primate *Czartoriski* just then deceas'd (which happen'd very well for *Sobieski*, the Primate having been no Friend of his) went with the

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Senat-

Senators before the New Prince to the Place of Election, where they were met by the *Lithuanians* with their General *Patz* at their head, who was too politick not to assist there with his whole Family.

JOHN SOBIESKI was soon after pro- John III.
claim'd, and the Gentry proceeded to sing ^{1674.} *Te Deum* in the Cathedral of *Warsaw*, ending the Day with usual Acclamations and Rejoicings.

This Prince was descended of a Noble and Antient Family, tho none of the most considerable, nor richest in the Kingdom. His Father *James Sobieski* was *Castellan of Cracovia*, a Person no less eminent for his Abilities in Affairs of State, than renown'd for his Courage and Conduct in the Field. He was employ'd in the Year 1621, as Ambassador and Plenipotentiary upon a Treaty of Peace, which by his Prudence and Address was honourably concluded with *Sultan Osman*. He distinguish'd himself likewise on many other important Occasions; and after several other great Services faithfully perform'd for his Country, he dy'd in the Year 1646.

His Mother was one of the Daughters of *Stanislaus Zolkiewski*, Grand Chancellor and Grand General of the Crown, who bravely fought that memorable Battle at *Cicora* on the 19th of September 1620; and tho he was again five times attack'd by the *Turks* on the 2d of October in the same Year, yet he gallantly repuls'd them, till at last being overpow'erd with Numbers, and forsaken by his Followers, he was slain, courageously fighting among

among the thickest Troops of his Enemies.

His Travels.

This Prince was carefully educated by his Parents in his Youth, and sent to travel into *France*, where his Father bought him a Captain of Horse's Commission, which gain'd him great Experience: He also travell'd into *England*, *Germany* and *Italy*; where having observ'd all the different Manners, Interests, Laws, Military Discipline, Strength and Policies of those People, and, in a word, all else that was necessary for a Person of Quality to learn in his Travels, he at last return'd home, when *Casimir* after several Trials both of his Valour and Discretion, and admiring at his great Merit and quick Parts, which he had improv'd so well both in Languages, Sciences, and Military Accomplishments, made him first a Colonel of Foot, and afterwards Captain of his Guards; and from thence advanc'd him gradually through all the Posts of his Army, till he arriv'd at being Grand Marshal of the Crown in the room of *Lubomirski*, and Grand General of *Poland* in the room of *Potoski*. He behav'd himself in all these Employments with that Courage and Prudence as became a Souldier, and was reput'd the Hero of his Age, and the Terrour of the Ottoman Empire.

His Marriage.

He marry'd *Mary de la Grange*, Daughter to the Marques of *Arquien* (not long since made Cardinal) of the Family of *La Grange* in *Nivernois* in *France*. She, by the contrivance of King *Casimir*'s Queen, to whom she was Maid of Honour, was first marry'd to Prince *Zamoiski*, one of the greatest *Palatins* in the Kingdom, and after his Death to the Grand General *Sobieski*,

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bieski.

bieski, by whom she had several Children, and amongst the rest three hopeful Princes, the eldest of which has the Honour to be Brother-in-Law to the Emperour, King of Spain, King of Portugal, and to the Duke of Modena, by marrying one of the Princesses of Neuburgh.

This Prince was not Crown'd till above fifteen Months after his Election; during which time, he gain'd great Advantages over the Turks, and forc'd them to a Peace at Zorowna, whereby they were oblig'd to remit the yearly Tribute, stipulated for by King Michael, but were still to be left in possession of the Fortress of Caminie.

At the time of his Election he was pleas'd His Generosity. to promise, of his own free Will and Motion, that the Queen-Dowager should be provided for suitably to her high Quality and extraordinary Merit; as also, that the Arrears of the Army should be forthwith discharg'd out of his own Revenues, since the publick Stock was then hardly able to do it. He conferr'd the Command of Grand Marshal on Prince *Demetrius*, Uncle to the late King, and that of Lieutenant General of the Crown, thereby becoming vacant, on the Palatin of *Cracovia*. But as he signify'd his Resolution to prosecute the War against the Turk with the utmost Vigour, so he promis'd that at his own particular Charges he would raise one thousand Foot, and maintain them during the War; and this to encourage the Senators and other Great Men of the Kingdom, to do the like proportionably: For which reason, he desir'd that he might retain the Command of Great

General in his own hands till the Campagn was ended, for that the present Urgency of Affairs was like to prevent his Coronation. To which Propositions the Nobility immediately assented.

A Jointure assign'd the Queen-Dowager. Pursuant to the King's Promise, the Queen-Dowager, by the Consent of the Diet, had a yearly Revenue of two hundred thousand Guilders assign'd her, with Liberty to reside in any of the Polish Dominions, except *Cracow*, or some other fortify'd Places on the Borders of *Silesia*; whereupon her Majesty made choice of *Thorn* in *Prussia* for her Residence.

Tho the King was most solicitous to carry on the War against the *Turk*, yet the Nobility and Senators were generally as remiss therein: for tho they had promis'd him Maintenance for sixty thousand Men, yet he now desir'd but forty thousand; however, such were their Dissensions and Jealousies, that they would not afford him so many.

Notwithstanding, to oppose the *Turks*, *Muscovites* and *Tartars* in the *Ukraine*, he got together a small Army of about fifteen or sixteen thousand Men, with which he march'd from *Warsaw* the 22d of *August*, towards the Frontiers; when at the same time the *Muscovite* General's Army consisted of above one hundred thousand; but which nevertheless did no damage, being diverted by the *Turks* by a Stratagem, insomuch that these, with the *Tartars*, quickly got possession of all *Ukraina*, except two or three Places.

The Troops of *Lithuania*, consisting of about twelve thousand Men, came up to the King, which made his Army amount to near thirty thousand ; so that he immediately call'd a Council of War at *Slotzow*, and resolv'd to march directly toward the *Ukraine*, with design to fall upon the Enemy with all the fury imaginable, notwithstanding some Overtures of Peace made him by the *Vizier* : But this was look'd upon by the *Poles* only as a Stratagem to amuse them, and foment the Jealousies of the *Muscovites* ; by which means the *Turks* thought to divide them.

Accordingly, upon his Approaches, he sends out the *Woievod* of *Russia* to learn the Condition of the Enemy, who, near the Walls of *Caminiec*, surpriz'd and defeated a thousand *Turkish Horse*, and brought a hundred and fifty away Prisoners. Whereupon he proceeds vigorously, and takes several Towns of great Importance in *Podolia*.

But at this time the *Lithuanians* would needs leave his Majesty and return home, alledging, that they were not able to bear the rigour of the Winter. But nevertheless the King with his Gallant *Poles* resolv'd to continue the Campaign, and push on his good Fortune ; scarce a Week passing, but some considerable Place or other was yielded to him, the *Turks* all this while not daring in the least to oppose him. So that now his Majesty had subdued all that part of *Ukraina*, which lies Westward of the *Nieper*, except only the City of *Czebryny*. *His Con-
quests.*

In April 1675, the *Turks* and *Tartars* began in numerous Bodies to take the Field : notwithstanding the King, animated by his na-

tural Courage, resolv'd not to stir a foot, but forthwith reinforc'd the several Garisons of *Mobilow*, *Braclaw*, *Nimirow*, *Kalmick* and *Bialicierkiew*; which done, he had hardly Forces enough left to deserve the Name of an Army.

The *Turks* and *Tartars*, after having been baffled at *Slotskow*, march'd directly towards *Leopol*, where the King's Army lay within a Mile of the Town. That way the Enemy was to approach, there was an Ascent of about three hundred Paces, when one was to descend again by a very narrow Way, amidst a Wood that had lately been cut down. At the foot of this Hill there was a Plain, through which the *Tartars* must necessarily pass to come at the *Poles*. Here the King posted his Brother-in-Law Duke *Radzivil* with some Troops for Guard of the Pass on the Right-hand of his Camp. And General *Kariski* on the Left, caus'd several Cannon to be planted on a Hill, whence they might annoy the Enemy in the Plain. He also caus'd the Wood on each side the narrow Way to be well lin'd with several Companies of Musketeers. After which his Majesty order'd some Troops of Horse to advance into the Plain to oppose the Enemy, who about four in the Afternoon appear'd in such Numbers, that they almost cover'd the Ground. In the mean time the King from a Hill observ'd their Motions: After which with his usual Air of Gallantry, common to him in time of Action, at the Head of the remaining part of his small Army he descended into the Plain, encouraging his Souldiers, by telling them that he came there with full Resolu-

Resolution either to conquer, or die. Whereupon, repeating thrice the Name of *Jesus*, he briskly advanc'd towards the Enemy. The Fight began with great Fury on both sides ; the King omitting nothing either as to Courage or Conduct, but performing both the part of a most prudent General and a valiant Souldier, by his Example inspiring all the rest of his Officers, insomuch that with this small handful of Men he forc'd Multitudes of the Enemy to fly before Night, leaving behind them incredible Numbers slain upon the Place.

The King would gladly have pursu'd the Enemy, but that the Night prevented ; and that he fear'd likewise, lest the *Cham* might come up to their Assistance. In this memorable Victory, the greatest perhaps that has been known in any Age, the King had not actually with him much above five thousand Men, the rest having been left to secure the City of *Leopol* and the Passes. With this small Party, to defeat by downright Fighting an Army of threescore thousand Men, has more of *Prodigy* than *Probability* in it ; yet so great was the Fright and Consternation of these *Tartars*, that they fled in one Night as many Leagues as they had march'd in three Days before.

But here this Dispute did not end, for the *Cham* and *Ismael Bassa*, to shew they were not dismay'd at this ill Success, resolv'd to march against the King ; and in order thereto, commanded a Body of two thousand Janizaries out to attack a Castle near *Brzeziani*, wherein were only sixty *Poles*, who defended themselves

selves so bravely, that they repuls'd the Enemy with great Loss.

Soon after a Body of ten thousand *Tartars* advancing somewhat near the City of *Leopol*, the King sent out the Lord *Harkownisky* with a good Squadron of Horse against them, who after a brisk Engagement forc'd them to take to their Heels, leaving Thousands of their Companions dead upon the Spot. In this Action there were several brave *Polish* Gentlemen slain.

Podhais
taken by
the Turks.

Afterwards the King being again join'd by the *Lithuanians*, by which his Army amounted to fifteen thousand Men, march'd to seek out the Enemy, tho by a modest computation they might be reckon'd seven times as many. But understanding that the Enemy had besieg'd *Podhais*, he was marching thither to relieve it; when, by the way, he receiv'd Intelligence of its being surrender'd, burnt and plunder'd, and twelve thousand Persons made Prisoners, tho the Garrison had expressly capitulated to march out with Bag and Baggage. The King was extreamly nettled that so many Christians should be made Slaves, and his Territories laid desolate; therefore he resolv'd forthwith to remedy it, or perish in the Attempt, for he march'd the same day towards the Enemy, who were then set down before *Buezalz*; but upon notice of his Approaches, they rais'd their Siege, and retreated with all their Forces to *Trembowla*, which they likewise invested. Here they were often repuls'd with great Loss, yet continu'd obstinate to pursue their Enterprize, till at last happening to intercept a Peasant that was carrying a Letter from

from the King to the Gouvernour, wherein his Majesty assur'd him, that he was coming with all speed to his Relief; the Terrour of King *Sobieski's* Name struck such a faintness into the Infidels, that they immediately dislodg'd their Cannon from their Batteries, which consisted of a hundred Pieces, and forthwith march'd towards *Caminiec* with a great deal of Confusion. Nay, so great was their Consternation, that under the Cannon of *Caminiec* they thought not themselves sufficiently secure; for not daring to stand an Engagement with the *Poles*, they resolv'd to pass the *Niester*, and march towards *Valachia*: Yet this they could not do so speedily, but Prince *Lubomirski*, with part of the King's Army, fell upon their Rear, and slew great Numbers of them. The *Turks*, by the Fear they were in of being farther pursu'd, re-pass'd the *Danube*, and the *Tartars* return'd home with great Precipitation by the way of *Bialogrod*. Whereupon the King resolv'd to put his Army into Winter-quarters, and so to return home; which he did to the Joy and Satisfaction of all his Subjects.

It being now high time to prepare for the Ceremony of the Coronation, *January* the 17th the Corps of the late King *Michael* was convey'd from *Warsaw* in a Herse drawn by eight Horses, attended by all the Officers of his Household, and several Persons of Quality, to *Cracow*; where, together with the Body of King *Casimir*, likewise brought lately out of *France*, it was honourably interr'd, all Decency and Respect being paid to both their Memories. This Ceremony being dispatch'd,

John

His Coronation.

1676.

John Sobieski, with his Queen *Mary*, were both Crown'd in the Castle of *Cracow* the 2d of *Februay*, in the Year 1676, with great Pomp and Magnificence.

After this the King applying himself to supply the Vacancies (as usual) made *Lubomirski* Grand Marshal of the Kingdom; the Lord *Siniawski* Court-Marshal, and Prince *Demetrius Wisnowiski* Palatin of *Beltz*. He likewise bestow'd the Command of General of the Forces of the Kingdom on *Jablownowski* Palatin of *Russia*, at present Great General of *Poland*.

In June following *Sultan Nuradin*, with the two Sons of the Great *Cham*, pail'd the *Nestor* with a great Army, having sent out Parties before to ravage the Country. At the same time *Ibrahim Bassa* advanc'd likewise to several Posts about *Caminiec*. Whereupon the King order'd what Troops he could get together near *Leopol*, where they were to rendezvouz, and likewise convok'd the *Pospolite*, or Militia, for the defence of the Country.

My Lord Rochester's Embassy into Poland in the Year 1676.

The same Year his Excellency Mr. *Hyde*, now Earl of *Rochester*, was sent Ambassador from his Majesty *Charles the IIId* to the Court of *Poland*, to congratulate the King upon his Accession to the Crown, and to stand for his Master Godfather to the young Princess, now Electress of *Bavaria*. He arriv'd at *Dantzic* in *August*, where meeting with the Queen of *Poland*, who made a Journey thither while the King was in the Field, he had Audience of her Majesty there, and presented the young Princess her Daughter with a very rich Jewel, a Cross of Diamonds of great Value: He afterwards

terwards set forward for *Poland*, and was received by the King in his Camp near *Leopol* in *Russia*, with Demonstrations of Respect and Kindness suitable to his Character and Person; where his Majesty sent some of his chief Officers to shew him the Army, and their way of Encamping.

The *Turks* and *Tartars* began to appear now very formidable, and yet at the same time continu'd so sensible of their last Year's Defeats, and so dreaded the Name of King *Sobieski*, that they seem'd to desire nothing more than Peace; for which purpose the Grand Seignior, by the Prince of *Moldavia*, made an Overture for a Treaty, which was accepted after a Battle gain'd by the *Poles*, and some other small Mischiefs done on both sides.

Peace concluded with the Turks.

The Peace being thus happily concluded to the Advantage of *Poland*, his Majesty return'd in *November* to *Zulkiew*, his own Patrimony, whither my Lord *Rochester* waiting upon him, had his publick Audience there in a more solemn Manner than before. He was first carried in the King's Coach, and then received by the Court-Marshal, (who is in the Nature of a Lord Chamberlain) at the Stairs-foot of the Palace, and was conducted to his Majesty, who receiv'd him standing under a rich Canopy of State: and after two Months residing there, his Excellency had his Audience of Leave, and return'd into *England* through *Silesia*, *Austria*, and the Empire.

Audience to the English Ambassador.
The *Poles* enjoy'd this Peace with the *Turks* till the Year 1683, when they came under the Command of *Cara Mustapha* their Grand Vizier,

He believes Vienna. zier, to besiege Vienna, whereof Count Sta-
renberg was Governour. The King, with his
Son Prince James, Prince Lubomirski, and most
of the Polish Grandees, came with an Army
only, as they assur'd me, of twenty four thou-
sand Men to relieve it. This the King of
Poland was oblig'd to by the Alliance sign'd
with his Imperial Majesty in 1683. When be-
ing join'd by the Imperial Army, together
with the Electors of Bavaria and Saxony, the
Duke of Lorain, and a great Number of other
Princes of the Empire, in all amounting to
near fifty thousand Men ; he attack'd the
Turks with such Bravery and Conduct, that on
the 12th of September they, tho consisting of
191800 Men, as appear'd by a List found in
the Grand Vizier's Tent, were oblig'd, after
an entire Defeat, to raise the Siege, and re-
Defeat of the Turks. tire towards Hungary. The great Standard
and the Horse's Tail were taken by the Poles,
who obstinately pursu'd the Turks in their
flight, tho no great way, being too much fa-
tigu'd before. There was also great Booty
found in the Turkish Camp, which was wholly
plunder'd, even to the Tent of the Grand Vi-
zier, where they met with great Riches in
Gold, Silver, and other precious things. All
their Ammunition and Baggage, with their
Artillery, consisting of above a hundred Pie-
ces of Cannon, were taken.

This mighty Victory was obtain'd with not
above the Loss of a thousand Men on the Chri-
stians side, and of those very few Persons of
Quality. This Overthrow was chiefly ascrib'd
to the great Conduct and Courage of the King
of Poland, who exposed his Person among the
thickest

thickest of the Enemy, having always by him the Prince his Son, who thus early signaliz'd himself. Nor ought the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, the Duke of *Lorain* and Prince *Waldec*, to go without their share in the Glory, since they all behav'd themselves so wonderfully well in this memorable Action.

The King made his Entry into *Vienna*, *His Entry through the Breach of Vienna.* with great Acclamations of the People, the great *Turkish Standard* being carry'd before him, which he afterwards sent to the Pope, and which I have seen hung up in the Church at *Loretto* in *Italy*. Next day after his Entry, the Emperour came to meet him, and made him his Acknowledgments with the most endearing Expressions imaginable, while K. *John* receiv'd his Compliments with a Modesty equal to his Courage. After his Imperial Majesty had order'd a rich Sword, set with Diamonds, to be presented to Prince *James*; he departed, and the King of *Poland* decamp'd with his Army, and march'd towards *Wisena* in *Hungary*, and thence by a Bridg of Boats over the *Danube*, about a Mile below *Presburg*, on the twenty fifth of *September*; and on the twenty seventh the Imperial Army follow'd him over the same Place. *He pursues the Turks.*

On the ninth of *Ottober*, understanding that a Body of about fourteen thousand *Turks* lay encamp'd near *Barkan*, being the choicest of the remaining Troops, under the Command of several *Bassas*, the King of *Poland*, and some of the Imperial Troops, advanc'd thither. The *Turks* no sooner saw them, but they march'd briskly up, and charg'd them very desperately; but being as warmly receiv'd, after

after a sharp Encounter the Infidels were put to flight ; one of their *Bassas* slain, another taken, and the rest of them hurrying over the Bridg at *Gran*, the same broke, and all that were upon it drown'd ; so that of all that great Body of Men, there were scarce four thousand escap'd.

Takes Zytchin in Hungary. The next considerable Exploit was the taking of *Zytchin*, a Place of great Importance in *Hungary*; for the King having parted with the Duke of *Lorain*, and understanding that the *Turks* had a considerable Garison at that Place which might incommode the Communication betwixt his Troops and the Imperialists, he sent his Son with the Palatin of *Lublin* to invest it ; but the Garison soon retir'd into the Castle, which the King immediately commanded to be storm'd : Whereupon the *Turks* hung out a white Flag, and the Commander in Chief, with two others, came out and begg'd his Majesty to permit them to march to *Buda* ; which was granted, and they left behind them a great Quantity of Provisions and Ammunition. This Town he put into the hands of the Imperialists. Next the King sent to summon two Castles, *Brigh* and *Holoch*, which soon yielded at Discretion. Then he return'd to his own Kingdom, but left the *Lithuanian* Troops in Winter-quarters behind him. He arriv'd at *Cracow* the 21st of December, where he was joyfully receiv'd with Testimonies of an universal Affection from his People ; and to render his Triumphs yet more compleat, he was saluted at his Arrival with the News of the General of the *Cosacks*, the Sieur *Kiniski's* having obtain'd a great Victory

King John Sobieski.

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Victory over the Turks and Tartars in the Ukraine.

He afterwards made a League Offensive and Defensive with the present Emperor, the Pope, and *Venetians* against the *Turks*, which has continu'd ever since, tho' very little to the advantage of either Party. The *Poles*, since the Siege of *Vienna*, have been highly disgusted at the ill Treatment they receiv'd from the *Germans*, whom they had deliver'd from the *Turkish Invasion*; and besides, it is thought that the King for several Years lean'd towards the *French Interest*.

'Tis certain, that at last he lov'd Money so well, that I heard the *Poles* themselves say, That he was the most covetous and richeſt Prince that ever sway'd their Scepter. Every Year, for the 22 Years he reign'd, they computed that he laid up a hundred thousand Pound ſterling; all which ſhould have been disburs'd in the Expences of the War, as all his Predeceſſors were wont to do. Some of the Gentry told me moreover, that if his Son *James* hapned to ſucceed him, he would be oblig'd to diſburſe the beſt part of that Treasure to pay the eight Years Arrears due then to the Army.

As for what relates to King *Sobieski's Person and Dress*. He was a tall and corpulent Prince, large fac'd and full ey'd, went always in the ſame Dress with his Subjects; which because it is different from any other in Europe, I thought an Account of it would not be unacceptablc to your Lordship. They have all their Hair cut round about their Ears like Monks, and wear *The Habits of his Subjects*. farr'd Caps, large Wiliſters, and no Neck-cloths;

cloths; a long Coat hangs down to their Heels, and a Wastcoat under that of the same length tied close about the Waste with a Girdle: Their Sleeves are extream close, like those of Mariners, coming down to their Wrists, with a Flap on the back of the Hand, which reaches as far as the middle Nuckle, which they turn up in hot Weather, and let down in cold, for they never wear any Gloves. This long Coat is of strong Cloth, and is lin'd in the Winter with rich Fur, but in Summer only with light Silk; tho I have seen at Court some of the Persons of Quality wear Furs as they us'd to do in Winter, for it is a fine Ornament: under this Wastcoat they wear wide Shirts like Womens Smocks, tied loose about their Necks, with wide Sleeves coming down to their Wrists. As to their Breeches they are likewise very wide, and with their Stockings make one continued piece. Instead of Shoes they always wear both abroad and at home Turky Leather Boots with very thin Soles, and hollow deep Heels made of a blade of Iron bent hoopwise into the form of a Half-moon. They carry a large Scimiter, the Sheath equally flat and broad from the handle to the bottom; it's generally set richly with Diamonds, according to the Quality of the Person. It's customary all over the Kingdom, not only among the Gentry, but also amongst the Vulgar, to carry Pole-Axes in their Hands, or on their Arms; they take care that this Pole-Ax be kept bright and shining, with Plates of Silver round the handle, and sometimes set with Jewels. I have seen the Palatins and other Sena-

Senators come with those Pole-Axes into the King's Presence, which seem'd when I came first to Court a frightful Sight, tho reckon'd an Ornament; but I was inform'd that at first it was for Defence, the Nation being tumultuous and quarrelsom, that they might make use of these Pole-Axes in a Throng where their Scimiters could be of no use. This Dress looks extreme manly, particularly on Horseback, and is the most expensive of any that I have seen in *Europe*; for their Furs are very fine and dear, their very Fur Caps cost sometimes 20 or 30 Guineas: they change the Fashion of making their Clothes as often as our Western Countries do.

The King was a well spoken Prince, of very easy Access, and extream civil, and had <sup>His Chā-
racter.</sup> most of the good Qualities requisite in a Gentleman; he was not only well vers'd in all Military Affairs, but likewise in all Polite and Scholaſtick Learning; besides his own Tongue the Sclavonian, he understood the Latin, French, Italian, German and Turkish Languages; he delighted much in Natural History, and in all the parts of Physick; he us'd to reprimand the Clergy for not admitting into the University and Schools the Modern Philosophy; he lov'd to hear Persons discourse of those Matters, and had a particular Talent to set People about him very artfully by the Ears, that by their Disputes he might be diverted, as hapned often in my time, especially once when I was undesignedly concerned my self; the King being at Dinner, <sup>He engages
the Author</sup> in a Physick having the Bishops of Posnania, Plosko, cal Dif-
filna, and other Divines about him, particu- pte.

larly Father Vota, an ingenious Jesuit, the King ask'd me in Latin, *What part of the Body I thought the Soul was in?* I was willing to decline talking of that Subject, and told the King, *That being a Physician, my chief Enquiry was about the Body, and that the Divines there present were able to satisfy his Majesty.* The King reply'd, *That since the Soul has an Influence upon the Body, and since the Passions of the Mind, as Anger and Fear, breed Fevers and other Distempers, it was necessary that the Physicians should examine the Soul in that respect as well as the Body.* I answer'd, *That Physicians did enquire into the Nature of Passions, and observ'd that there was such an Influence of the Soul upon the Body, and of the Body upon the Soul, that alter'd the thoughts of the one as well as the Operations of the other; but that the Soul being a Substance invisible, and without Extension, it was impossible for Physicians to conceive the Nature of it themselves, or explain it to others, as they do that of the Body, which they take into pieces by Anatomy, and resolve into its minutest Elements by Chymistry;* that the Physicians only agree in the main, that the supreme Author of things has establish'd such Laws between the Soul and the Body, which make a mutual Correspondence between them; that as for the Seat of the Soul, I might perhaps differ from the Divines then present, and consequently oppose the common Doctrine of the Schools, for they hold, with Aristotle, that the Soul is entire in all the Body, and wholly in every part of the Body, which was impossible to conceive; for if the Soul was entire in every part of the Body, there would be as many Souls in the Body as there are Parts, since it is impossible that the self-same Substance,

Substance, tho an indivisible Spirit, can ever be in two places at the same time ; besides, the Soul can't be but where it does think, and every one finds by Experience, that his Thought is not in his Hands nor Feet, but is conscious to himself that his Thought is in his Head, and that consequently the Soul must be only in the Brain, which is the Seat of Sensation, and the Origin of all the Nerves, which are the Organs of Perception and Motion. Father Vota being alarm'd at this Doctrine, which seem'd altogether new in that part of Europe, said, That if the Soul was only in the Head, the rest of the Body would be dead, since the receiv'd Opinion was, that the Soul was the Life of the whole Body, and that to enliven the whole Body, the Soul must be wholly present in every part of it. This drew on a longer Dispute than I expected ; for I answer'd, That the Rational Soul was not the Life of the Body, but the Blood only and the Animal Spirits, and that this Blood and Spirits circulated equally all over the Body, and gave it its natural Heat and Motion, which is properly its Life : and that this Circulation of the Blood and Spirits could not possibly depend on the Rational Soul, because it was an involuntary Motion formed by the Mechanic Structure of the Body, and by the natural Impulse of the Heart, which is the Primum Mobile of the whole Machine ; and that tho they all held not only in Poland, but in other Countries, that the Rational Soul perform'd every minute Action in the Body, yet this Opinion was irreconcilable with the free Will of the Mind, which they all admitted : for since they allow that whatever the Soul does, not only it is conscious of it, but likewise does it freely without being necessitated thereto ; when as

it is evidently obvious to every one, that the vital Motions in our Bodies, I mean the Motion of the Heart, and that of Respiration, with the Peristaltic Motion of the Stomach and Guts, are perform'd naturally with such Mechanism that the Soul can't stop them, no nor as much as hasten or retard them, and that the Soul is not at all conscious of them; for if we think of any Object, or not think at all, as when we are asleep, or in an Apoplex, those vital Motions go on equally the same.

The Bishop of Posnania, who was bred up in his Youth a Physician, seem'd to speak in favour of this Opinion, as did likewise some others of the Company; which made the Jesuit very angry, insomuch that he acquainted them in a kind of Passion, That neither the King nor they ought to hearken to any Discourse contrary to the receiv'd Opinion of the Church; that it might have been a pernicious Discourse had it been publick: for (says he) if the Soul be not in all the Body, and if it does not animate the Body and perform all its vital Functions, it would be of no use, and consequently we should live like other Animals. I answer'd him, That doubtless the Operations of Life were perform'd by the same Mechanism in us as they were in Brutes, since we have the same Organs with them, as likewise the same Fluids to enliven us: That the Prerogatives of the Soul are not less for its not being present to every Action of the Body; for the Soul, tho' it is not the cause of spontaneous or vital Motion in us, yet it performs all voluntary Actions, as speaking, walking, and all other free Motions of the Body; it receiv'd all Impressions from the five Senses; it forms to it self all Ideas of ambient Objects; it reasons upon them, to know what's most useful

useful and hurtful to it self, and to the Body. The Soul, in short, is like the Pilot, tho' it does not set the Body in motion, as the Wind does a Ship, yet it is capable of governing its Actions, and directing voluntarily its Course.

The King being thus satisfied, that the rational Soul did not actuate, as they call it, or enliven all the Parts of the Body, desir'd to know what was properly Death. The School Divinity maintains that Death was a Separation of the rational Soul from the Body. I own'd indeed that in Death the Soul was actually separated from the Body, but I could not allow that that Separation was the cause of Death, but that the Death of the Body was the Cessation of the Motion of the Heart, of the Blood, and of the Spirits; which Cessation could not proceed from the Separation of the Soul, since these don't at all depend upon it, as I proved before; but it was occasion'd by some Defects in the Organs and Fluids of the Body, which losing their due Disposition, and their mutual Correspondence with one another, all their Actions cease, which Cessation is properly called Death; so that the Soul finding them incapable of receiving its Influence, and of obeying its Commands, quits the Body after it is dead: by which it appears that the Separation of the Soul is not properly the Cause of Death, but that the Death of the Body is the cause of the Separation. The King himself illustrated this Opinion with a familiar Example of an Organ and an Organist: While the Organs were in their due order and symmetry, the Organist play'd upon them; but when by length of time they were either broke, used too much,

or any other way quite put out of Tune, he leaves off playing on them.

This Discourse, my Lord, held from three of the Clock till seven, and the Divines were extreamly warm in it ; and some of them had the boldness to tell the King, that his Majesty should not suffer such Heretical Opinions (as they called them) to be introduc'd before such a great Assembly, contrary to the receiv'd Doctrine of the Church. This Discourse caused a great many other Matters to be talk'd on, of which it would be too long to inform your Lordship. By this you may plainly see how fond the Divines are of their old Opinions, relying upon the Doctrine of *Aristotle*, whom we can't suppose to be so throughly acquaint-ed with the Structure, Springs, and Motions of the Humane Body, nor indeed with all other Natural Causes, as the Modern Physicians are: yet it is the Policy of the Divines, not only in *Poland*, but in *Spain*, *Italy*, and in most other Countries where their Power is very great, not to let any Opinions creep in among them, that would seem to contradict those of *Aristotle*; for having built their Systems of Divinity upon the Principles of this Pagan Philosopher, they are justly afraid, that if Experience and Reason should shake the Foundation, the Superstructure would fall to the Ground, as doubtless it would for the most part.

*His Build-
ings.*

This King built several fine Houses both in *Russia*, and other parts of the Kingdom, particularly three Miles from *Warsaw*, a neat Country House call'd *Villa Nova*, very richly furnished. He has had several Natural Children,

dren, but took no care of any of them; for it is not customary in *Poland* to have that Consideration for them as there is in other Countries: but he left vast Riches to his Lawful Children, and made a Motion in the Diet five or six Years before he died, to settle the Succession on one of them. He told the Assembly of the Disorders that usually happened in Elections after the King's Death; that the *Turks* and the *Tartars* took then Opportunities to make Inroads into the Country and ravage all before them; that the Nobility of the Kingdom were generally divided, headed by Factions, and bias'd by Self-interest against the publick Good of their Country; and that he himself would be glad to prevent all those dangerous Broils before he died, out of the Love he bore to his Country, and Subjects. But the Diet finding that his private Design was to get one of his Sons elected, answered, That they hoped that his Majesty would live yet a long while; that it was necessary to take a long time to consider of a Matter of that great moment: which the King seeing it was a civil way of refusing to enter upon that Subject, never after intimated any thing to them like it, but took all possible care to enrich his Children in case none of them should be elected after his Death. It was exactly computed to me that he laid up every Year for above twenty Years 100000*l. Sterl.* which he left partly in Bankers Hands at *Dantzick*, *Hamburg* and *Amsterdam*, and put the rest into the hands of the Jews, who are very numerous in that Kingdom, to trade with it; besides, he bought great Territories in the King-

*His Care of
his Children.*

*His great
Riches.*

Kingdom, tho it is against the Constitution; so that his three Sons, *James*, *Alexander* and *Constantine*, if they manage their Affairs right, may be worth each above 50000*l. Sterling per Annum*; for it is the Law in *Poland*, to divide equally the Estate among the Children.

The Queen's first coming into Poland. The Queen was but ten or twelve Years of Age, when she together with the present Duke of *Gordon's* Aunt, afterwards married to *Count Morstin* great Treasurer of *Poland*, came from *France* into this Kingdom, with *Ladislaus* King of *Poland's* Queen, who made them both her Maids of Honour, and took great care of *Mademoiselle d' Arquien*, being very ingenious and beautiful: She got her married first to *Prince Zamoiski*, who soon left her a Widow, with a Jointure of about 2000*l. a Year*; she was afterwards married in *Casimir's* Reign to *John Sobieski*, then Captain of the Guards, who was not very willing to marry her until the King promis'd that he would give him considerable Places, which he accordingly did by the Instigation of the Queen, for he made him Great Marshal, and Great General of *Poland*, which gave him Authority and Interest enough to make himself afterwards King, and her Queen; so that this Marriage was the occasion of his Rise in the World, which he was so sensible of, that he refus'd to be divorced from her, as the Diet would have perswaded him to do after his Election.

Her Age, and Qualifications. The Queen is now about fifty four Years of Age, tho she appears not to be forty; she goes in the French Dress, as all the Polish Ladies do; she speaks almost naturally the Polish Tongue,

Tongue ; which with her sweet Temper, refin'd Sense, and majestick Air, gain'd her such Affection with the *Poles*, such Influence over the King, and such Interest always in the Diet, that she manag'd all with a great deal of Prudence, and that to the advantage of her native Country *France*, whose Interest she generally espous'd upon most occasions during the King's Life ; which was believ'd to be the Cause that he did not carry on the War with vigour these late years against the *Turks* and *Tartars*. She maintain'd at her Court her Father Cardinal *D'Arquien*, and her Brother Count *Maligny*, who had but a very small Estate of their own. She has two Sisters, one is the Widow of the late Count *Betbune*, who was Ambassador from *France* in *Poland*, and afterwards dy'd in his Embassy in *Sweden* ; the other is the Widow of a Nobleman in *Poland*.

The Queen had the Art to dispose of all the Employments in the Kingdom for Money ; for the King, who by the Constitution ought not himself to sell any Place, gave to understand privately, that all Persons should apply themselves to her first, that she might secretly negotiate the Price of every Preferment ; which she did very industriously, and obliged them furthermore to take an Oath to espouse the Interest of one of her Children after the King's Death. The *Poles* never scrupled those Oaths, tho' they were resolved to keep them no longer than they thought it for their Interest, which was manifested at this last Election, in which so few appeared for Prince *James* ; for this unlawful way of treating the Nobility,

*Her Ad-
dress in
disposing of
Employ-
ments.*

Nobility, together with the King's extream Covetousnes, and Prince *James*'s Inconstancy towards his Friends, set the Minds of the Gentry against them.

Pr. James his Character. This Prince is black, has a thin and meagre Look, and is of a low Stature, more like a Frenchman or a Spaniard than a Pole; he is very sociable and courteous. He is now about the Age of thirty, and has made several Campagns with the King his Father, particularly that of Vienna; and had his Conduct been answerable to his Courage, he would doubtless have made a more considerable Party; He is extreamly Liberal, which is the only good Quality he excels his Father in: He was first contracted in Marriage to the rich Heiress of the House of Radzevil in Lithuania, who was Widow of the present Elector of Brandenburg's Brother, who dy'd without Issue. An Envoy was sent to Berlin to negotiate the Marriage, which was agreed upon by the Elector's and her Consent, and the Prince himself came thither in Person with a numerous Attendance to consummate it. At the same time came to Berlin the Elector Palatin's Brother, Prince Charles of Newburg, Brother to the Empress, to see the Ceremony of the Marriage; but this Princess taking more fancy to him than to the Prince of Poland, gave him encouragement to make his Addresses to her; which he did with that success, that he engag'd her so far, and so unexpectedly, that he was privately marry'd to her the night before she was to be marry'd to the Prince of Poland, so that Prince *James* was forc'd to return back shamefully: which the King his Father resented so highly,

His intended Marriage disappointed;

highly, that he was resolv'd to have satisfaction from the Elector of Brandenburg for suffering his Son to receive so notorious an Affront at his Court; but the Elector knowing nothing of that private Intrigue, justify'd himself, and all Animosities were at last adjusted by Prince *Jame's* marrying his Rival's Sister, *the Princess of Newburg*, who was sent into *Poland*, and has two Daughters by him. This Account I learn'd in *Poland*, which was lately confirm'd to me here in Town by the Sieur *Dankelman*, now Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Brandenburg at our Court.

Prince *Jame's* has two Brothers, *Alexander* A Character and *Constantine*, who were not taken notice of in my time, to give your Lordship two Brothers. a Character of them, the eldest being but eighteen, and the other sixteen. *Alexander* was a tall and proper young Man, of a true Polish Complexion. The Queen had more kindness for him than for Prince *Jame's*, as I observ'd when he was any ways indispos'd; she was very careful of his Health, and did not seem much concern'd for Prince *Jame's*, tho he was a weak and sickly Person.

I was surpriz'd to see the little deference Little Re-
the Nobility paid to these Princes, who did spee& paid to
not seem to take much more notice of them the King's
than of other Gentlemen, and treated them Children.
very familiarly: for they say that the King's
Sons, by the Law, are no more than Gentlemen;
and that if they give them the Title of Prince or
of Highness, it is more out of Courtefy to them,
and Respect to the King, than out of any Obliga-
tion they lay under to do it. The People had
more Esteem for Prince *Alexander* and *Con-*
stantine,

stantine, because they were born after the King's Election, than for Prince *James*, who was born before; for they superstitiously imagin'd that some Royal Stamp was engraven upon them, or some Royal Tincture infus'd into their Blood, to give it a more exalted Nature. Prince *James* was Knight of the Golden Fleece, which made him obnoxious to the French Party. Prince *Alexander* and *Constantine* are, since my time, made (as I am told) Knights of the Holy Ghost, as the King himself was, which makes them suspected to the House of *Austria* to be of the French Faction.

*The Chāracter of
the Prin-
cess.*

*Her Mar-
riage:*

The King had one Daughter, the Princess *Teresa Cunigunda*, now about twenty three years of Age, who, tho she be not a compleat Beauty, yet is a very comely Lady, of a middle size; and tho she has not the Life and Vivacity, nor the Air and Wit of the Queen her Mother, yet has she a great deal of Sense, Modesty, and all the Accomplishments becoming her Birth: She is well vers'd in the French, Italian, Latin, and the Polish Languages; tho she seems in her Carriage and Discourse to be humble, obliging, and of an easy affable Temper, yet she is of her self high-spirited and imperious. She was marry'd in my time to his Highness the present Elector of *Bavaria*, who twice sent thither Baron *Zell*, and afterward Baron *Simeoni*, his Envoys Extraordinary, to negotiate and conclude this Marriage: for the Duke of *Bavaria* having had but one Son by his deceased Electress, the Emperour's Daughter by the Infanta of *Spain*, younger Sister to the late Queen of *France*; and this young Prince being design'd to be King of

Bavaria

Spain, if the present King should die without Issue, as is likely to be, the Bavarians were afraid their Country should be reduc'd into a Province, and therefore desired the Elector to marry a second time, to have more Children that might reign over them, in case the eldest Son should be call'd into Spain.

The King and Queen of Poland agreed to this Match, and gave 500000 Rix Dollars for her Portion, besides Jewels and other Ex-^{Her Portion.} pences in her Journey, and the third part of her Mother's personal Estate when she dies, which is reckoned at 50000 Rix Dollars more. The Ceremony of the Marriage was perform'd in the Month of August at Warsaw in the Year 1694, with a great deal of Splendor and Magnificence. Most of the Persons of Quality and their Ladies and Children came to this Solemnity from all Parts of the Kingdom; for there had not been a Princess of Poland marry'd for above 150 years before. The Ladies were very richly dress'd, and I saw at that time more Jewels in that Court, than in any other that ever I was at. The Gentlemen and Ladies, after the usual Custom in Poland, gave great Presents to the young Princess, some fine Pieces of Plate, some Watches set with Diamonds, some precious Jewels, every one making a Complement to her in a very formal manner. It was thought that the Presents amounted to the value of 100000 Rix Dollars. The Hospodar of Moldavia sent her a pair of Pendants of a considerable Value. This Custom of making Presents to the Bride is not only for Kings Daughters, but for every one else according to their Quality; and the Gentlemen's Daugh-<sup>Ceremony
of her Mar-
riage.</sup>ters

ters do not so much reckon upon the Portion their Fathers give them, as upon their Number of Relations and Friends, who are to make them Presents; and the Husband is as diligent to know how many Relations she has, as how much her Father will give her.

Pr. James officiates as Embassador.

Upon the day of Marriage Prince *James*, the young Bride's Brother, took upon him, by the King and the Elector of *Bavaria's* Consent, the Quality of Embassador for that day, by reason that the Court would not receive (as was secretly whisper'd) Embassadors from the Duke of *Bavaria*, as being not an absolute Prince: He went three Miles out of Town in the Morning, and about two of the Clock in the Afternoon made a most solemn Entry on Horse-back, having his Brothers Prince *Alexander* on his Right-hand, and Prince *Constantine* on his Left, preceded by a great Number of Coaches with six Horses, and a noble Cavalcade of the *Polish* Gentry, who went two by two.

The Ceremony continues.

Thus he march'd through the City to the Palace, where he was receiv'd by the King and Queen; and after half an hour the great Officers of the Crown, the Palatins and other Senators, with an incredible Number of Gentry, began to march from the Palace on Foot two by two, upon Scarlet Cloth spread all along to St. John's Church, being about three hundred Paces; after them Prince *James* led the Bride, the *French* Embassador Monsieur *de Polignac* led the Queen, and the King came last alone with a grave majestick Countenance. The Ceremony of the Marriage was perform'd by Cardinal *Radziouiski* the present Primate, who

who was the King's Relation. Afterwards they returned to the Palace where they were nobly entertain'd for four days together, with Feasts, Balls, Fire-works, and an *Italian Pastoral* in nature of an *Opera*, made upon this occasion by the Secretary of the Pope's *Nuncio*.

After the Ceremony was over, a splendid *Equipage* was prepar'd for the Princess's ^{for her} Journey from *Warsaw* to *Brussels*. The Bishop of *Ploskow* was named Ambassador, and the Palatine of *Vilna*'s Lady, Prince *Czartoriski*'s Daughter, was appointed Embassadress: Monsieur *Zalowski* the Bishop's Brother and his Lady were likewise nam'd, besides abundance of Gentlemen, and about forty of the King's Life-guard, to attend her Electoral Highness. The Ambassador represented to their Majesties, that in such a long Journey of near 1000 Miles, and in frosty Weather, it was necessary to send a Physician with the Princess for fear of any Accident or Distemper by the way: one Signior *Revelli* an Italian, and several other Physicians made Interest for this place; but the Queen would by no means employ any of them, having no Opinion of their Skill. Hereupon, my Lord, I spoke to Mr. *Alberti* your Brother, Minister there from the Republick of *Venice*, who had great Interest with the King and Queen; and desir'd him to get me employ'd in that Journey, for I longed to be out of that remote Country (tho I had not been a twelve Month in it) to come for *England*: for tho the King and Queen had a great deal of Kindness for me, and Prince *James* (whom the Cobht Party look'd upon to be the King's

Successor) promis'd me a considerable Pension after the King's Death, yet seeing that the King, then being sixty four Years of Age, very corpulent, and labouring under several Distempers, as the Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, and Oppression of the Lungs, could not live long, and that Prince *James* was not beloved; and besides having never had any mind to engage my self to live in any Foreign Country, I resolv'd to come out of that Kingdom. Their Majesties, not knowing my private Resolution of coming for *England*, did me the Honour to name me Physician to wait upon the Princess in her Journey, which I was very ready to comply with, tho to outward appearance I did not seem much desirous of it; this, my Lord, gave me opportunity to come out of that Country sooner than I could have decently done till the King was dead; which I must owe intirely to the Friendship and Interest of Mr. *Alberti*, who is a great Lover of the English Nation.

Begins her Journey. The Princess set forward on the 11th of November following with a Retinue of about two hundred Persons, all which came to *Brussels* with her, besides abundance of the Nobility who waited upon her Highness to the Frontiers of *Brandenburg*. The Palatins of the Provinces receiv'd and entertain'd her in all the Towns she pass'd through with a great deal of Splendor and Expence: our first Reception was at *Lowitz*, the Cardinal Primate's Castle; here the Princess lay one Night, and was most magnificently entertain'd. The next was at *Posnan*, a considerable City in the Province of *Posnania*, where she lay two Nights:

Nights: the Palatin and the City made her a Present, entertain'd all her Retinue, and got Fire-works ready for her Reception. From thence we went to *Frankfurt* upon the *Oder* in the E. of *Brandenburgh's* Country, where his Electoral Highness sent his chief Officers to attend and compliment her: from thence we went to *Berlin*, where the Elector and Electress came two Miles out of Town with a numerous Attendance to receive her; they took her into their own Coach, and march'd in order to the Palace, giving her with roaring of Cannons, and ringing of Bells, all Demonstrations of Respect: Here she lay two Nights; the Court appear'd most splendid and very numerous, and the Elector got some Fire-works which represented the King and Queen of *Poland*, and the Elector and Electress of *Bavaria's* Names; there were Balls both Nights, and English Country-Dances, which the Electresses of *Brandenburg*, being descended from the Blood-Royal of *England*, delighted extreamly in; it was the first time the Princes of *Poland* had seen any, and therefore was extreamly pleas'd. I was glad to see some of our English Gentlemen, who travell'd in *Italy* in my time, as Mr. *Archer*, Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Duncomb*, and the late deceased Mr. *Tent*, made so much of at this Court, and behave themselves so handsomly at the Balls. The Princes of *Poland* made Presents to the Electresses of *Brandenburg*, and to most of the chief Officers of the Court; and the Electresses of *Brandenburg* likewise made her a rich Present of a Poesie set with Diamonds, and to the rest of her chief Officers

Her Reception at Berlin.

other Presents. Afterwards we set forwards on our Journey, and were entertain'd for twelve days together in the Elector's Country; it's usual with him to defray the Charges of all Princes while they are within the limits of the Marquisate of Brandenburg: But when the Princess of Poland went out of it into the other Territories of his Electoral Highness, she bore her own Expences; the chief Towns notwithstanding, as *Magdeburgh* and *Menden*, entertain'd her, as did likewise the Elector of *Hanover*, the Bishop of *Heidelsheim*, and the Bishop of *Munster*, for we past through some Skirts of their Territories.

I must take notice to your Lordship, that passing through a part of the Elector of *Hanover*'s Country, we receiv'd News that Count *Koningsmark*, a Swede, thought to have been familiar with the Princess of *Hanover*, the Elector's Daughter-in-law, was made away with at that Court, and never heard of since. At last we arriv'd about the latter end of December at *Wesel*, a fortified Town belonging to the E. of Brandenburg, upon the Borders of the *Rhine*, near six days Journey from *Brussels*; the Elector of *Bavaria* with his Court came hither to receive his Princess, but the River being full of great Flakes of Ice, he could not pass it in two days: but at last being impatient to see his Bride, he ventur'd over in a little Boat with Prince *Chimay*,

*Is met by Baron Simeoni, and two or three more of his
the Elector. Courtiers; I hapned to be in the Room when
he came in alone by way of the back Stairs, and
saluted his Princess with all the tender Ex-
pressions of Joy and Affection; and after
having*

having spent about half an hour with her in Compliments, he turn'd to the Ambassador and to the rest of the Company, and thank'd us all for the Trouble and Fatigue of so long a Journey ; then he and the Princefs with the Ambassador and Embassadrefſ withdrew into another Room, where they paſt about an hour and an half. In the mean time a great many other of the Elector's Retinue came in, ſo that the Court was very numerous at Nine of the Clock at Night ; and thus the Elector paſt till Ten of the Clock, then went to ſup abroad, and immediately after Supper came to wait on the Princefs again, and about One of the Clock in the Morning he left her and went to Bed to his Inn. He came to her the next Morning to make his Court, and to desire her Consent that the Marriage might be conſummated that Night, which being accordingly done, he ſent a Courier after Midnight to the King his Father-in-law, to acquaint him therewith. The next Morning there was a rich Hungarian Sute of Clothes given him to wear that day from the King of *Poland*, valued at 30000 Rix Dollars ; it was a long Coat of Crimson Velvet, the Button-holes ſet with Clasps of Maffy Gold, and a Waſtcoat of Cloth of Gold ſet with Diamond Buttons, and a Girdle of fine Turky Leather wrought with Gold, with maffy Gold Clasps likewife ſet with Jewels, a Scimiter with the Handle richly adorn'd with Diamonds and Rubies, and an Emerald Ring of great Value, with a rich Zibelin Muff. In the Afternoon we all Proceeds
on her
Journey paſt the River, and next day the Baggage followed : all the Coaches, the King's Guards,

and most of the Retinue return'd back into *Poland*; for by the Articles of Marriage no body was to stay with her except two Pages, two Women, and a she Dwarf. The Elector's Guards and Coaches were on the other side of the River to receive the Princess: She went through *Antwerp* to *Mecklin*, and from thence to *Brussells*, where we arriv'd, after two Months Journey, on the 12th of January. I need not acquaint your Lordship with all the Preparations made here by his Highness for the Reception of his Electress, nor of the Presents he gave to her Retinue, nor the *Opera's* and *Comedies* purposely made for the Solemnity of her Marriage; I will only say, that I never saw a genteeler Court, better Order, more Formalities, more variety of Dresses, nor the Punctilio's of Honour and Courtesy more strictly observ'd. There were great Rejoicings all the first Week, until the Court receiv'd the unwelcome News of the Death of our late Queen *Mary*. Sometime afterwards, having left the Care of the Princess's Health to Monsieur *Pistorini* the Elector's Physician, I took my Leave of her Highness, and went for *Holland*, from whence I arriv'd at *London* in the Month of *February*, in the Year 1694.

*The King's
Sister.*

The King of *Poland* had no near Relations except one Sister, who was married to that Duke *Radzivil*, who writ in Latin his Travels into the Holy Land, and describes the Pyramids of *Egypt*; he has been dead several Years, and his Dutchesse died at *Warsaw* in my time. What small Reputation I got in that Country in the Practice of Physick was by her Death;

Death ; for when I arriv'd at Warsaw, the King made me consult with all the Physicians of the Town, which were about ten, concerning her Disease. His Majesty's first Physician was Dr. *Jonas* an Italian and professed Jew ; for your Lordship must understand, that in Poland, particularly at Court, Religion is no Objection against any Person, especially a Physician, since the King at his Coronation promises to protect four Religions, the Roman, which he must seem to be of himself, the Protestant, the Greek, and that of the Jews. I examined the Princess's Disease, and found it was an Ague fomented by an Abscess in the Liver, which made her vomit up all that she took ; I thought her Case very desperate, tho her ordinary Physicians made no account of it, thinking it was only an Ague which the constant use of Jesuits Powder would infallibly cure. I discover'd they were not acquainted with the inward Cause of her Disease, being not vers'd in Anatomy ; wherefore I desir'd that most of the Learned Gentlemen at Court would be present to hear their Reasons and mine. Dr. *Jonas*, who spoke first, gave his Opinion that there was no fear ; and that she should persist only in the use of the Bark, with which they had cram'd her for three Months before ; all the rest follow'd his Opinion. I spoke last, and summ'd up all their Arguments, to compare them with her Distemper, and declar'd against their Method, and intimated that I believ'd she could not live long let them change their Method ever so much for the better.. This alarm'd the whole Court in a

quarter of an hour. The Physicians assur'd the contrary, and urged that I was a Stranger to the Climate, and to the Princess's Constitution and Disease; and they promised in a little time, tho some of them began to be dissident, to set her upon her Legs again: notwithstanding she grew worse and worse every day, and died in a Month's time in the 62d Year of her Age. The Queen order'd her to be open'd, and three Bishops were present, but none of the Physicians would come but my self; we found not only an Abscess in her Liver, but likewise a great many square Stones like Dice in her Gall, Bladder, and other Stones in one of her Kidneys, besides a great deal of Gravel in her Liver, which grated and crumbled its whole Substance into putrid Matter.

Her Issue.

This Princess left only a Son and a Daughter: Duke Radzivil her Son married a Relation of Prince Sapieha; and her Daughter was married to Prince Lubomirski. Duke Radzivil told me that he travell'd here in England when King James II. was Crown'd, and that the King his Uncle sent him the Character of Envoy to compliment him upon his Accession to the Throne: He us'd to admire the Government of England, and to say that it was the best in Europe, except that of his own Country; and the chief Reason he gave me why he preferr'd the Constitution of Poland, was, that the King of England had a Power of turning People out of Employments, and the common People had the Benefit of the Law, and could buy Estates as well as the greatest Noble-man. This Prince shew'd

shew'd me an old Roman Scimiter which his Father brought from Jerusalem, and told me it was that with which St. Peter cut off *Mala-*
cus's Ear: which a great many had either Faith or Superstition enough to believe, and paid it a great deal of Respect.

The year after I came into *England*, the King of *Poland's* Symptoms encreasing more and more, the Embassador Monsieur *Zalowski*, Bishop of *Ploskow*, sent me from *Warsaw* to *London* the following Letter, desiring Advice concerning his Majesty's Distemper, which was very uncommon and extraordinary.

A Monsieur le Docteur Connor à Londres.

Varsovie 2 Juin 1696.

Monsieur,

*E*N Attendant que Je vous Envoye les *Mémoires* que vous Souhaitez pour l'*Histoire de Pologne* & de notre Roy, qui requierent quèque loisir, que Je n'ay pas encore pû prendre, comme Je tache-ray de faire le plutôt qu'il me sera à possible, Vous obligeriez beaucoup sa Majesté si sur l'*Information*, que vous verrez au bas de cette Lettre touchant l'*Etat de sa Santé*, Vous vouliez bien prendre la peine d'en donner vos *Avis*, & *Conseils*, & d'en prendre aussi des plus habiles Gens de la Profession, dont votre Royaume est si fertile; Vous assurant que vous en aurez du Merite auprez de leurs Majestez, & que vous travailerez à votre propre Gloire, que Je Soûhaiteray de voir par là augmentée, étant

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble Serviteur,

E. de Ploskow.

Information de l'Etat de la Santé du Roy
de Pologne.

SA Majesté à les pies, les jambes, & les cuisses, même la Region Inferieure du bas ventre tumifiées considerablement depuis quelque tems, que ces Tumeurs sont augmenteez de jour en jour depuis cette Eté quelles avoient commencé à paroître, quoique l'on appliquât les plus efficaces remedes interieurs & exterieurs pour en empêcher le Progrez, & pour les dissiper. Lors qu'on presse du doigt ces Tumeurs, il ne reste aucun vestige du doigt ; Ces Tumeurs ont la dureté du Fer & la pesanteur du Plomb : Quand sa Majesté marche elle croit avoir un poid pesant attaché à ses jambes, la dureté de ces Tumeurs ne peut étre amollie, cependant lors qu'on frotte avec un linge chaûd les parties embarrassées & affligées, elles semblent d'abord étre Degagées & Soûlagées. Mais peu apres elles retournent à leur premier Etat : La Couleur de ces Parties tumifiées n'est point Pale, mais Pourprée tirant vers le rouge.

English'd thus.

Warsaw the 2d of June 1696.

SIR,

I Will send you as soon as possible the Memoirs you desire for the History of Poland and of our King, which require more leisure than I could have bittherto had. In the mean time you would mightily

ly oblige his Majesty, if upon the Information you will find at the bottom of this Letter concerning the State of his Health, you would please to give your Opinion and Advice thereupon, and likewise consult with the Ablest of your Profession, who are so very numerous in your Kingdom, about it. I assure you, you will greatly gain their Majesties Esteem thereby, and advance your own Reputation, which I wish encreas'd by these means. Being,

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

E. Ploskow.

An Account of the State of Health of the King of Poland.

HIS Majesty's Feet, Legs, and Thighs, as likewise the lower Part of his Belly, have been considerably swell'd for a good while. These Swellings have daily encreas'd since they began this Summer, notwithstanding the most effectual Remedies, both Inward and Outward, which have been made use of to prevent their Progress, and to discuss them. When these Tumors are press'd with one's Finger, they do not pit, for they are almost as hard as Iron, and as heavy as Lead. When his Majesty walks, he imagins he has a great Weighty'd to his Legs. The hardness of these Tumours cannot be softned: Nevertheless, when the swoln Parts are rubb'd a little with a hot Cloth, they seem immediately to be abated and eas'd;

eas'd ; but soon after they return to their former condition. The Colour of the Swellings is not pale, but reddish, something enclining to Purple.

*The King's
Death.*

A Week after I receiv'd this Letter, news came that this Prince was dead, as I could not but reasonably expect he would be, labouring under so rare and dangerous a Disease, being a Dropsy turn'd into a *Schirrus*, or into a hard and insensible Tumor. Cases of this nature, my Lord, are very seldom seen. I have spoke lately with some old Practitioners in Physick that had never met with any ; for my part, I have never observ'd any Disease like it ; and I was at first surpriz'd that the King's Legs, that us'd to pit an Inch deep when I was at his Court, should become so very hard and so heavy afterwards ; but considering that in our Mass of Blood there is, even naturally, a great deal of earthy Parts or Dregs, and that these Lees may, by way of Sediment, fall into the Legs, and that their Weight and Quantity can hinder them from ascending to the Heart with the circulating Fluids , I rather admir'd why Cases of this nature do not more frequently happen, particularly in old and *Plethoric* People, as the King was. These hard Swellings of his Legs hinder'd the Blood to circulate downwards, and so drove up all the Humours to the Head ; which oppressing and overflowing the Brain, caus'd an Apoplexy, of which he died the 17th of June, fifteen days after the date of my Letter, in the Year 1696, in the sixty sixth Year of his Age, and the 22d of his Reign. He was the oldest King then

then in *Christendom*. He kept his Subjects in great Awe, and the greatest Noblemen paid him all the Respect imaginable; they never us'd at Court to eat with him at his Table. He din'd always in Publick, and the Great Men waited upon him, serv'd him with drink, and none of his Subjects ever cover'd themselves in his Presence. And I admir'd to see the Persons that abus'd him in the Parliament-house, and spoke to him with all freedom when he sat on the Throne, pay him so great a Submission and Respect every-where else. But the Liberty of a Member of that Parliament is such, that *he can speak what he thinks, and think what he pleases*, without any Fear of the King.

After the King's Death, Cardinal Radzi-^{*The Inter-*}
ouski, Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and Primate of regnum.
the Kingdom, took the Administration of the Government, as is usual, upon him, and notify'd the King's Death to foreign Princes, and to all the Governours of the Provinces, and advis'd with the Senators that were then at *Warsaw* of the proper Method and fit Time to choose a new King. They fix'd upon the 29th of *August 1696*, for the Convocation of the Grand *Diet*; but there appearing several Competitors, which made powerful Factions, it was thought necessary to take more time to appease the Dissensions of the Nobility. Wherefore the Overture of the *Diet* was deferr'd to the 15th of *May 1697*. They chose the Sieur *Belinski* for their Speaker, whom they call their *Marshal*. The chief Competitors were at first Prince *James of Poland*, and his Brother Prince *Alexander*; the Prince of *Conti*; Don *Livio Odescalchi*, and Prince *Lewis of Baden*: but at last

*Competi-
tors for
the Crown.*

last the Elector of *Saxony* unexpectedly came to the Frontiers of *Poland* with 8000 Men, and declar'd himself Candidate, having a twelve-month before privately abjur'd his Religion to qualify himself for this Crown, which procur'd him the Interest of the Pope and Clergy. So that at length no considerable Party appear'd but for him, the Prince of *Conti*, and Prince *James*. The Cardinal Primate, with a great Number of the Palatins, supported with all their Interest the Prince of *Conti*, the French having for several years before, as I observ'd when I was in that Kingdom, given a great Character of his Merit and Valour, which made the King of *France* believe that he would undoubtedly carry that Crown against all Opposers; as it is probable he would have done, had he been in Person as near the Place of Election as the Elector of *Saxony* was: For on the 26th of June, being the day of Election, the Diet drew out into the Field, and he had that day more Votes than either the Elector of *Saxony* or Prince *James*; which the Primate observing, went with his Party, and immediately proclaim'd him King: but the two other Parties knowing this could not be legally done without the universal Consent of the Diet, protested against it as Illegal; and Prince *James* perceiving his Party to be the weakest, and having always been in the Interest of the House of *Austria*, as being marry'd to the Empress and Queen of *Spain's* Sister, resign'd all his Interest to the Elector of *Saxony*, who was likewise supported by the Emperour. These two Parties being thus united into one, were

were more numerous than that of the Prince of *Conti*: Wherefore coming next day into the Field, they got the Bishop of *Cujavia*, after the Primate had refus'd it, to proclaim

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, Elector of *Saxony*, King of *Poland*, and sent Embassadors to acquaint him therewith, and to desire him to accept of the Crown. All this while the Primate and Prince of *Conti*'s Party stood firm to the first Election, and dispatch'd Couriers into *France* to desire that Prince to come with all speed into *Poland*. The Generals of the Army were divided. Count *Jablonowski*, Great General of the Kingdom, declar'd for the Elector of *Saxony*; Prince *Sapieha*, Great General of *Lithuania*, seem'd to favour the Prince of *Conti*: but the Governour of *Cracow* being for the Elector of *Saxony*, invited him and his Army to take possession of that capital City, where he was crown'd the 15th of September ^{Crown'd} following, which did extreamly facilitate the *K. of Poland*. good Success he has since had in that Kingdom. For tho the Primate and many other considerable Persons did insist on the pretended Legality of their Election; tho the Prince of *Conti* himself came in Person to *Dantzic* with a Fleet, vast Sums of Money, and some disciplin'd Troops; tho the French Embassador *Monsieur de Polignac* had manag'd a good part of the Army, and a great many of the Senators, with great Art and Policy; tho the *Turks* and *Tartars* threatned an Invasion to support his Election; and tho the *Hungarians* made an Insurrection in their Country, to divert the

Saxon

Saxon Forces: yet the Poles seeing the Elector of Saxony was actually Crown'd; that he was in possession of the Metropolis *Cracow*, the strongest Town in *Poland*; that 8000 of his disciplin'd Troops were in the Kingdom; that the major part of the Army had declar'd for him, and that the Czar of *Muscovy* threaten'd an Invasion if they persisted to support the Prince of *Conti*; they thought it more advisable to quit his Interest than to give occasion for a Civil War: for I have often heard them say, *That Kings were easy enough to be had without shedding Blood for any; and that they were easily depos'd if they usurp'd any greater Authority than the Laws allow'd*. And therefore they think it more prudent, after having sufficiently empty'd the Candidates Pockets, to declare for the first of them that joins his Party, and appears in Arms, since he is deem'd qualify'd, than to expose their Country to ruin and devastation, by adhering to an illegal Election, of which the success is always doubtful: for by their Constitution no Election can be really lawful, nor any Law can be legally made without the univerſal Consent of the Lords and Commons of both States, *Poland* and *Lithuania*, assembl'd in Parliament.

The Prince of *Conti* having full Intelligence of the Posture of Affairs in *Poland*, did not think it politick to confide any longer in the Promises of the Great Men, who in that Country are naturally fickle, and bias'd more to their own Interest than any Inclination they have to serve any Prince; for they have no other Notion of Princes than of Tools to raise their own Fortune by. Wherefore this Prince fore-

foreseeing no probability of success, the Town of *Dantzic* having declar'd for the Elector of *Saxony*, he thought it more prudent timely to quit his Pretensions by failing back into *France*, than to expose his Reputation by being forc'd to retire when the New King's Authority was more confirm'd, as it is look'd upon to be at present.

King *Frederick Augustus* the II^d, being thus left in sole Possession of the Kingdom, is likely to restore the decaying State thereof; for having large hereditary Dominions of his own, out of which he can have both Men and Money, and being likewise naturally animated with a martial Spirit, and moreover King over a most Warlike Nation, which is at present in league against the Infidels with the Emperour, *Muscovites*, Pope and *Venetians*: He has opportunity sufficient to enlarge that Kingdom, and extend it to its antient Bounds the *Euxine Sea*, by retaking *Caminiec* and the *Ukrain*.

I may here take notice that this is the first time the *Poles* have elected a *German* Prince, and likewise the first that they have excluded their King's Son; for from the Year 550, when this Monarchy began, to this present Election, the King's Children have been always chosen, and the Crown, tho' elective, has been in the same Family successively for above eight hundred Years. But hereafter it is likely to prove otherwise, for the Gentry of *Poland* are so jealous of their own Kings, and so covetous to be enrich'd by foreign Princes, that probably henceforward they will choose no Native. Besides, the Pope will undoubtedly always

*I should
think that
the Popes
have done
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ways use his utmost Authority and Interest in that Kingdom to get Protestant Princes elected. For when I was formerly at *Rome*, I heard the Politicians say, that the best method to make the Protestant Princes of the North Roman Catholicks, was to elect them successively to the Crown of *Poland*. So that if the Pope sees that the present King of *Poland's* Children are confirm'd in the Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*, he will doubtless after his Death make the same Endeavours to advance to that Throne either the King of *Sweden*, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, or the Elector of *Hanover*, as he has done in favour of the Elector of *Saxony*; who has been elected to the Crown of *Poland*, not so much by the Power of his Wealth and Credit in the Kingdom, as by the Influence of the Clergy, privately instigated by the Authority of the Pope. This I gather from a Letter sent me last Summer from *Warsaw* by my Friend Baron *Scarlatti*, Envoy Extraordinary at that Court from the Elector of *Bavaria*.

Thus, *my Lord*, I have given you as large an Account of *John the IIId's* Life, and of what pass'd remarkable at *Warsaw* in my time, as we need perhaps know of so remote a Country, or I could my self learn in so short a time as I had the honour to reside at that Prince's Court; where I was so much taken up in the Practice of Physick, that I had neither Opportunity nor Time to make all the Political Remarks, which another perhaps that had nothing else to do but to converse with Couriers and Ladies, might have leisurely done.

I cannot therefore pretend to give (as is usual) a Character of the King's Favourites, nor of other Great Men about him, nor to acquaint your Lordship with the different Cabals and private Intrigues of that numerous Court. That were a Subject fitter for a Statesman than for me to write of, my Genius and Profession prompting me only to make Observations in Physick, and not in State-Affairs. I hope therefore your Lordship will excuse the deficiency of this Letter, when you consider it was writ by a Physician, and one who values himself only upon it in being with all Respect,

My L O R D ,

Your Lordship's most obedient
humble Servant,

B. C.

LETTER V.

To the Right Honourable CHARLES
Lord Townsend.

Of the Extent and Products of Poland; together with a Description of the chief Towns and Provinces of the Kingdom.

My LORD;

I Know your natural Sagacity, improv'd so much by your Travels, and constant Application to Sciences and Politicks, is no less inquisitive after the Extent and Products of Countries, than after their Maxims of State and Forms of Government: And this I discover'd in your Lordship, as well when I met you some years ago in Holland, as since your return to England; and because you then discours'd me often about my Travels into Poland, I thought a Geographical Description of that Country might not be unacceptable to you. I must confess I were not long enough in that Kingdom to survey it exactly, therefore have taken pains to learn not only from the Natives themselves, but also from their correctest Authors, an Account of such Parts of that Kingdom which I could not visit myself.

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I must first take notice to your Lordship, that the King of *Poland's* Dominions are divided into two different States, which are the Kingdom of *Poland*, and the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania*. The Constitutions, Language, Customs and Genius of both which Nations are as different as those of *England* and *Scotland*, except that one Parliament or *Diet* serves both, which must nevertheless have one Session in *Lithuania* to two in *Poland*, and the Senators and Deputies of each Nation must meet together, as well in the Great Dutchy, as in the Kingdom; for no Law can be legally made without the mutual Consent of both. *Poland* therefore being a distinct Nation of it self, I will here, as I have promis'd, present your Lordship with a short Description of it alone.

My Lord;

POLAND, when first founded by *Lechus* The Anti- in the Year 550, like all other Nations in their ent Extent minority, was but a small Tract of Land, in respect of what it afterwards grew to be: for at first it contain'd only High and Low *Poland* with *Silesia*; but in process of time, either through Marriages or Conquests, it became the largest and most powerful Kingdom in *Europe*, and rais'd as well the Envy as Jealousy of its Neighbours.

The first Acquisition to this Crown was Its In- the Province of *Pomerania*, conquer'd by *Le-* crease by *chus*, by his having kill'd *Regulus* its Prince. *Boleslaus Chroby* likewise made *Bohemia*, *Rus-* Conquests: *sia*, *Moravia* and *Prussia* Tributary: But *Ca-* *simir II.* entirely conquer'd all *Prussia* in the

Year 1183, and *Casimir the Great* subdued all *Russia* in the Year 1338, when *Maslaws* the Duke of *Masovia* also submitted to the *Polish Crown*.

Some time after, *Valachia* and *Moldavia* were united to *Poland* by Conquest; and the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania* added by *Jagello's* Marriage with *Hedwigis Queen of Poland*. The large and fertile Province of *Livonia* was conquer'd about the Year 1500; and afterwards the *Poles* extended their Conquests towards *Moscovy*, when they took the Great Dutchies of *Smolensko*, *Severia* and *Czernicovia*, and in *Vladislaus the VIIth's* time conquer'd all that Country. They in like manner enlarg'd their Dominions towards the Black Sea, for they made themselves Masters of all *Ukraina*.

By Polley. Over and above these vast Conquests, the *Poles* likewise grew very considerable by electing several potent Neighbours for their Kings, whereby they added to their own Strength that of *Bohemia*, *Hungary*, *Sweden*, and *Transylvania*, as they have likewise at this juncture that of the *Electorate of Saxony*. In short, the *Poles*, in process of time, grew so exorbitantly Powerful, from the XIIIth, to the middle of the XVIIth Century, having in their possession all the Lands between *Austria*, *Moscovy*, and the *Baltic* and *Euxine Seas*, that they gave their Neighbours the *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Muscovites*, *Swedes* and *Germans*, just reason to grow jealous of them: Whereupon these several Potentates, at different times, made most bloody Wars upon them, till by degrees they had brought their Territories to a narrower Compas;

Compafs, and made themselves Masters of the greater part of them. For the Emperour got from them the severall Countries of *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Transsylvania*, *Silesia*, and *Moravia*. *Valachia* and *Moldavia* now chuse *Hospodars* or Governours of their own, tho they are nevertheless Tributary to the *Turk*. The *Turks* and *Tartars* are Masters of *Podolia*, and the best part of *Ukraina*, which they over-run in King *Michael Korybut's* time; and the *Muscovites* conquer'd the other part of it, *Kiovia*, as likewise all the vast Dutchies of *Severia*, *Smolensko* and *Czernicovia*. The King of *Sweden* also is now in possession of all *Livonia*, except the Dutchy of *Curland*, which is left still Tributary to *Poland*. Ducal *Prussia* is entirely in the Elector of *Brandenburg's* hands, of which he is of late an Independent Soveraign. *Pomerania* is now posses'd by the *Swedes* and *Germans* between them; and *Dantzic* is in the Nature of a little *Republic* or *Hans-Town*, yet under the Protection of *Poland*.

Thus your Lordship may observe, that the *Present Extent* of neighbouring Princes have clip'd so close the *Skirts* of this vast Empire, that they have reduc'd it to one Third of what it has heretofore been. Yet notwithstanding all these Losses, it is still reckon'd to the full as large as the Kingdom of *France*; but its Frontiers towards *Tartary* are altogether desolate, most of the Inhabitants having been carry'd away into Captivity, either by the *Turks* or *Tartars*.

To give your Lordship a just Account of the present Extent of *Poland*, I must divide it into its several remaining Provinces, which are but Eight, *Viz.*

Little	<i>Poland.</i>	<i>Masovia.</i>
&		<i>Samogitia.</i>
Great	<i>Regal Prussia.</i>	<i>Volhynia</i>
		&
	<i>Russia.</i>	<i>Podlachia.</i>

But first a word or two of the Country in general.

Its Bounds. *Poland*, together with the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, is now bounded on the North by *Moscovy*, *Livonia*, and the *Baltic Sea*; On the South by *Moldavia*, *Transylvania*, and *Hungary*; On the East by *Ukraine*, which belongs to the *Turks*, and the Dutchies of *Smolensko*, *Severia*, *Czernicovia*, and *Kiovia*, which are now in possession of the *Muscovites*; and on the West by *Pomerania*, *Brandenburg*, *Bohemia*, and *Silesia*. It extends it self from South to North, that is, from the *Carpathian Mountains* to the *Gulph of Riga*, about 200 Leagues, from the 45 Degree 36 Minutes, to the 55 Degree 29 Minutes of Latitude; and from East to West, that is, from *Smolensko* and the *Ukraine*, to the Frontiers of *Pomerania*, *Bohemia*, and *Silesia*, above 240.

Soil.

Its Soil, for the most part, is Champain, tho towards the Borders of *Hungary* very mountainous and woody; yet as it declines from thence, it generally grows more fruitful. There is only one great Mountain in the middle of Lesser *Poland*, call'd *Mons Cal-*

vus, *The Bald Mountain*, tho it has a Monastery on the top of it, furnam'd the *Holy Cross*, and dedicated to our Saviour. What others you shall meet with may be rather term'd little Hills than Mountains. The Eastern Part of this Kingdom is full of Forests, Woods, Marshes, Lakes and Rivers which afford a delightful *Vista* to the open Country.

Heretofore *Poland* is said to have been almost all Woods; but now, being cultivated by the Industry of its Inhabitants, it produces every-where all kinds of Fruits, Grains, and Herbs: Nay, it wants for neither Fowl nor Fish; and moreover, abounds with all sorts of tame and wild Beasts. There are also Vines in many Places, whose Grapes are not ungrateful to the Palat, especially if the Summer and *Autumn* are never so little favourable; but the Wine is generally very sharp when it has once been drawn off. In the Mountains are to be found Mines of Silver, Copper, Lead, and Iron, with divers other kinds of Minerals; as also Salt, which is commonly taken out in huge Masses, like Stones out of a Quarry. The Western part of this Kingdom produces a great deal of Corn, which is transported in considerable Quantities into foreign Countries; and besides, it abounds with Honey, Wax, Hemp, and Linen for Sails: All which are carry'd to *Dantzic*, and from thence transported.

The greatest Part of the Towns, and all the Villages of this Kingdom, are of Timber and Thatch'd, the Gentlemens Houses in the Country being also of the same Make.

The

Number of
Towns and
Villages.

The whole Number of Cities, Towns, Boroughs and Villages in *Poland* amounts to near a hundred and seventy thousand, whereof there are not much above twenty wall'd. There are two sorts of Cities in this Kingdom; the First belong to the Republick, of which the King names the Governours and other Officers; and the Second are under the Dominion of particular Seigneurs by hereditary Succession, of which there can be no other *Starostas* but their own peculiar Lords.

Climate.

The Air of this Country is suitable to the Climate, and sometimes so exceeding cold, that Water freezes ere it falls to the ground. And Lakes and Rivers are so frozen up, that Coaches and loaded Carts pass over them for five or six Months together, even to the end of March.

Rivers,

The most remarkable Rivers of this Country are,

The	<i>Weiffel</i> or <i>Vistula.</i>
	<i>Wart</i> or <i>Varta.</i>
	<i>Nieper</i> or <i>Boristhenes.</i>
	<i>Niester</i> or <i>Tyra.</i>
	<i>Dwina</i> or <i>Duna.</i>
	<i>Bog</i> or <i>Bobus.</i>
	<i>Bug</i> or <i>Bugus.</i>
	<i>Niemen</i> or <i>Nemenus.</i>

Their several Courses.

The *Weiffel* or *Vistula* takes its rise in the Dutchy of *Teschen* in *Silesia*, out of Mount *Carpathus* (now *Crapack*) and runs by the several Cities and Towns of *Oswieczin*, *Cracow*, *Sendomir*, *Casimir*, *Lublin*, *Warfaw*, *Plocskow*, *Vladislav*, *Thorn*, *Culm*, *Bromberg*, *Grandentz*, *Newen-*

Newenburg, Elbing, Marienburg, and Dantzic. This River antiently separated *Sarmatia Europea* from *Germany*, and having continu'd its Course for above a hundred Polish Miles, divides it self into two Streams, emptying one into the Bay of *Frisch-Haff*, and the other into the *Baltic Sea*, vulgarly call'd *De Oost Zee*.

The *Wart* or *Varta* arises in Lesser Poland; and after having water'd *Siradia*, *Kalisch*, *Posnan*, *Olskin*, &c. falls into the *Oder*, a River of *Silesia*.

The *Nieper* or *Boristhenes*, waters *Smolensko*, traverses part of *Lithuania*, runs through *Kiow* or *Kiovia*, crosses the *Ukraine*, and at length rolls into the Black Sea near *Ockzakow*.

The *Niester* rises near the Lake of *Leopol*; and having run by *Halitz*, *Caminiec*, &c. discharges it self in like manner into the Black or *Euxine Sea* near *Bialogrod*.

The *Duna*, or *Dwina*, springs near *Biata* in *Moscovy*; when having pass'd by *Witebsko*, *Polocz*, *Dunenburg*, *Kokenhauz*, &c. with a Course of 130 Leagues, it at last throws it self into the Gulph of *Riga* in *Livonia*.

The *Bog*, or *Bobus*, takes its Origin from a Lake in the Frontiers of *Podolia*; and having pass'd by *Constantinow*, *Bar*, and *Braclaw*, it falls into the *Nieper* near *Ockzakow*.

The *Bug* springs in Red-Russia, near *Olesko*, or *Zborow*; and having run by the several Places of *Glituan*, *Beltz*, *Sokal*, *Ulodzimierz*, *Chelm*, *Bresty*, and *Warsaw*, falls into the *Weis sel* by *Wischegrod*.

The *Niemen*, or *Nemenus*, arises near *Slonim*, or rather *Nessiviez*, in the *Palatinate of Novogrodec*, and waters the Sides of *Novogrodec*, *Bielcz*, *Grodna*, *Troki*, *Vilna*, and after runs into the *Baltic* near *Tylsa*.

Its Lakes. In Lower or Greater *Poland*, *Cujavia*, and the Territory of *Lublin*, there are several considerable Lakes, replenish'd with all sorts of fresh Fish. The chief of these Lakes is *Goplo*, five Miles long, and half a Mile broad. Next there is *Biale*, otherwise nam'd *The White Lake*; which might be so call'd by an *Antiphasis*, because in the Months of *April* and *May* it dyes Skins with a sort of swarthy Tincture.

To proceed according to my Division of this Country, in which I have follow'd *Starovolscius*, I must begin with the first Province of this Kingdom, which is

I. PRO-
VINCE Great or *Low Poland*, bounded on the North by *Pomerania* and *Prussia*, on the South by Upper or *Lesser Poland*, on the East by *Masovia*, and towards the West by *Silesia*, and the *Marquisate of Brandenburg*. It is call'd *Great Poland*, because *Lechus*, the Founder of this Kingdom, first settled there, and divided it into two Parts: *Viz.*

*Its Divi-
sion.*

1. *Greater Poland*, properly so call'd ;
and
2. *Cujavia*.

Both which contain seven *Palatinates*; *Viz.*

The

The Palatinates of	<i>Posnania</i> , to which belongs the Territory of <i>Wschow</i> .
	<i>Kalisch</i> .
	<i>Siradia</i> , to which belongs the Territory of <i>Vielunia</i> .
	<i>Rava</i> .
	<i>Lanschet</i> .

Bresty, and
Inowlocz.

Of these, the two last only belong to *Cujavia*.

The chief of all these seven *Palatinates* is

Posnania, in which are these several Cities L. Palati-
and Towns; Viz. nate.

<i>Gnesna</i>	<i>Bishoprick</i> .
	<i>Palatinate</i> , and
	<i>Castellany</i> .
<i>Koscien.</i>	<i>Archbishoprick</i> , and
	<i>Castellany</i> .

<i>Uskow.</i>	<i>Slupeia.</i>
<i>Sremsk.</i>	<i>Pydral.</i>
<i>Miedzyrzecze.</i>	<i>Kcina.</i>
<i>Nacum.</i>	<i>Conin.</i>
<i>Curnic.</i>	<i>Premecz</i> , and <i>Ragozno</i> .

The capital City of all which is

Cities and
Towns of

Posnan, call'd by the Germans *Posen*, situate *Posnan*. upon the River *Varta* in the 39th Degree of Longitude, and 52° of Latitude. It is 7 Miles distant

distant from *Gnesna* to the West, 20 German Miles from *Wratislaw* to the North, and 50 from *Cracow* to the South. It lies in the midst of several little Hills environ'd with a strong double Wall, and a very deep Ditch. The City it self, it must be confess'd, is but small, yet nevertheless exceeding beautiful and well-built, its Edifices being for the most part of Free-stone. Among the publick Structures, the most considerable is the Castle rais'd upon a small Eminence between the Rivers *Varta* and *Prosvna*. It is generally provided with all sorts of Ammunition, and wants for neither Strength nor Beauty. The rest of the Publick Edifices may justly claim the like Character, tho' the most stately lie on the other side the River *Varta* in the Suburbs, which are very large. Here is the Cathedral Church with a College of Prebends, and the Bishop's Palace situate among the Marshes. This Pile of Building is commonly call'd *Valisovia*, and built so strong, that like the Town, it is able to withstand a Siege. *John Lubrancius*, a Bishop of this See, founded here a College to be visited by that of *Cracow*, and which was afterwards very much augmented and beautify'd by *Adam Conarius* his Successor, and farther enrich'd by one *Rosraevius* with several noble Gifts: So that now the Jesuits have a College in the City, where Learning is greatly encourag'd. Yet this also in the Suburbs does not want for noble Youth, who daily flock thither to be instructed by the Lectures of Mathematicks and Law. These Suburbs are all surrounded by a Morass and a great Lake. They are frequently laid under water

water by the overflowing of the *Varta*, insomuch that sometimes with the neighbouring Villages for several Miles together, the tops of the Houses are only to be seen. This Inundation likewise often extends to the Town it self, notwithstanding its high Walls, in a manner that Boats have been known to swim about the Streets: But this lasts not long, for the Waters commonly retire in two or three days at farthest. There are three very famous Fairs kept in this City, whither the *Germans*, both Traders and Gentry, come in great Numbers. The first of these is kept about the beginning of *Lent*, and lasts a Month. The second at *Michaelmas*, and continues five Weeks; and the last at *Midsummer*, which is for the same time.

The Inhabitants of this City are generally *Roman Catholicks*, tho vast Numbers of *Jews* live also among them. The Government is executed by a *Starosta*, chosen yearly out of the *Schipins*, or Aldermen, who, as long as this Office lasts, enjoys also the Title of *General of Great POLAND*.

Seven Miles from hence lies *Gnesna*, situate among Bogs and Hills, and call'd also by the *Germans Gniczen*. It is an Archbishop's See, and gives Title to the Primate of all *Poland*. It is distant three *Polish Miles* from the River *Varta* to the North, seven from *Kalisch* to the South, as many from *Posnan* to the East, and about thirteen from *Thorn*, thirty from *Dantzic*, and thirty three from *Warsaw* to the North-west. It was formerly Metropolis of the whole Kingdom, having been built by *Leabus*, the first Founder thereof, and so nam'd

nam'd from an Eagle's Nest, as is to be seen in the Life of that King.

This City was almost consum'd by Fire in the Year 1613. and is at present chiefly considerable for being the usual Residence of the Arch-bishop and Primate of Poland, who yet enjoys very great Privileges. In the Cathedral is repositored a great quantity of inestimable Treasure, most of which is owing to the Tomb of St. *Adalbert* raised in the middle of the Church, cas'd about with Silver by *Sigismund III.* and to the Gifts of *Henry Firleius*, late Arch-bishop of that See, who, among other Rarities, gave his own Mitre, valued at 24000 Polish Gilders, or near 2000*l. Sterling*. The Gates opening to this Church are all of Corinthian Brass curiously wrought, which were first taken from the Monastery of *Corsuna* in *Taurica Chersonesus*, afterwards removed to *Kiow*, and thence brought hither by order of *Boleslaus II.* Here are several Fairs kept, the chief whereof is that on the Feast of St. *Adalbert*.

Koscien.

Koscien, a Town built in a Plain among Marshes, and defended with a double Wall and a broad and deep Ditch: It is about seven Miles from *Posnan*.

Uskow.

Uskow, a wall'd Town situate in a Plain likewise, and about eleven Miles from *Posnan*.

*Sremsk,
Gc.*

Sremsk, *Premecz* and *Ragozno*, three Timber built Towns belonging to the Jurisdiction of *Posnan*.

Miedzryzecze.

Miedzryzecze, a Town built for the most part with Wood in a Plain amongst Rivulets and Marshes, and which also its Name imports: It is situate upon the Confines of *Silesia*

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lesia and *Pomerania*, and has a strong Castle fortified both by Art and Nature, and, which 'tis commonly conjectur'd, could hardly be taken unless it were starv'd. This several *German* Princes have experienc'd at their Costs, who after a long and fruitless Siege of it, have at length been forc'd to return home again *rē infestā*. It is about 15 Miles from *Posnan*.

Slupcza, a Town upon the *Wart* with a very strong Wall, and other suitable Fortifications.

Pysdra, a Wall'd Town upon the *Wart* like-*Pysdra* wife, built in a Plain among Woods, and nine Miles from *Kalisch*.

The other Towns of this Palatinate are some of them wall'd, and chiefly built with Wood, except only the publick Edifices, such as Castles, Towns, Churches, Monasteries, Abbies, &c. which are all either Stone or Brick.

The Senators of this Palatinate are,

Senators of
Posnania.

The Arch-bishop of *Gnesin*,

The { Bishop
Palatine and } of Posnania.
Castellan }

The Castellans of { Sremsk,
Miedzyrzecze,
Premecz,
Ragozno,
Kriven, and
Zandoc.

There

There are moreover several other Officers in this Palatinate, as well Civil as Military. The *Starostas* or Governors of Cities have some of them Jurisdiction, and some none, as it is likewise all the Kingdom over.

Its Arms.
Gnesna
Gnesna

The Standard and Arms of this *Palatinate* are an Eagle expanded Argent in a Field Gules.

H. Palati-
nate.

The second *Palatinate* of Great *Poland*, is that of

Kalisch, in which are these Cities and Towns,

Kalisch { *Metropolis*, and
Castellany,

<i>Kolo</i> , <i>Land</i> , <i>Naklo</i> , <i>Odolanovia</i> , <i>Chocia</i> , <i>Stave</i> ,	<i>Cosmin</i> , <i>Dobra</i> , <i>Grabow</i> , <i>Opatovec</i> , and <i>Plesovia</i> .
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*Cities and
Towns of
Kalisch.*

The Chief City of all which is *Kalisch*, built among Marshes upon the River *Prosna*, and fortified only with a Brick-Wall, and some low Towers. It has in it some Religious Houses, and a very magnificent College for Jesuits, founded by *Stanislaus Karcovius*, Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*. Here are the Ruins of a strong Castle remaining, which had formerly been destroy'd by the Teutonick Knights.

Kolo, a Timber-built Town, wall'd with Mud and Dirt: At certain times it is encompas'd and wash'd by the River *Wart*, near

†

which

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which it is built. It is about eight Miles from *Kalisch*.

Land, a Town upon the *Wart*, about four Miles from *Gnesna*.

Naklo, a Timber'd Town near the Lake *Naklo*.
Goplo, with a wall'd Castle situate among the Marshes.

Odolanovia, a Town with a Castle, built Odolano-
likewise among the Marshes. via.

Chocia, in which *Andrew Lipski*, Bishop of *Chocia*.
Cracow, founded a Collegiate Church with vast
Expence.

The other Towns of this *Palatinate* are not
very considerable, and therefore are omitted.

The Senators of this *Palatinate* are,

Senators of
Kalisch.

The { *Palatin* and } of *Kalisch*,

The *Castellans* of { *Land*,
Naklo, and
Kamin.

The Standard and Arms of this *Palatinate*, Its Arms.
are a *Buffaloes Head* cras'd, *Sables*, with a Crown *Kalisch*
between his Horns, all in a checky Field, Argent
and Gules.

The third *Palatinate* of Great *Poland* is III. *Palati-*
that of *nate*.

Siradia, situate along the River *Varta*, or
Wart, being divided into four Districts, viz.

The Districts of { *Siradia*,
Schadkow,
Radomsko, and
Petricovia.

In all which are the several Cities and Towns of

<i>Siradia Cap.</i>	<i>Wart,</i>
<i>Rosprza,</i>	<i>Lask,</i>
<i>Spicemir,</i>	<i>Vidavia,</i>
<i>Petricovia,</i>	and
<i>Konarzew,</i>	<i>Pabianice.</i>

*The Cities
and Towns
of Siradia.*

The chief City of all which is *Siradia*, situate in a Plain, and fortified with a strong Wall, with a Castle built on the *Wart*. Subject to the Jurisdiction of this City are the following Cities and Towns.

Rosprza, a Timber'd Town seated amongst the Marshes.

Spicimir, a Town built likewise with Wood.

Petricovia, a Wall'd City by no means inconsiderable, situate among Rivulets and Bogs. Once a Year one of the great Tribunals of the Kingdom is kept in the Suburbs of this City in one of the King's Palaces. Not far off there is another Palace of the King's call'd *Byki* of a regular Structure, whither his Majesty with his Court sometimes retires for his Pleasure at the time of the meeting of the Tribunal. There are several other Eminent Edifices built about this City, belonging to Bishops and other Great Men, among which the most famous is the Abby of *Vitrovia*, and the Palace of *Crusmen*, after the *Italian* manner.

Konarzew, a Town of no great Importance.

Wart, a large City built upon a River of the same Name.

†

Lask

Lask, where formerly *Johannes Lascus* Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*, founded a Collegiate Church, and richly endow'd it at his own Costs.

To this Palatinate also belongs the Territory of

Vielunia, which has a *Castellan* and other Magistrates of its own, and is divided into two parts, *viz.*

Vielunia, and
Ostresow.

Both which contain some Towns, and a great number of Villages.

The principal of the Towns is *Boleslaw*, *Towns of* which is defended with a very strong Castle. *Vielunia.*

Vielun, environ'd with a high Wall and a very deep Ditch, having likewise a Castle on the River *Profna*. Its Buildings are generally of Brick, whereof there are several very stately.

Ostresow, a Timber-built City on the Borders of *Silesia*, situate in a very large Plain, and encompas'd almost every way with Woods.

In this Palatinate the Gentry formerly had a Privilege of sealing their Letters with Red Wax, which was only allow'd to the Senators in all the rest of the Kingdom, and which they obtain'd by recovering the Standard of the Palatinate of *Lanschet*, after it had been lost to the *Prussians*, and *Teutonick Knights*.

The Senators of this Palatinate are,

The { *Palatin* and }
{ *Castellan* } of *Siradia*.

Senators of
Siradia.

The Castellans of { Rosprza,
Spicimir, and
Konarzew.

Its Arms. The Standard and Arms of this Palatinate are in a Field *Vert*, a Lion *Gules*, and Eagle *Sables*, both *counter-coup'd* in the middle.

Arms of Vielunia. The Territory of *Vielunia* has its own Ensigns, which are an *Agnus Dei* with a Cross *Argent* in a Field *Guiles*.

IV. palati- The fourth Palatinate of Great Poland is
nate. that of

Rava, which is divided into three Districts,
viz.

The Districts of { *Rava*,
Sochaczow, and
Gostinin.

In all which are the several Cities and Towns
of

<i>Rava</i> , Cap. <i>Lowitz</i> , <i>Volboria</i> , <i>Gombin</i> ,	<i>Sochaczow</i> , <i>Gostinin</i> , <i>Viasdum</i> , and <i>Biala</i> .
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*Cities and
Towns of Rava.* The Capital City of this Palatinate is *Rava*, situate in a Plain, built for the most part with Wood, and tolerably populous. It has a Castle on a small River of the same Name, in which Prisoners of the best Rank are kept. The fourth part of the Revenue of this Castle goes towards the Payment of the Soldiers. The same Constitution was in *Podolia*, where former Kings thought fit to establish the best Guard they could against the frequent

frequent Incursions of the *Tartars*. In this City is a very considerable College of *Jesuits*, much visited by Learned Men.

Lovitz, a City much more populous than *Lowitz*, the former, and about five Miles distant from it: It is famous for being sometimes the Residence of the Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*, or Primate of *Poland*. His Palace there is built among the Marshes, yet nevertheless consists of several fair Piles of Building: The Church also is a beautiful Structure, and enrich'd with several noble Gifts. It has likewise a great many considerable Monasteries, Abbeys, &c. In this City are divers famous Fairs kept, which the Gentry very much frequent from all Parts.

Volboria, a Town wherein the Bishop of *Volboria*, *Cujavia* commonly resides, and where he has a Noble Palace. This Place is also very populous.

Gombin, a large Timber-built Town, situate in a Plain.

Sochaczow, a Place defended with Palisades, and a Castle built on a Rock, which is wash'd by the River *Bsura*.

Gostinin, a Wooden City built in a Plain among Marshes. This Place is famous for having in it the Prison where *Demetrius Suski* the *Czar* of *Muscovy*, was kept for a long time, and where he at length dy'd.

Viasdum, remarkable for its Strength and Beauty of its Castle, and situate not far from *Rava* on the Left-hand.

Biala, a Town belonging to the Bishop of *Biala*, *Chelm*.

This *Palatinate* contains likewise a Noble

Palace of the Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*, call'd
Squernevicia.

*Senators
of Rava.*

The Senators of this Palatinate are,

The { *Palatin* and } of *Rava*,
Castellan

The *Castellans* of { *Sochaczow*, and
Goflinin.

Its Arms. The Standard and Arms of this Palatinate are an Eagle *Sables*, with the letter R on his Breast in a Field *Gules*.

V. Palati-
nate:

The fifth Palatinate of Great Poland is that of *Lanschet*, divided likewise into three Districts, viz.

The Districts of { *Lanschet*,
Brezini, and
Orlow.

In all which the most considerable Cities and Towns are,

<i>Lanschet</i> , Cap.		<i>Piontkum</i> ,
<i>Orlow</i> ,		and
<i>Bresina</i> ,		<i>Uniejovia</i> .

*Cities and
Towns of
Lanschet.*

The Capital Place of this Palatinate is *Lanschet*, a wall'd City built among the Marshes in a Plain, and surrounded with a very broad and deep Ditch; it has a Castle well fortify'd on a Rock, and which is wash'd by the River *Bsura*. Not far off in a Village call'd *Kosciol* there is a very neat Church built with Free-stone. There are several famous Fairs

Fairs kept in this City, where one of the Little *Diets* is also conven'd pursuant to the King's Command.

Orlow, a Timber-built Town seated between several small Lakes and a large muddy River. It is four Miles from *Lanschet*.

Bresina, a wooden-built Town, indifferent- ly large, situate among Bogs, and about seven Miles from *Lanschet*.

Piontkum or *Piatek*, built among the Marshes *Piatek*, on the Banks of the River *Bsura*. This Place is famous for well-tasted Beer, which is transported from hence all the Kingdom over. Here is a Monastery erected to the Honour of *St. Paul*.

Uniejovia, a Town where there is a very famous Castle founded on the *Wart*. Both these Places belong to the Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*.

The Senators of this *Palatinate* are,

Senators of
Lanschet,

The { *Palatin* and } of *Lanschet*.
{ *Castellan* }

The *Castellans* of { *Bresina*,
Brezina, and
Biechovia. }

The Standard and Arms of this *Palatinate* *Its Arms*, are an Eagle *Argent*, and Lion *Sables*, both counter-coup'd in the middle, and the latter crown'd *Or*, all in a Field *Gules*.

The sixth and seventh *Palatinates* are com- Territory
prehended in *Cujavia*, whereof the former is of *Cujavia*.

The

I. Palatinate of Bresty, which is divided into four Districts, viz.
Cujavia.

The Districts of {
Bresty,
Cruswick,
Coval, and
Predek.

In all which are the several Cities and Towns of

Vladislaw, Cap.		Voisinow,
Bresty,		Kowalow,
Nisavia,		and
Radzieom,		Sluzevia.

Cities and
Towns of
Vladislaw.

The Capital City of this Palatinate is Vladislaw, built among the Marshes near the *Vistula*. This City is famous for being the Episcopal See of the Bishop of Cujavia, who always crowns the King in case either of the Death, Indisposition or Obstinacy of the Primate: It has a neat Cathedral built after the Gothic manner, and about it stand the Prebends and Canons Houses, with a large Free-School. The Buildings of this City are generally of Brick, with which the Castle is also built on the River *Vistula*. The Country hereabouts is all Boggy, and there is so great scarcity of Wood, that the Inhabitants suffer very much for want of it.

Bresty. Bresty, a City seated in a Plain among Marshes, and defended with a very strong Wall and deep Ditch. The Houses here are for the most part of Brick.

Upon the same shore with Vladislaw lies Nisa-

Nisavia, being not far off from it; it is a Nisavia. Wall'd Town.

Radzieow, a Timber-built Town, situate in Radzicow. an open Country near a very large Lake.

Koisinow, a Town defended with a strong Koisinow. Castle.

Kowalow, a Timber-built Town, seated a- Kowalow. mongst the Marshes.

This *Palatinate* is very fertile, and abounds with all sorts of Corn, which not only suffices the Inhabitants, but is also transported in vast quantities to *Dantzic* by several Navigable Rivers, whence it is carried out of the Kingdom.

The latter and seventh *Palatinate* of the II. *Palatinate*. Province of Great *Poland* is that of

Inowlacz, which is divided likewise into three Districts, viz.

The Districts of { *Bydgosty*,
Bobroumitz, and
Inowlacz.

This *Palatinate* extends it self from the Lake of *Goplo* and the City of *Cruswick*, to the *Vistula*, and Confines of *Pomerania*, and has several Cities and Towns, whereof the chief are,

Cruswick, | *Gnieukow*, | *Solec*, | and
Bydgosty, | *Uratislaw*, | *Dibow*, | *Strelce*.
Cities and
Towns of
Cruswick.

Cruswick, an antient City next to *Gnesna* for Antiquity, built upon the Borders of *Bresty*, with a strong wall'd Castle near the Lake *Goplo*, out of which it is said the Rats came

came that devour'd King *Popiel* II. his Wife and Family by a Divine Judgment. In the Suburbs of this City is the Church of St. Peter, built with Free-stone, together with a College of twenty four Canons. Here formerly the Court resided, but was afterwards remov'd to *Cracow*.

Bydgosty. *Bydgosty*, a wall'd Town, in a Plain, wash'd by the River *Barda*; by which several things are transported to *Vladislaw*, being only six Miles distant.

The other Towns are not to be despis'd, being generally very populous.

*Senators of
Cujavia.*

The Senators of *Cujavia* are,
 The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Palatin, and } \\ \text{Castellan} \end{array} \right\}$ of *Bresty*.
 The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Palatin, and } \\ \text{Castellan} \end{array} \right\}$ of *Inowlacz*.
 The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Kowalow,} \\ \text{Cruswic, and } \\ \text{Bydgosty.} \end{array} \right\}$

Its Arms. The Standard or Arms of *Cujavia* is in a Field *Or*, an Eagle *Gules*, and Lion *Sables*, counter-coup'd in the middle.

**II. PRO-
VINCE.** The Second PROVINCE of this King-

**Lesser Po-
land.** Upper or Lesser *Poland*, which is bounded on the North by *Masovia* and *Podlachia*; on the West by Lower *Poland*; on the South by *Hungary*, and on the East by *Russia*; and is about fifty *German Miles* as well in length as breadth.

It is generally divided into three Palati-
nates, Viz. The

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The Palatinates of Cracovia,
Sendomir, and
Lublin.

The first Palatinate of Lesser Poland is that of Cracovia, which besides four Districts, contains also three Dutchies and one County.

The four Districts are

Cracovia, wherein are two Subdivisions, Viz.

The Subdivisions of Xianzen, and Prossovia.

Lelovia,
Brieucz, and
Sandecz.

The three Dutchies are,

Oswieczin,
Zator, and
Severia.

Which are part of Silesia, and the County is that of Scipuz, which belongs to Hungary, and contains thirteen Towns, the chief of which is Luboul, having a well-fortify'd Castle, wherein constant Guard is kept.

The chief Cities and Towns of this Palatinat are,

Cracow	Bishoprick and Metropolis.	Seueria.
Biecz.		Proszovice.
Wounitz.		Czenstochova.
Sandecz.		Slaucovia.
Lelow.		Ilcussia.
Kyaz.		Wieliczka.
Oswieczin.		Bocknia, and Dobcitia.
Zator.		

Of

Cities and Towns of Cracow. Of all which, the Capital of the Province and Metropolis of the Kingdom is,

Cracow, a famous City, seated in a spacious Plain near the *Weiffel*, by which Merchandizes are transported to *Dantzic*. It lies nine *Polish* Miles East of the Frontiers of *Silesia*, eleven from those of Upper *Hungary*, twenty three from *Sendomir*, thirty from *Olmitz*, thirty five South-East of *Uratiflaw*, forty from *Vienna*, and about fifty from *Buda*, and is plac'd in the 42 Degree of Longitude, and 50 of Latitude.

Why so call'd.

It takes its Name from *Cracus*, *Gracus* or *Gracchus*, one of the first Dukes of *Poland*, tho some others will have it to be the *Cawdanum* of *Ptolomy* corrupted into *Cracow*. But let its Name come from whence it will, it is certain that now, considering the stateliness both of its publick and private Edifices, and the great Plenty of all manner of Necessaries, it is equal to most Towns of either *Germany* or *Italy*.

If this Character given to it by *Starovolscius* be disputed, no body can deny but that it is the largest and best built Town in all *Poland*, being divided into four Quarters, *Viz.*

Cracow, properly so call'd.

Casimir.

Stradomia, and

Cleparia.

The first *Cracow* is encompass'd with a very high Wall, and flank'd with round brick Towers, with a broad deep Ditch, wall'd likewise, and a stately Castle about a Mile in Compas, founded on a Rock call'd *Vavel*,
The Castle. on

on the Banks of the River *Vistula*. It is a large stone Building, consisting of two Wings, magnificently rais'd about a Square-Court, having Galleries, supported with Pillars, and pav'd with black and white Marble. The King's Apartments, with some others, are adorn'd with divers curious Paintings and Statues, and the Country round about affords one of the most delightful Prospects in Europe.

Here is the Cathedral of St. Stanislaus, in *The Cathedral*, which a late Bishop of Cracow, *Martin Szyfco-*
vius, repair'd and beautify'd his Tomb, which before had been all of Silver. This, *Sigismund III.* and his Son *Vladislaus VII.* greatly augmented, bestowing on it many Offerings of Gold and Silver Vessels. *Sigismund I.* also in honour of this Saint, built a Silver Altar near his Tomb, bestowing on it several Golden Crucifixes, and as many Vestments richly embroider'd with Gems of all sorts. His Daughter *Ann* likewise, Wife to King *Stephen*, built another Silver Altar in the Chapel of the Annunciation, whose Roof is all gilded, and wherein the Kings of Poland are wont to be interr'd. This Cathedral is principally to be noted for its Chapter and Treasury.

I pass by several other inestimable Riches which are to be seen here; but I cannot omit one thing, which is, that God is so incessantly prais'd in this Church, that the Priests are never silent Night nor Day. The Bishop of this Diocese is Lord over thirteen Cities, and Prince of the Dutchy of *Severia*. His Chapter, which consists of about thirty Canons, with several other inferiour Priests, having a pro-

*The Bishop
and Chap-
ter.*

a proportionable Revenue. This City was erected into a *Metropolitan See* upon the first Planting of the Christian Religion in *Poland* by *Mieciuslaus I.* but within a hundred Years after it degenerated into a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, in regard that *Lam-pert Zula* could not be persuaded to receive his Pall from the See of *Rome*; yet upon submission he was afterwards restor'd to that Dignity, but which lasted only for his Life, his Successors having been ever since only Bishops.

*Other
Churches.*

There are about fifty other Parish-Churches, as well in the Castle as the Town: whereof the most celebrated is that of the Virgin *Mary* in the Circle of *Cracow*, which is govern'd by an Arch-Presbyter, and fronts ten large Streets, having moreover on all sides four Rows of magnificent Structures.

*The Uni-
versity.*

A University was first begun here by *Casimir the Great*, and finish'd not till the Year 1401, by *Vladislaus Jagello*, conformable to the last Will and Testament of his Queen *Hedwigis*, and had its Privileges soon after confirm'd by Pope *Urban VI.* However the Scholars forsook it in 1549, by reason that the Magistrates had refus'd to do Justice on the Servants of *Andrew Czarnkowski*, who in a Quarrel had slain a great Number of them. They afterwards dispers'd themselves into several Parts of *Germany*, and becoming Protestants, spread the *Lutheran Religion* throughout *Poland*, and gain'd a great Number of Proselytes. Yet notwithstanding all this, at last they return'd to the Obedience of the See of *Rome*.

In this University are taught all sorts of Learning, and which is now as great an Ornament to the Polish Kingdom, as *Athens* was formerly to *Greece*. It contains in all eleven *Its Colleges*.

Great College, which is only for Philosophers.

Law-College, where the Professors of that Art cohabit and read Lectures.

Physick-College, which the Physicians do not live in, because they are generally marry'd, and have Families.

The **College of Dlugossus** for young Students in the Law.

College of the Poor, for such as we call King's-Scholars here.

College of Nascovius for other Sciences.

College of Jerusalem or of *Olesnicius*.

College of Zisinius, newly erected.

College of Staringilius.

College of Smiescovicius, and

College for Human Learning.

To these may be added fourteen Grammar-Schools, scatter'd throughout the City; in which also sometimes University-Learning is taught.

All these Colleges and Schools are govern'd by a Rector or Vice-Chancellor, who takes care that Orders be duly observ'd, and Functions rightly administred; which is so great Encouragement, that there is scarce any Ecclesiasti-

cal or Political Dignity in the Kingdom; but is fill'd by Persons that have been educated in this University.

Monasteries. In the Monasteries also are taught both Philosophy and Divinity, but more especially in that of the *Dominicans* of the Trinity, where there are daily Lectures kept, and several kinds of Moral Learning also promoted.

Mendi- cants.	There are likewise several sorts of Mendi- cant Friars in this City, who upon solemn Feasts, according to the antient Custom, go in Procession, cloth'd in divers Colours, such as
	the Rosary Red.
	Mercy Green.
	the Mantle Blew.
Mendicants	the Passion Black.
of	the Body of Christ White.
	Saint Sophia Purple.
	Saint Ann Ash-colour.
	Saint Monica Crimson.

*Houses of
this City.*

The Houses of this City are for the most part of Free-stone, and four or five Stories high, but cover'd on the Top only with Boards instead of Slate or Tiles.

The Quarter of *Casimir* is join'd to the rest by a fair Timber Bridg, erected over the River *Rudawka*, a Branch of the *Weissel*, whilst the other two, *Stradomia* and *Cleparia*, are water'd by the *Weissel*, and lie between *Cracow* and the aforesaid Bridg.

Biecz.

Biecz, in the Territory of the same Name, is a wall'd City in a Plain, water'd by the River *Rapa*, a Branch of the *Vistula*, out of the Froth of which they make Sulphur. It is about fifteen

Description of Poland.

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fifteen Polish Miles from *Cracow*, and five from *Sandecz*.

Wounitz or *Woynicz*, a Timber-built Town *Wounitz*, on the River *Dunaiecz*, from *Cracow* about nine Miles.

Sandecz, a wall'd Town, in a very pleasant *Sandecz*, Plain, in the Territory of the same Name, wash'd by the River *Dunaiecz*, and about eleven Miles from *Cracow*. It has a Collegiate Church and several Monasteries, &c. Its Inhabitants are Active and Industrious.

Lelow, in the Territory of *Lelovia*, of which it *Lelow*, is the Capital, environ'd with an old Wall, and a strong Castle built upon a Hill, wherein is a Palace and several Gardens after the *Italian* manner. It is wash'd by the River *Biala*, and about eleven Miles from *Cracow*.

Kyaz, a wooden-built Town about seven *Kyaz*, Miles from *Cracow*.

Osvieczin, Capital of the Dutchy of the *Osvieczin*, same Name, a Timber-built City in a Plain among the Marshes, with a wooden Castle plaister'd only with Clay. It is about seven Miles from *Cracow*.

Zator, Capital of that Dutchy, built with *Zator*, Wood in a Plain near the River *Vistula*, and about five Miles from *Cracow*.

Severia, Capital of the large Dutchy of the *Severia*, same Name. It has a very strong Castle in an Island in the middle of a very broad Lake, and another at *Lipovecia* upon a high Rock, famous for being the Prison of the insolent Clergy of the Diocese of *Cracow*; for that Bishop being Temporal Prince of this Dutchy, which contains some Towns, and *Lipovecia* among the rest near

Cracow, it is most convenient for him to imprison Delinquents there.

Czento-
chova.

Czentochova, a Town famous for good Beer, which is not only fetch'd from all Parts of *Poland*, but also from the neighbouring Provinces of *Germany*. Without this Place is a very famous Monastery, situate upon a Hill, where is a Picture of the Virgin *Mary*, said to be painted by Saint *Luke*, and to which Pilgrims from all Parts come to make their Offerings.

We went upon our Journey from *Silesia* to *Cracow* to see this Convent, where they shew'd us vast Quantities of Gold and Silver Plate, of rich Ornaments for Altars and Habits, enrich'd with all sorts of Jewels, particularly with Pearls; for the great Families in *Poland* think it a mighty Honour for their Posterity to have given any thing of value to this Place, to be a Monument of their Devotion as well as Liberality. The Monks told us of a great many Miracles that were wrought here, with which they work'd such Effects upon the Minds of those credulous People, that they scruple not to impoverish themselves to enrich this Place. Not only the Church is very rich, but likewise the Monks are Masters of a great Territory round about it, and they maintain a Garrison of 300 Men upon their own Charges, whom I have observ'd to be in a better Condition than any other Soldiers of the Kingdom. I can compare this Place to none more properly than *Loretto* in *Italy*, both for Wealth and Bigotry.

Slau-

Slaucovia, in the same Dutchy, famous for *Slaucovia*, Silver Mines, which bring great Profit to this Bishop.

Near to this City lies *Ilcussia*, a Royal Town, *Ilcussia*, abounding also with Silver and Lead. Its Citizens are very Luxurious, but notwithstanding no les Devout. This Town is encompass'd with a Wall, and its Houses are for the greatest part of Brick. The Bread here is extraordinary, and Beef not to be equall'd in *Cracow*, whence it is scarce distant above five Miles.

On the Eastern side of the City of *Cracow* lies *Velisca* or *Wieliczka*, not above two or *Wieliczka*, three Miles from thence; a Town abounding with Christal Salt, but which is not so transparent as that of

Bochnia, about five Miles from *Cracow*, *Bochnia*, where Salt is dug out in great Masses, and exceeding clear.

Next towards Hungary lies *Dobcitia*, a strong *Dobcitia*. Town with a Castle.

To the North of *Cracow* lies *Proszovice*, a *Proszovice*; Timber-built Town, seated in a Plain, where there is a Palace of the King's rais'd on the Banks of the River *Sozeniava*, about four Miles from *Cracow*, in which is kept a Provincial Diet.

There are several other Cities and Towns belonging to Noblemen, as likewise a great Number of Castles, Palaces, Religious Houses, &c. of no ordinary Structure in this *Palatinate*: but all which, for brevity's sake, I have omitted.

This *Palatinate* excels all the rest in Mines, *Mines of Poland*, except that of *Sendomir* only. Silver and Lead are found about *Ilcussia*, *Slaucovia*, *Severia*,

and *Novogora*; and Copper and Gold at *Novotargus*, and in the Mountains about *Sandecz*; Mineral Salt, like to huge Masses of Stone, at *Bochna* and *Wieliczka*; Marble of all Colours at *Selecia*, belonging to the Bare-footed Friers; Nitre at *Wislicz*; Vitriol at *Becia*; Pit-coal at *Tencinum*; Iron-Mine and Glass-houses at *Obstinia*, as likewise at several other Places in this Kingdom.

But what I shall give your Lordship a more particular Account of, will be of Salt and Glass, which I have taken from my Observation in the Country. That of Salt properly comes in here,

Account of Salt Mines. You go down into the Salt Mines near *Cras* by four or five pair of wooden Stairs, by which you go from one into the other. The Horses also descend the same way. The whole Depth of this Mine is thought to be near three hundred Geometrical Paces. Below you may meet with a thousand Turnings and Windings, and many Alleys and Streets like to a Town; all which the Proprietor and hereditary Governour, Monsieur *Morszin Covalski*, told me would require above a Week's time to go over. In some Places there is a great deal of fresh Water in these Mines which the Miners drink, but in most it is salt, of which they make Salt by Evaporation; but still the best sort is that which is natural, without Preparation. Sometimes there are such fierce Winds in these Mines, that nothing almost can withstand them; and generally there is so much Cold, that it is hardly to be endur'd. Whilst it rains, the Salt is commonly insipid. They have Engines to crane up the Water that it

it may not any ways incommodē the Miners. The Revenue of this Mine amounts to about eight hundred thousand Timfs or Polish Florins annually, which makes about 400000 French Livres, whereof 50000 go to the King, 10000 to the Queen, and some thousands more to the Officers of the Crown, and the Miners and other Labourers; yet over and above all this, the Proprietor is oblig'd to make a yearly Present to all the Cities and Towns of Poland, and more particularly to their Starostas. A Cobler about the Year 1548, first found out this Mine, who digging a Well near this Place, perceiv'd a Fountain with a thin Wall of Salt in the middle of it; which breaking, and not knowing what to make of, he discover'd to the Owners of the Land, who were then the Family of Morstin; who digging deeper, by reason they did not meet with much Salt near the Surface, found it in so great Quantity, that they have not been able to exhaust it during the Space of 150 Years. The Miners say, that the Lumps of Salt weigh a great deal less in the Mine than when taken out, which I have not seen confirm'd. There are four sorts of Salt in the Mine, whereof one is extream hard and rocky, like Chriftal. Another less hard, and clearer. A third brittle and softer, as also white and pure. All these three sorts are brackish, when the fourth only is somewhat fresher. In these Mines you shall have on one side a stream of salt Water, and on the other one of fresh. There are some places in these Mines where you can't work, because you dare not carry a Candle for fear of setting the Vapours on fire, which

are always Nitrous, and easily susceptible of Flame.

Manna
found.

In this *Palatinate*, and in some others, there is a particular sort of *Manna*, which they gather in the Months of *May* and *June* by sweeping it off the Grass with Sives, together with the Dew. They eat this *Manna*, and make several sorts of Dishes with it for their Tables. More of this I shall take occasion to speak of hereafter.

Senators of

The Senators of this *Palatinate* are,

Cracovia.

Bishop

The Castellan, and

Palatin

Wowitz.

Owieczin.

Sandecz, and

Biecz.

The Castellans Power.

The *Castellan* of *Cracow* precedes the *Palatin* for Reasons given before in the Life of *Boleslaus III.* otherwise call'd *Kriuouslus*. This *Palatin's* Jurisdiction is very large, and extends several ways, not only over the Citizens and Countrymen, but also the Nobility or Gentry of his *Palatinate*.

Mayor of
Cracow.

Next is the *Pretor* or *Mayor* of *Cracow*, which Office, *Guagnini* says, has been disconti-
nu'd ever since a *Pretor*, in the time of *Vladislaus*, betray'd that City to *Boleslaus Duke of Oppelin*; for which he, together with his Ac-
complices, afterwards underwent deserv'd Punishment, and the *Pretorship* devolv'd to the King, who now thinks fit to name a Mayor

himself, who, in my time, was a Scotchman.

The Castle of *Cracow* is principally under the Command of the *Palatin*, who has ten *Deputies* or *Burgraves*, who, both in time of Peace and War, cause a strict Guard to be kept therein both Night and Day. These *Burgraves* must always be chosen out of the Gentry. Here the Crown and other *Regalia* are kept.

The Standard or Arms of this *Palatinate* are *Arms of* an Eagle *expanded Argent*, crown'd *Or* in a *this Pal-* Field *Gules*, with a *Baton* cross its Wings of *tinate.*

the Second.

The District of *Sandecz* has a peculiar En-*sign*, which is *Party per Pale*, *Argent* and *A-* *decz.* *zure.*

The Dutchy of *Oswieczin* has for Arms in *of the* a Field *Gules*, an Eagle expanded *Sables*, bear- *Dutchy of* *Oswieczin.* ing an *O* in its Breast.

The Dutchy of *Zator* has also a peculiar *of that of* Scucheon, which is an Eagle *expans'd Azure*, *Zator.* with a *Z* in its Breast.

The Second *Palatinate* of Lesser Poland is II. *Palati-* *nate.*

Sendomir, which is divided into eight Di-*stricts*, *Viz.*

<i>Sendomir.</i> <i>Radom.</i> <i>Stenziecz.</i> <i>Corzin.</i> <i>Wislicz.</i> <i>Chencin.</i> <i>Opoczno,</i> and <i>Pilzna.</i>	<i>In</i>
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In all which are the Cities and Towns of

<i>Sandomir, Cap.</i>	<i>Wisticz.</i>
<i>Opatovia or Opoczno.</i>	<i>Pilzno.</i>
<i>Viazden.</i>	<i>Chencin.</i>
<i>Radom.</i>	<i>Polowice.</i>
<i>Jedbinsk.</i>	<i>Zawicost.</i>
<i>Solecia.</i>	<i>Zarnow.</i>
<i>Ilza.</i>	<i>Zachicin.</i>
<i>Cunovia.</i>	<i>Lezajisk.</i>
<i>Bozentin.</i>	<i>Osiec.</i>
<i>Kielcz.</i>	<i>Stasow.</i>
<i>Malogost, Cast.</i>	<i>Polaneec.</i>
<i>Sulovia.</i>	<i>Stobnicz.</i>
<i>Drevicz.</i>	<i>Olesnicz.</i>
<i>Inowlodz.</i>	<i>Ossolin.</i>
<i>Sydlovecz.</i>	<i>Paczanovia.</i>
<i>Fanovecz.</i>	<i>Sendisow.</i>
<i>Slupecz.</i>	<i>Zarnovet.</i>
<i>Lagovia.</i>	<i>Sokolow.</i>
<i>Racovia.</i>	<i>Præclavia; and</i>
<i>Corzin.</i>	<i>Zaclycin.</i>

*Cities and
Towns of*

Sandomir.

The chief City of this Palatinate is *Sandomir*, a very pleasant City, seated on a Bank or small Hill of the River *Vistula*, enjoying a very delightful Prospect, and being much frequented by the Gentry on occasion of several Assizes of Justice held there by the Magistrates of this Palatinate. It lies near the Confluence of the *San* with the *Weissel*, and is twenty eight Polish Miles East from *Cracow*, and thirty two South from *Warsaw*. It is fortify'd with strong Walls, and a considerable

rable Castle built to the South, and wash'd by the *Vistula*, in which the Palatin resides, with some other regular Works rais'd by *Casimir the Great*. Among the Publick Buildings, the Monastery of *Dominican Friars*, founded by *Ivo*, formerly Archbishop of *Cracow*, is most remarkable. A Synod was conven'd here against the Heresy of *Stancarus* in the Year 1570; and another, wherein the Confession of *Ausburg, Bohemia, and Switzerland*, were reprov'd. This Town was sack'd by the *Tartars* in the Year 1240, and taken by the *Swedes* in 1655, but restor'd to the *Poles* the Year following.

Opatovia, four Miles from *Sandomir*, situate Opatovia, in a very pleasant Country, and wash'd by the River *Pilcza*. It has several famous Religious Edifices.

Viazden, a new-built Town, much frequented, and well fortify'd.

Radom, Capital of that District, built in a Radom Plain, and environ'd with a strong Wall and other Fortifications.

Jedlinsk, famous for a School, and a well-built Church.

Solecia, situate upon the *Vistula*, and celebrated for its Castle; repair'd and beautify'd by its antient Duke *Christopher Zboravius*.

Ilza, a neat Town, built with Brick, and Ilza belonging to the Bishop of *Cracow*. It is famous for Earthen Ware, with which it furnishes all Poland. It has a Castle adjoining, consisting for the most part of old Buildings; yet the Bishop's Palace is all new, and very stately.

Cunovia.

To this Town belongs *Cunovia*, or *Kunow*, celebrated for all sorts of Marble, and that of all Colours.

Bozentin.

Iron is exceeding plentiful in this *Palatinate*, but more especially at *Bozentin*, the Bishop of *Cracow*'s City and Residence. This is a very beautiful Place, well fortify'd, in which the aforesaid Bishop has a very neat Palace with exceeding delightful Gardens. This City is seated near the bottom of the *Bald Mountain*, by much the highest in *Poland*.

Kielcz.

Towards the West lies *Kielcz*, famous for Mines of Copper, and *Lapis-Lazuli*. These two belong to the Bishop of *Cracow*, who has here a very fair Collegiate Church and Episcopal See.

Chencin.

Chencin, about three Miles from *Kielcz*, abounding likewise with Silver, Lead, and divers kinds of Marble. This Place belongs to the King. Here is a Castle seated on a Rock, where Justice is distributed to the District of the same Name.

Malogost.

Malogost, or as some will have it, *Malogsch*, noted for being a *Castellany*. It is a wooden-built Town, and has nothing in it very remarkable.

Sulovia.

Sulovia, a Town of some Note, by having Command over several neighbouring Places.

Drevicz,

Drevicz and *Inowlodz*, two Towns remarkable for the superb Ruin of two old Castles.

ant Inowlodz.

Sydlovecz.

Sydlovecz, the Name of a County formerly belonging to the Dukes of the Family of *Radzivil*, abounding with Iron Mines, good store of Fish, and vast Quantities of Wood. Its chief Town is encompas'd with an old Wall, and a Castle pretty well fortify'd. Nevertheless,

less, it is not to be despis'd, having in it a great many fair Edifices.

Stenzicz, Capital of the District of the same Name, and adorn'd with a very stately Monastery of Benedictin Monks.

A little higher lies *Janovecz*, with a Castle *Janovecz* on the other side of the River.

Supecz, belonging to the Abby of the Holy Cross, on the Top of the Bald Mountain, this Town being situate at the Bottom of it.

Lagovia, a City belonging to the Bishop of *Lagovia*.
Cujavia, famous for making Earthen Ware.

Racovia, a Nest of the *Socinians*, formerly *Racovia*: a City indifferently populous, with a considerable Academy to instruct Youth: but which being now prohibited by a Publick Edict, the Catholick Religion is restor'd, but not therewithal the Grandeur of the Place.

Corzin, Capital of the District of the same Name, a new Timber-built Town with a Castle, seated near the River *Viflock*, and surrounded every way with Marshes.

Willicz, a Town built with Wood, and water'd by the River *Nida*. It has a strong Wall, and is moreover situate upon a Rock in the midst of a boggy Country. Here is to be seen a Cathedral Church, built with square Stone, with a very beautiful Close for the Habitations of the Canons. The Country round about this Place abounds with all kind of Serpents and Insects; but as the Inhabitants tell you, being interdicted by the See of *Rome*, they have no power to do you any harm, and being transported out of that Place they immediately die. This City is a Castellany.

- Pilzno. *Pilzno*, a Timber-Town built on the River *Wislock*.
- Poloviec. *Poloviec*, a Timber-built Town lying among the Hills. This is a *Castellany*.
- Zawichost. *Zawichost*, a Wooden City on the River *Vistula*, with a double wall'd Castle on the other side: This is likewise a *Castellany*.
- Zarnow. *Zarnow*, a Town built with Wood, in which there is nothing remarkable, but that it is a *Castellany*.
- Zaclicin. *Zaclicin*, famous for a very considerable Market.
- Lezaisk. *Lezaisk*, a Town celebrated for a Monastery, wherein they pretend are miraculously kept several Relicks, and which draw great Crouds of Pilgrims from all Parts.

*Senators of
Sendomir.*

The Senators of this Palatinate are,
 The { *Palatin* and *Castellan* } of *Sendomir*.

Wissicz,
Radom,
Zawichost,
Zarnow,
Malogosch,
Poloviec, and
Sechow.

Its Arms. The Standard and Arms of this Palatinate are *Party per Pale Argent and Azure*, in the first three Bars *Gules*, and in the second three Stars *Sables*, two and one.

III. Palatinate.

The third Palatinate of Poland, is *Lublin*, join'd also by the Territory of *Luvovia*,

covia, which contains near two thousand Gentlemen's Houses. This Palatinate, with both the others, is within the Diocese of Cracow, which comprehends a thousand and eighteen Churches, thirteen whereof are Collegiate.

In this Palatinate are the several Cities and Towns of

Lublin, Cap.	Opolia,
Casimir,	Curovia,
Czemiernikow,	Crasnicz,
Urzendow,	Levartovia,
Lulow,	and
Parkow,	Lenczna.

Cities and
Towns of Lublin.

Whereof the Capital City is

Lublin, situate in the 45th degree of Longitude, and 51° of Latitude, and which lies five Miles from the Confines of Red Russia, twelve West of Chelm, fourteen from Sandomir, twenty four South of Warsaw, and thirty six North-East of Cracow. It is seated at the foot of a Hill, water'd by the River Bystricza, and defended by a high Wall, a broad Ditch, and a huge strong Castle, which owes its Foundation to the Russians. This City is not very large, but nevertheless exceeding healthy, and well built, and much frequented by the Turkish, Armenian, Muscovitish and German Merchants, especially at the time of the four famous Fairs that are annually kept there. It is encompas'd every way almost by Marshes, and was wall'd round by Casimir the Great. The Jews generally inhabit the Suburbs, where they have a Synagogue. The principal Church here was erected

erected by *Lescus Niger* on occasion of a signal Victory he gain'd over the *Lithuanians* near this place. This Church he dedicated to *St. Michael*, who, 'tis said, had promis'd him good Success the Night before he fought. There are several other well-built Churches in this City, as likewise divers magnificent Monasteries, the chiefest of which was founded by *Vladislaus Jagello*. This City is noted for two Courts of Justice, or great Tribunals for all *Poland*, which occasions a great Concourse of the Gentry to this Place.

Casimir.

Casimir, a very fair Wooden City built among Rocks near the *Vistula*, whose overflowing sometimes lays the Houses above half under Water. It is about seven Miles from *Lublin*.

Czemier-
nikow.

Czemiernikow, famous for a very beautiful Palace, formerly built by the prudent and illustrious *Henry Firleius* Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*, and adorn'd with several delightful Gardens.

Urzendow

Urzendow, a large Timber-built Town, situate on a Lake, and about seven Miles from *Lublin*.

Lulow.

Lulow, Capital of the Territory of *Leucoria*, a City built with Wood in a Plain, partly defended by a Bog, and partly by Palisadoes: It is about fourteen Miles from *Lublin*, and has a very considerable Jurisdiction.

Parkow.

Parkow, a Wood-built Town, seated in a Plain near a very large Lake, and about nine Miles from *Lublin*.

Senators of
Lublin.

This *Palatinate* sends only two *Senators*, viz.

The { *Palatin* and } of *Lublin*.
 Castellan }

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Description of Poland.

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Its Standard or Arms is a Stag *Passant*, Its Arms:
Argent, Collard Or, in a Field *Gules*.

The third PROVINCE of Poland is III. PRO-

VINCE:

Prussia, which depends only in part on the Jurisdiction of the Crown of *Poland*; for it has its peculiar Laws, Customs and Courts of Justice. It is a Country of great Extent, and every-where water'd with commodious Rivers, and moreover towards the *Baltic* enrich'd with many convenient Ports and Havens. In length it is about sixty *Polish* Miles, and near fifty in breadth, and is bounded on *Its Bounds*: the West by *Pomerania*, on the South by *Cujavia* and *Masovia*, on the East by *Lithuania* and *Samogitia*, and on the North by the *Baltic* Sea.

This Province, tho it has no great store of *Its Pro-
ducks*. Mines, yet it abounds with all sorts of Cattle, wild Beasts, Fish and Fruit, and enjoys a very temperate Climate. The Merchandizes which it has from *Poland*, *Russia* and *Lithuania*, it transports in great quantities, and likewise imports whatever either *Europe* or the *Indies* afford, and that chiefly by way of Exchange. Hence it comes to pass that its Inhabitants are generally richer, and live better than in any of the other Provinces of *Poland*.

In this Province they make Glass of certain Wood-Ashes, or of the largest sort of Pebbles. These they boil for twelve hours before they will vitrify. When they would have their Glass clearer than ordinary, they mix a certain Earth with the Ashes of the Colour and Hardness of *Tartre*, which renders the Glass of different Colours, according to the quantity.

quantity of this Earth mixt with it. Here may be remark'd, that if Salt be mixt with Glass, it becomes much easier to be blown by the Artificer.

Its Rivers. The principal Rivers of this Province are,

The	Weissel, or <i>Vistula</i> .
	<i>Niemen</i> ,
	<i>Nogat</i> ,
	<i>Elbing</i> ,
	<i>Wesser</i> ,
	<i>Passar</i> ,
	<i>Alla</i> ,
	<i>Pregel</i> ,
	<i>Offa</i> ,
	<i>Drebnicz</i> ,
	<i>Lica</i> , and
	<i>Lavia</i> .

Its Lakes. Together with a great many Lakes replenish'd with all sorts of Fish, the chief of which are,

1. *Habus*, near fifteen Miles long, and about two in breadth, disjoin'd from the Sea only by the *Isthmus Neringa*, or rather a small Neck of Land; for I find it has Communication with the Sea, where the Inhabitants gather *Amber* in small Nets of a *Conick* Figure, with a large Mouth, and narrow at the bottom. This Net they tie to a long Pole, and set out in the Sea when the Waves begin to come in, wherewith they take pieces sometimes as big as ones Fist. This *Amber* is thought to be form'd by the great number of Fir-Trees that grow along this Lake, which dropping great quantities of *Resina*, or Turpentine, into it, is carried into the Baltic Sea, where

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Where being labour'd by the Waves it is congeal'd into *Amber*, wherein are found Flies and other Insects. But I am since better inform'd, that *Amber* is a Mineral Juice that runs into the Sea ; which at first taking is soft, but quickly hardens in the Air. It is also to be got all along the Sea-coast in this Province.

2. *Curona*, another Lake something larger than the former in *Ducal Prussia*.

Prussia is generally divided into

Regal and *Ducal*.

This Province was at first subject to certain Sovereign Dukes, until the Knights of the Teutonick Order got possession of it in the XIIIth Century after a tedious War. In the Year 1454, the Western Part was subdued by the *Poles*; and in 1520, *Albert* Marques of *Brandenburg*, the 34th and last Master of that Order, having shaken off the *Polish* Yoke, obtain'd the Eastern Part under the Title of a Dutchy; so that ever since it has been divided as above-said. The same *Albert* embrac'd *Lutheranism*, persuad'd most of the Knights to marry, and introduc'd the Reform'd Religion into this Country, whereof the antient Inhabitants are long since extirpated; and the present *Prussians* are a mixt People sprung from the several Colonies of the *Swedes*, *Poles*, *Germans*, and other Neighbouring Nations.

Regal or Royal *Prussia* is divided into four *Royal Prussia*.
Palatinates, viz.

The *Palatinate* of *Pomerania*,
Culm,
Marienburg, and
Varmia.

S 2

The

I. Palati-
nate.

The first *Palatinate*, *Pomerania*, being not in possession of the *Poles*, requires no Description.

II. Palati-
nate.

The second *Palatinate* of Royal *Prussia* is that of *Culm* (to which also the Territory of *Michalovia*, lying to the South, belongs) and has in it these Cities and Towns, *viz.*

<i>Culm</i>	<i>Bish.</i>	<i>Radin,</i>
	{ &	<i>Golubia,</i>
	{ Cap.	<i>Rogozna,</i>
<i>Tborn,</i>		<i>Brathian,</i>
<i>Graudentz,</i>		<i>Lubavia,</i>
<i>Colmensee,</i>		and
<i>Brodnicz,</i>		<i>Kopriunicza.</i>

Cities and
Towns of
Culm.

Of all which the chief City is *Culm*, an antient and famous Place built on a Hill, the foot whereof is water'd by the River *Vistula*. It lies about four *German Miles* from *Thorn* to the South, and fifteen from *Dantzic* to the North. It was built by the Knights of the *Teutonic Order* in the Year 1223, who likewise fortified it against the Irruptions of the Heathen *Prussians*; and *Heymann Desalza*, Master of that Order, gave Laws and Constitutions for its Government. This City suffer'd much Damage during the *Swedish Invasion*, and is now very thin of Inhabitants; insomuch that the Episcopal See, subject to the Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*, has been for some time remov'd to the neighbouring Town of *Colmensee*. It has in it very fair Churches, enrich'd with many valuable Ornaments and precious Offerings.

Thorn

Thorn, seated upon the Bank of the *Vistula*, by which it is divided into two parts: It lies four Polish Miles from *Culm* to the South, thirteen from *Marienburg*, twenty two from *Dantzic*, fifteen from *Lanschet*, and twenty nine from *Warsaw*. It was heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but was afterwards exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Empire, and as yet enjoys very many Privileges. Its Name seems to have been taken from the German word *Thor*, signifying a *Gate*, because built by the Teutonick Order as it were for a Gate to let Forces into *Prussia* whenever occasion serv'd: Whence its Arms are supposed to have been taken, being a Castle and Gate half open. This City does not stand in the same place where the old one did, that having been seated a Mile Westward from hence, where are now to be seen the Ruins of an antient Castle, and some other Monuments. However this City at present is the fairest and best built of any in Royal *Prussia*, the Streets being much broader, and Houses more stately than at *Dantzic*. It was very much beautified by one of its Burgomasters *Henry Stwband* in the Year 1609, who built a small University here, and endow'd it with a considerable Revenue. He likewise founded an Hospital, and a Publick Library, where two of *Cicero*'s Epistles are preserv'd written upon Tables of Wax, and a Town-house built in the middle of the Market-place. The Inhabitants revolted from the Knights of the Teutonick Order in the Year 1454, and put themselves under the Protection of *Poland*. In this City the famous Astronomer *Nicholas Copernicus*.

Copernicus was born; and *John Albert King of Poland* died here in the Year 1501. It was taken by the *Swedes* in the Year 1655, and regain'd by the *Poles* in 1658. Afterwards the *Swedes* recover'd it, and the *Poles* surpriz'd and retook it in 1665.

Graudenz, only famous for a Castle and very strong Wall.

Colmensee, or *Culmensee*, the Episcopal Seat of the Bishop of *Culm*, translated hither from *Culm*. It is distant nine Miles from *Thorn* to the North, nineteen from *Graudenz*, and twelve from *Culm* to the South-East.

The Territory of *Michalovia* is a strait Neck of Land between the Rivers *Brodna* and *Drebnicz*, which was the occasion of bloody Wars between the Teutonick Knights and *Poles*: The chief Town is *Michalovia*, which, with some others that are in this Territory, deserves no Description.

III. Palatinate. The third *Palatinate of Royal Prussia* is that of

Marienburg, in which are these Cities and Towns, viz.

<i>Marienburg</i> , Cap.	<i>Gniew</i> ,
<i>Elbing</i> ,	<i>Now</i> ,
<i>Stuma</i> ,	<i>Stargardie</i> , and
<i>Mewa</i> ,	<i>Ornet</i> .

Cities and
Towns of
Marienburg.

Of all which the chief City is *Marienburg*, seated upon the *Nogat*, a Branch of the *Vistula*, about six Miles from *Dantzic*: It is defended by strong Walls and high Towers, together with a very large Castle, where-

Description of Poland.

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wherein the better sort of Prisoners in time of War are kept. This City receives no small Benefit from the Neighbourhood of the Island *Zulava*, which is a very rich spot of Earth. This Island is divided into two parts, *viz.*

1. The Greater, which lies next *Marienburg*, and
2. The Lesser, next to *Dantzic*, to whose Inhabitants at present belongs

Elbing, a well fortified and trading Town, *Elbing*. in which the *English* they say had formerly a *Consul*. Here *Albert*, first Duke of *Prussia*, founded an Academy in the Year 1542. but of no great moment.

The other Towns I find no Description of.

The fourth *Palatinate of Royal Prussia* is IV. Palati-
The Bishoprick of *Varmia*, whose Gentry nate.
are exempt from all Regal Jurisdiction, being wholly govern'd by the Laws and Customs of *Prussia*, and by the Bishop who is a Temporal Prince: It has in it these Cities and Towns;

<i>Heilsberg</i> , Cap.	<i>Resla</i> ,
<i>Fraumberg</i> ,	<i>Vormitz</i> ,
<i>Brunsberg</i> ,	<i>Messac</i> ,
<i>Gutestadt</i> ,	<i>Vatemberg</i> ,
<i>Allestein</i> ,	<i>Seberg</i> , &c.

Cities and
Towns of

Of all which the chief City is

Heilsberg, famous for being the Residence of the Bishop, and defended with strong Walls and other suitable Fortifications.

Fraumberg, celebrated for the Cathedral of the Bishoprick of *Varmia* there built, of *berg*.

which the famous Astronomer *Copernicus* was Canon.

Brunnberg. *Brunnberg*, situate on the River *Passar*, so much frequented, and so worthily esteem'd, that it is reckon'd among the chief Towns of *Prussia*. It has a College of Jesuits built by Cardinal *Hosius*.

There are several other Cities and Towns of which I find no Description, and therefore have omitted them.

Ducal Prussia. Ducal *Prussia*, now entirely belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, has these Towns in it, *viz.*

Koningsberg, Cap.

Pilaw,

Memel,

Welaw,

Tilsa,

Marienwerder, &c.

To the number of 60.

Town of Koningsberg.

The Metropolis *Koningsberg* is a Market Town divided into three parts, and defended with a very considerable Castle: It lies in the 43^d degree of Longitude, and 54^o of Latitude, and has a small Academy founded by *Albert* Great Master of the Teutonick Order, and first Duke of this Country in the Year 1544. The Citizens are generally *Lutherans*, as are likewise most part of this Country, which occasion'd *Sigismund III.* when he receiv'd Homage of this Duke in the Year 1621, to impose a Law, that the Catholicks should have free Exercise for their Religion there.

The

The Senators of *Prussia* are,

Senators of
Prussia.

The Bishop of *Varmia*, who is the Chief.

The { Bishop
Palatin, and } of *Culm*.
Castellan

The Palatins of { *Marienburg*, and
Pomerania.

The Castellans of { *Elbing*, and
Dantzic.

There are other Officers which belong to the Senate or Great Council of *Prussia*, which they hold among themselves, except when they are commanded to the Grand Diet of the Kingdom. These are

The Vice-Chamberlains of { *Culm*,
Marienburg,
Pomerania,
Thorn,
Elbing, and
Dantzic.

Besides these several Magistrates, the *Prussians* have also a Treasurer, Burgraves of Castles, Sword-Bearers, Judges, and Sheriffs; but none of all these have any Place in the Council.

The Palatins of *Prussia* have far greater Power than those in any other Province of *Poland*.

The Arms or Standard of *Prussia* are an *Its Arms*.
Eagle expans'd, Sables, with a Sword evaginated,

ted, and held by a dexter Hand Argent : Both in a Field Or.

IV. PROVINCE. The Fourth PROVINCE of this KING-

VINCE. dom is

Red-Russia, the other being White-Russia, and belonging to Lithuania. This Province

Its Extent. extends it self from the Frontiers of Lithuania, as far as the Mouth of the Nieper in the Black Sea ; which River separates it from Moscovy to the East, as likewise do the Carpathian Mountains from Hungary to the South-West. It is extreamly fruitful in Corn, Beasts of all kinds, Fish, and Honey. In this Province there are several Trees daily found along the Shore of the River San, which are very hard, and black as Ebony. The Country People say they have lain there ever since the Deluge, but it is probable they might have been wash'd down by the Course of the River a great while since. It is bounded on the South by Hungary, Moldavia, and Bessarabia ; on the East by the Scythian Desarts, and especially Moscovy ; on the North by Russia Alba, separated by the Rivers Stiro and Pripecz ; and on the West by Lesser Poland, from which it is divided by the Rivers Vistocz and Vepre.

This Province comprehends seven Palatinates, Viz.

The Palatinates of {
 Russia,
 Podolia,
 Braslaw,
 Kiovia,
 Volhynia,
 Belsko, and
 Chelm. The

The first Palatinate of this Province is I. Palati-
that of nate.

Russia, which is divided into four Districts,
which are,

The Districts of S Leopol,
Premislaw,
Halicz, and
Sanoch.

The first of these Districts has in it these I. District
remarkable Cities and Towns, *Viz.*

Leopol	{ Archbish. Cap.	Zolkiew, Gliniani, Zloczow, and Komarna.
Grodeck,		
Favorisvia,		

Of all which, the chief City is

Cities and
Towns of

Leopol, call'd *Lwow* or *Lumow* by the *Po-* *Leopol.*
landers, and *Lemberg* or *Russe-Lemberg* by the
Germans. It is the Metropolis of this Palati-
nate, and lies in the 46 Degree of Longitude,
and 49 of Latitude. It is built amongst the
Hills, on the Banks of the River *Peltaw*, fif-
teen Polish Miles from Mount *Carpathus* to the
South, and as many from *Premislaw* to the
West, thirty from *Caminiec*, forty from *Cra-
com*, and about fifty from *Warsaw* to the South-
East. This City is large and well fortify'd,
having two Castles, one within the Walls, and
one without on a rising Ground, which com-
mands the Town ; both which, together with
the City, were founded by *Leo* (or, as they
call him, *Loo*) Duke of *Russia*, about the Year
1289. The Archbishop of *Leopol* is both Spi-
ritual

ritual and Temporal Lord of his Diocess. His See was translated hither from *Halicz* in 1361, by Order of King *Casimir*. Here also reside an *Armenian* Archbishop, and a *Russian* Bishop depending on the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, with several Churches belonging to each Bishoprick. The *Armenian Roman-Catholicks* have inhabited here time out of mind, and are govern'd wholly by their own Prelat. They enjoy very great Privileges on account of the considerable Commerce they maintain with the *Persians* and other Eastern People. This City is famous for several Sieges it has sustain'd. As first, it was besieg'd by the *Cosacks* and *Tartars* with a dreadful Army. Secondly, by the *Moscovites* and *Cosacks* in the Year 1648, with an Army of above 120 thousand Men, without being able to take it in two Months and a half; but the last time the *Turks* became almost Masters of it in the Year 1672, yet by an Agreement oblig'd themselves to quit it. This hapned under the Reign of King *Michael Wiesnowiski*, who dy'd here in the Year 1673. This City gives great Encouragement to Learned Men, who are very civilly receiv'd by their Academy, which is supply'd with Professors from that of *Cracow*. Here is kept a very famous Winter-Fair, whither the *Hungarian*, *Moldavian*, and, in time of Peace, *Turkish* Merchants resort in great Numbers. Amongst other Rivers, it has *Roxolania*, wherein Barbels are taken of a great Size. It has likewise an innumerable Company of Fish-ponds all about it, replenish'd with several sorts of very fat Fish, which are salted up in great Numbers, and trans-

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transported all over Poland. The Churches here are generally very fair and well-built, and abound with all kinds of costly Ornaments.

Grodeck, a palisado'd City, with a Castle Grodeck, built in a Plain, and surrounded with Bogs. It lies about four Miles from Leopol.

Javorisvia, famous for a natural Bath ari- Javorisvia. sing in the next adjoining Village of Sclovia. This alone suffices to disperse several stubborn Distempers, as Sixtus Leo, a Physician of great Experience, testifies in his Treatise concerning it.

Zolkiew, a Town adorn'd and defended by a Castle, and intermix'd with several delightful Gardens, with a fair Church in the middle of it, built with various sorts of Marble. It was the Seat of the late King John Sobieski, where my Lord of Rochester had Audience of him.

The Standard and Arms of this District are Its Arms. a Lion Passant Crown'd Or, by a Rock Sables, all in a Field Azure.

The second District of this Palatinat^e is II. District. Premislia, which has in it these principal Cities and Towns, Viz.

Premislaw, Bish.
Sambor,
Jaroslaw,
Lancut,
Resovia,
Fulstin,

Visnia,
Zidaczow,
Moscisca,
Dubiecz,
Canczuga, and
Prevorscia.

Cities and
Towns of

Whereof the capital City is

Premislaw, built on the River San with good strong Walls and a Castle, situate upon a

a Rock on the other side of the River. This City lies about six Leagues above Jaroslaw, and twelve from Leopol towards the West. There are in it two Bishops, one of the Place, and the other a Russian Prelat of the Greek Church. Orichowski, a Canon of this Cathedral, maintain'd that Priests might marry. Here is a College belonging to the Jesuits for the Education of Youth. The Citizens are very much addicted to Trade, and have several famous Fairs every Year. Near this City is a very spacious Park of the King's, full of all kinds of wild Beasts, and strongly wall'd in, that they might do no mischief. The Country hereabouts abounds with Castles for defence against the Incursions of the Tartars; the chief of all which is the Castle Craggiet, lately built on the River San.

Sambor. *Sambor*, a Palisado'd City upon the River Tyra, with a Castle built near the Borders of Hungary.

Jaroslaw. *Jaroslaw*, famous for a Fair kept on Lady-Day, and the most celebrated of any in all Poland. Where, besides several Merchandizes brought from Persia, Constantinople, Venice, Muscovy and Amsterdam, they say, it is wont to have above four hundred thousand Head of Cattle, and half as many Horses. In this Town the Jesuits have a College for Students, and without it there is a very stately Nunnery of modern Architecture. Neither is its Castle to be despis'd, which is seated to the East on the River San.

Lancut. *Lancut*, famous for several magnificent Churches, founded by Stanislaus Lubomirski, Palatin of Cracow, together with a Castle well fortify'd against the Tartars.

Re-

Resovia has in it a considerable Castle, *Resovia*, with several Monasteries, and a Fair kept on the Feast of St. *Albert*. This Town is famous for a Linen Manufacture perform'd by the *Germans*, whose Ancestors having been taken Prisoners by *Casimir the Great*, were settled in and about this Place.

The Standard or Arms of this District are *Its Arms.* an Eagle expans'd with two Heads, both Crown'd *Or*, in a Field *Azure*.

III.
The third District of the *Palatinate of Russia* District, is that of

Halicz, encompass'd towards the West with the Mountains of *Transylvania*, to the South by the Beechy-Woods of *Walachia*, and towards the East is divided into two Parts by the *Tyra* or *Niester*, a rapid River, which arises among the *Carpathian Mountains*, and discharges it self into the *Euxine Sea*. The South Division of this District is call'd *Procutia*. The whole District contains these remarkable Cities and Towns, *Viz.*

<i>Halicz</i> , Cap.	<i>Podock</i> .
<i>Sniatin</i> , Cap. of <i>Procutia</i> .	<i>Brezana</i> .
<i>Colom.</i>	<i>Buczavia</i> or <i>Busko</i> ,
<i>Martinow.</i>	and
<i>Dolina.</i>	<i>Podhajecia</i> .
<i>Strium.</i>	

The chief all which is

Cities and
Towns of
Halicz.

Halicz, formerly Metropolis of the *Russian* Kingdom, which was then divided into several Tetrarchies, each of which had its proper Duke. It is a large Timber-built City, divided from *Moldavia* by the River *Prud*, and

and on the other side wash'd by the *Niester*. It has a wooden Castle situated on an Eminence hard by the *Niester*. Its Inhabitants are somewhat Rustical, and addicted more to Agriculture than Trade.

Sniatin.

Sniatin, a wooden Palisado'd Town on the Borders of *Walachia*, water'd by the *Prud*, and is Capital of *Procutia*. In it were wont to be Fairs kept, which the *Valachians* made their Magazine; whence it became very well furnish'd with Cattle, Honey, Wax, and an excellent Breed of brave Horses in great Numbers.

Colom.

Colom, a wooden Town, built under a Hill near the River *Prud*. It is very much frequented on account of its Refining Salt, with which it furnishes a'l the rest of *Russia* and *Lithuania*, there being none in those two Provinces, except only in the District of *Premislaw*. Almost all over this District there are deep Wells, whose Water is boil'd up into Salt. In the Desarts likewise of the *Ukraine*, near the *Boristhenes*, there is a certain Lake, whose Water by the power of the Sun is congeal'd into solid Lumps of Salt, and which the Inhabitants thereabouts only use.

Martinow.

Martinow, a Town in *Procutia*, having a Castle built among the Marshes.

Dolina.

Dolina, a wooden-built Town, situated among the Hills.

Strium.

Strium, built likewise with Wood, near the River of its own Name.

Podock.

Podock, on the other side of the *Niester*, defended by a Castle, and adorn'd by a fair Monastery, built by *Steven Potucius*, Palatin of *Bracław*, who dy'd and lies bury'd there.

Brezands

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Brezana, a populous Town, built with Wood, *Erezana*, having a wall'd Castle on a Hill hard by.

Buczavia, or *Busko*, built among the Mar- *Buczavia*, shes, near which the River *Bug* has its Rise ; ^{2 see 287} by means of which several Merchandizes are transported to *Leopol.* ^{Buczavia !}

Podhajecia, environ'd with a Wall, and *Podhaje* other Fortifications, having not far off the fa- *cia*. mous Castle of *Zavalovia*.

The fourth District of the Palatinate of Rus- ^{IV.} *sia* is that of ^{District}

Sanoch, near the Mountains of *Hungary* and *Transylvania*, and consequently abounding in little Hills except only towards *Crofna*. In it are these Cities and Towns, *Viz.*

<i>Sanoch</i> , Cap.	<i>Rimanovia</i> ,
<i>Crofna</i> ,	<i>Dinovia</i> , and
<i>Brozovia</i> ,	<i>Lesko</i> ,

*Cities and
Towns of
Sanoch.*

Of all which the principal City is *Sanoch*, built with Wood, among the Hills, and near the River *San*. It has a no-ways contemptible Castle, founded upon a Rock.

Crofna, the Staple of the *Hungarians*, whi- *Crofna*, ther they bring all their Merchandizes and Wines ; and therefore the Fairs and Marts here are more celebrated than those of their Neighbours. In this City likewise the *Jesuits* have a College for Human Learning. It exceeds *Sanoch* in its Number of Inhabitants, and Concourse of Strangers.

The other Cities and Towns of *Brozovia*, *Brozovia*, *Rimanovia*, *Dinovia* and *Lesko*, are Places of *Or* no small Strength against the Incursions of the *Tartars*.

Senators of Sanoch. The Senators of the Palatinate of Russia are

Archbishop of Leopol.

Bishops of Premislaw, and Kiovia.

The Palatin of Russia.

Leopol.

Castellans of Premislaw.

Halicz, and Sanoch.

II. Palati-
nate.

The Second Palatinate of the Province of Red-Russia, is that of

Podolia, famous for the frequent Irruptions of Barbarians, and the many Battles fought with them there. If these People (says Starovolscius) might enjoy a wish'd-for Peace like the Western Countries of Europe, they would have no reason to envy either the Plenty or Riches of Italy or Hungary. This Palatinate has in it divers sorts of Marble and Alabaster in several Places, and is divided into three Districts, *Viz.*

The Districts of Caminiec, Trembowla, and Laticzow.

In all which are these principal Cities and Towns, *Viz.*

Caminiec, Cap.

Miedzibosz, or

Trembowla.

Misdzibozia.

Laticzow.

Zinkow.

Bar.

Jesupolis.

Husiatinow.

Za cloveck.

Czartikow.

Satanow.

Janow.

Tarnopolia.

Czwaniec.

Kitaigrod, and

Chmielnic.

Dunaigrod.

The

The Chief City of all which is
Caminiec, situate on the Confines of *Wala-*
chia, among Rocks and Hills. It is well for-
tify'd both by Nature and Art, and has a very
strong Castle, built on an adjacent Rock which
commands the Town. Its Avenue is cover'd
with a Horn-work, which is separated from
the Body of the Place by a deep Moat. Both
City and Castle are almost encompas'd by the
River *Smotrwick*, which a little below falls into
the *Niester*. The Rocks lie every way so high
about this City, that you can discover only
the Tops of the highest Houses. It lies fifteen
Polish Miles from *Bar* to the West, thirty from
Leopol, thirty six from *Jassy*, thirty from *Kiow*,
eighty from *Warsaw*, and about a hundred
and seventy from *Constantinople*. This strong
City, which is the See of a Prelat, Suffragan
to the Arch-bishop of *Leopol*, was very much
daimag'd by a Fire in the Year 1669, and has
been often in vain attackt by the utmost Fury
of the *Turks* and *Tartars*, till in the Year 1672
it fell into the possession of the former, in which
it still continues. It was blockt up by *Motula*,
General of the *Cosacks*, in the Year 1687;
and the *Poles* afterwards made great Prepa-
rations to join his Troops, but were both ob-
lig'd to retire upon the Approaches of the *Ottoman*
Forces. Afterwards another *Blockade*
was form'd by the *Polish* Army in 1688, and
the next year they actually invested the Place,
and began a formal Attack in the Month of
August; but the Siege was rais'd in *September*
following, and never since attempted, so that
the Infidels remain at present in quiet posses-
sion hereof, together with several other consid-
erable Places in this *Palatinate*.

Trembowla. *Trembowla*, a City lying under a great Mountain, with a Castle built upon an adjoining Hill.

Laticzow. *Laticzow*, well fortify'd against Incursions, with an adjoining Castle and Warlike Inhabitants.

Bar. *Bar*, a City built and palisado'd round by *Buona*, Daughter of *John Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, and Queen to *Sigismund King of Poland*, so naming it from the Place where she was born. It has a Castle on a Hill, surrounded every way with Bogs and Lakes.

Husiatinow. *Husiatinow*, well fortify'd also against Incursions.

Czartikow. *Czartikow*, with the like strong Fortifications and a Castle.

Janow, &c. *Janow* and *Czwaniec*, with several others, are very strong Places.

Chmielnick. *Chmielnick*, a Timber-built Town, defended only with Palisado's, with a wooden Castle, built upon the River *Bog*.

Miedzibofsz. *Miedzibofsz*, a Town with a large Timber Castle, situate among the Marshes, to which there is no Avenue but over Bridges. This Place was formerly much infested by the Tatars.

Senators of Podolia.

The Senators of this Palatinate are,

The { Bishop, { Caminiec,
Palatin, and { of Podolia,
Castellan { Caminiec.

Its Arms. The Standard or Arms of this Palatinate are the Sun in its full Glory in a Field *Azure*.

The

The Third Palatinate of the Province of III. Palatinate.
Red-Russia, is that of

Braclaw, or Braclaw, lying beyond Podolia,
upon the Borders of Tartary, now out of pos-
session of the Poles; in which are these Cities
and Towns, Viz.

Braclaw, Cap.
Vinnicza,
Zitomir,
Sarogrod,

Morachua,
Jarosow,
Felftin, and
Chmielnic.

Of which the capital City is *Cities of*
Braclaw, built on the River Bog, with a wooden Castle and other Fortifications. It lies a hundred and ten Miles from Cammiec to the East, fifty five from Bar, and fifty from the Confines of Walachia to the North, towards Kiow. It was taken, and miserably wasted by the Turks in the Year 1672.

Vinnicza, a wooden City likewise, built on Vinnicza the River Bog, and defended with a Castle and a Wall. This City is famous for a Meeting of the Gentry and a Court of Justice; where the Jesuits also have a College to instruct Youth. These two Cities have been very much infested by the Tartars. I find no Description of the rest.

The Senators of this Palatinate are,

Senators of
Braclaw.

The { Palatin, and } of Braclaw.
Castellan

The Fourth Palatinate of the Province of IV. Pal-
Red-Russia, is that of tinate.

Kiovia, bordering on one side on Tartary,

T 3 and

and on the other on *Moscovy*. It is divided in the middle by the famous River *Boristhenes*. This Palatinate extends a great way towards the *Euxine Sea*, to the Confines of White-*Russia* in *Lithuania*. In it are these principal Cities and Towns, *Viz.*

*Cities and
Towns of
Kiow.*

Kiow	§ Bish. Cap.	Stepanow, Fastovia,
Kaniow,		Bobuslaw,
Circassia,		Pereflaw, and
Oczakow,		Bialerklow.

The chief City of all which is

Kiow, or *Kiouf*, according to the Pronunciation of the Inhabitants, an antient, large, and very populous City, fortify'd with strong Palisado's, a Castle, Trench, and some other Regular Works, and situate on the *Boristhenes* or *Nieper*. The old *Kiow* was built on a Hill a little beyond the River, where are still to be seen the Ruins of many Arches, high Walls, Churches, and Burying-places of divers Kings with Greek Inscriptions. Of these Churches, two remain in tolerable good Condition, *viz.* those of St. *Sophia* and St. *Michael*. The Walls of the former are lin'd with curious Mosaic Work, and the Dome consists of Earthen Pots, well cemented and fill'd with Mortar. St. *Michael*'s Church is chiefly remarkable for its gilded Roof. The Burying-places of the antient great Men of *Russia* were in several Caves near this City, some of which are said to extend into the Borders of *Moscovy* above eighty Miles in length. The Bodies here are preserv'd

preserv'd whole and entire, especially those of two certain Princes, which are dress'd in Anti-
que Habits, and have been not long since shewn to Travellers by the *Russian* Monks. The Place where these Sepulchers are made is of a sandy Stone, very dry, and seems to be of the same Nature with the *Catacombs of Rome*. *Kiow* was heretofore an exceeding large City, as may appear from the Ruins of the Walls, which extend themselves above eight Miles in compas. It is said to have been first founded by a *Russian* Prince nam'd *Kius*, in the Year of Christ 861, and then constituted Metropolis of *Tauro-Scythia*. Next it became the Seat of the *Russian* Empire, and was afterwards govern'd by its own Princes. It was storm'd and pillag'd by the *Tartars* in the Year 1615, and has ever since declin'd from its primitive Grandeur. It has been often taken and re-taken within the Space of thirty Years, but now remains wholly in possession of the *Czar* of *Moscovy*, to whom it was lately pawn'd by the *Cosacks*. The Episcopal See of *Kiow* is subject to the Metropolitan of *Leopol*. Here resides the *Russian* Archbishop, supream over all of the same Persuasion throughout *Poland*. Here are divers *Roman* and *Russian* Churches, and a great many Monasteries, &c.

Kaniow, seventeen Miles from *Kiow*, whose *Kaniow*. Inhabitants with its Neighbours round about, are a very Warlike People.

Circassia, a Timber-built City on the River *Circassia*. *Boristhenes*, about twenty five *Polish* Miles from *Kiow*. Its Inhabitants were formerly the *Circassi*, a Warlike People, and much celebrated in History, who likewise dwelt all along the *Boristhenes*.

Oczakow. *Oczakow*, built upon the Mouth of the *Borifthenes*, and inhabited by *Tartars*, tho commanded and govern'd by *Turks*.

Stepanow. *Stepanow*, fortify'd with a Castle, a Wall, and a Ditch.

Fastovia. *Fastovia*, famous only for being the Residence of the Bishop of *Kiow*, and the Jesuits College translated from *Kiow*.

Bohuslaw. *Bohuslaw*, *Pereßlaw*, and *Bialerklow*, are all Towns indifferently populous, and each defended by a Castle.

The Senators of Kiovia,

The Senators of this *Palatinate* are,

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bishop} \\ \text{Palatin, and} \\ \text{Castellan} \end{array} \right\}$ of *Kiovia*.

Its Arms.

The Standard or Arms of this *Palatinate* are *Party per Pale Argent and Azure*. In the former the Charge of *Lithuania*, and in the latter a Bear *Passant*.

V. Palati-nate.

The Fifth *Palatinate* of the Province of Red-

Russia, is that of *Belsko*, joining to the *District* of *Leopol*, and *Palatinate* of *Chelm*, and plac'd about the middle of Red-Russia. It is divided into four *Districts*, Viz.

The *Districts* of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Belsko,} \\ \text{Busko,} \\ \text{Grodlow, and} \\ \text{Grabow.} \end{array} \right\}$

In

In all which are the several Cities and
Towns of

Belsko, Cap. of the Palatinate.

Busko, Cap. of its District.

Grodlow, Cap. of its District.

Grabow, Cap. of its District.

Sokal, &c.

The chief of all which is

Cities and
Towns of

Belsko, or *Belz*, a Timber-built City, in-
differently large, and situate among the Mar-
shes, between *Leopol* and *Zamoisk*, and about
five Miles from the River *Bug*. It has a
wooden Castle, built on a Hill, surrounded
every way with Bogs.

Busko, or *Busk*, a Town seated in a Moor,
where the River *Bug* takes its Rise, by which
Merchandizes are transported to *Leopol* only
five Miles distant.

Grodlow, a palisado'd Town, with a Castle
upon a Hill wash'd by the River *Bug*.

Grabow, a wooden Town, seated in a large
Plain, with a Castle fortify'd both by Nature
and Art, and of very difficult Acces.

Sokal, a Town seated on the *Bug*, and de-
fended only with Palisado's.

The Senators of this Palatinate are

Senators of
Belsko.

The { *Palatin* and } of *Belsko*.
{ *Castellan*

The Arms or Standard of this Palatinate Its Arms.
are a Griffin *Volant*, Argent in a Field Gules.

The

VI. Palati- The Sixth Palatinate of Red-Russia is that
nate. of

Chelm, lying between *Lublin*, *Lithuania*, and
Volhynia, and is divided into two Districts,
Viz.

The Districts of } *Chelm*, and
} *Crasnistaw*.

In both which are these Cities and Towns, *Viz.*

<i>Chelm</i>	{ Bish.	<i>Vlodavia</i> .
	{ Cap.	<i>Scebresin</i> ,
<i>Crasnistaw</i> ,		<i>Turobin</i> ,
<i>Zamoisk</i> ,		<i>Tamogrod</i> ,
<i>Ratno</i> ,		<i>Tomasow</i> , and
<i>Lynbowlya</i> ,		<i>Ctesow</i> .
<i>Rozana</i> ,		

*Cities and
Towns of*

The Capital of all which is

Chelm. *Chelm*, a small City defended with a Castle, the Outworks whereof are made of Wood. It lies about ten Miles from *Lublin* to the East, twenty four from *Premislaw* to the North, and twelve from *Belsko*. It has been sack'd and burnt by the *Muscovites* and *Tartars* during the late Wars, which occasion'd the Residence of its Bishop to be translated to *Crasnistaw*. Neverthelefs, an Oriental or *Russian* Bishop still resides there.

Crasnistaw. *Crasnistaw*, a wall'd Town upon the River *Vepre*, where the Bishop of *Chelm* at present has his Residence in a Palace of modern Architecture. Near this place the Arch-Duke *Maximilian*, when he came with an Army to seize the Crown of *Poland*, was shamefully repuls'd by *John Zamoiski*, who immediately after

afterwards built a Town in that Neighbourhood, calling it after his own Name,

Zamoisk, well defended by high Walls, deep Ditches, and other strong Fortifications, after the modern Manner. He likewise built a fair Cathedral here, and enrich'd it with all manner of Necessaries; also a noble Academy, furnish'd with Learned Masters from the famous University of *Cracow*. This Person was so great a favourer of Learning, that not only *Zamoisk*, but also several other Places of the Province of *Russia* found the Effects of his Bounty.

Ratno, a wooden Town, built among the Marshes, with a Castle wash'd by the River *Perepet* on one side, and defended on the other by a Bog and the *Niester*. It lies bout twenty four Miles from *Chelm*.

Lynbowlyā, a Town upon the *Bug*, with a tolerably fortify'd Castle.

The Senators of this Palatinate are,

Senators of
Chelm.

The *Bishop* and *Castellan* of *Chelm*.

The Standard or Arms of this Palatinate are a Bear *Argent* *passant* between three Trees proper in a Field *Or*.

The Fifth PROVINCE of this Kingdom is V. PRO-

Masovia, situate almost in the Heart of the Kingdom of Poland, and bounded on the North by *Prussia*, on the East by *Lithuania*, on the South by Upper Poland, and on the West by Lower Poland. It was formerly govern'd by its own Princes, but in the Year 1526 by the Its Bounds.

Inhabitants.

the Death of its Dukes *John* and *Stanislaus*, that Dutchy fell to the Kings of *Poland*. The Inhabitants hereof are generally Warlike: They speak the same Language with the *Poles*, only they differ in some few guttural Accents: Their Manners, Habits and Religion are much the same. This Province is divided into three Palatinates, which are,

Division.

The Palatinates of { *Masovia*, properly so
Ploczkow, and (call'd.
Dobrina.

I. Palati-
nate.

The first Palatinate of this Province is that of

Masovia properly so call'd, which in spiritual Matters is subject only to the Bishop of *Posnan*, but in Temporal is divided into twelve Districts, *viz.*

The Districts of

<i>Warsaw</i> ,	{
<i>Wifna</i> ,	
<i>Cyrna</i> ,	
<i>Zembrow</i> ,	
<i>Nuren</i> ,	
<i>Wissegrad</i> ,	
<i>Zakrow</i> ,	
<i>Cickanow</i> ,	
<i>Lombze</i> ,	
<i>Rozan</i> ,	
<i>Makow</i> ,	
<i>Liw</i> .	

In all which the principal Cities and Towns are those of the same Name with the *Districts*, adding moreover these following, *viz.*

Pultovia,

Pultovia,	Grodzyec,
Czerniensk,	Prafniz,
Czersko,	Garvolinia,
Akroczim,	Vengrouja,
Varka,	Stanislavonia,
Blonye,	Broc,
Pultowsko,	Viskow, and
Tarcin,	Seroicz.

The chief City of all which, and Metropolis of the Province is Cities and Towns of

Warsaw, defended with a Castle, Wall and Ditch, seated in a Plain in the very Center of the Kingdom, and therefore pitch'd upon for the convening of the Diet. It lies upon the River *Vistula*, in the 43d degree of Longitude, and 52 of Latitude, and is divided into four Parts, *viz.*

The { Old and } Town, with

The Suburbs of { Cracow, and }

{ Prag. }

This City is adorn'd with divers stately Piles of Buildings, particularly a spacious four-square Palace founded by *Sigismund III.* and much improv'd by his Successors, where the Kings of *Poland* most commonly reside. Opposite to this on the other side of the River, stands another Royal Palace in the middle of delightful Groves and Gardens, built by *Vladislaus VII.* and call'd by the Name of *Viasdow*, where the States or *Diet* of *Poland* formerly us'd to sit and debate the most important Affairs.

Affairs of the Kingdom. There is moreover the Palace of King *John Casimir*, as likewise a very stately one built by Count *Morstin*, Great Treasurer of *Poland*. Also a Leagne from this City King *John Sobieski* built a neat Country Palace by the Name of *Villa Nova*. The other Publick Edifices are no less remarkable, being the Church of St. *John Baptist*, where Secular Canons officiate; the Arsenal, Castle, Market-place, &c. Divers kinds of Merchandizes are convey'd hither along a River from the neighbouring Provinces, and from hence carried to *Dantzic* to be transported into Foreign Countries. In the Suburbs of *Cracow* is a small Chappel built on purpose for the Burial of *John Demetrius Suski*, Great Duke of *Muscovy*, who died Prisoner in the Castle of *Gostinin*, together with his two Brothers. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in the Year 1655, and is scarce three Polish Miles distant from Lesser *Poland*, about twenty four from *Lanschet*, as many North-East of *Lublin*, twenty nine South-East of *Thorn*, thirty to the North from *Sandomir*, thirty three West of *Gnesna*, and forty to the North-East from *Cracow* and *Poznan*.

Wisna. *Wisna*, a Town in a Plain near the River *Narew*, with a Castle upon an adjoining Hill.

Wissegrod. *Wissegrod*, a Wooden Town built in a Plain near the *Vistula*, with a considerable Castle: It lies about twelve Miles from *Warsaw*.

Ciekanow. *Ciekanow*, about the same distance from *Warsaw*, being a Town built in a Plain likewise, with a Castle among the Marshes.

Lombze. *Lombze*, a large City upon the navigable River *Narew*, consisting of fair Buildings, and about

about twenty Miles from Warsaw.

Rozan, a Town built in a Plain near the Rozan.
River Narew.

Liw, a Timber-built Town, with a Castle Liw.
founded on the Banks of the River Liwijecz.

Pultovia, famous for being the Residence of Pultovia.
the Bishop of Plosko. It is a Town built with
Brick, with a good Castle, and some other
tolerable Edifices.

Czerniensk, a large Wooden Town built on Czerni-
ensk.
the Vistula.

Akroczim, a Wooden Town likewise seated Akroczim.
on the Vistula, with a Castle. It is about eight
Miles from Warsaw.

Varka, a large Town built in a Plain near Varka.
the River Pilza, and about eight Miles from
Warsaw another way.

Blonye, a Town about four Miles from Blonye.
Warsaw.

Pultowsko, a Wall'd Town with a Castle, Pultowsko.
situate on the River Narew.

Tarcin, a Timber-built Town, about five Tarcin.
Miles from Warsaw.

Grodzyec, about seven Miles from Warsaw, Grodzyec.
and two from Tarcin.

Prasniz, a large Town, intermix'd with a Prasniz.
great many fair Stone Edifices.

The Senators of this Palatinate are,

Senators of
the Pal. of
Masovia.

The Palatine of Masovia.

Cyrna,
Warsaw,
Wisna,
Wissegrod,
Zakrow,
Ciekanow, and
Liw.

The Castellans of

The

Its Arms. The Arms or Standard of this *Palatinate*, are an Eagle expanded Argent in a Field Gules.

II. *Palati-* The second *Palatinate* of the Province of *Masovia* is that of

Ploskow, lying towards the East between the *Vistula* and *Prussia*. It is divided into four Districts, *viz.*

The Districts of { *Ploczkow*,
Zancren,
Mawa, and
Stenen.

In all which are these principal Cities and Towns *viz.*,

<i>Ploczkow</i>	{ <i>Bish.</i>	<i>Srensko</i> ,
	{ <i>Cap.</i>	<i>Mlaw</i> , and
<i>Sieprcz</i>		<i>Radzanow</i> .

The Capital of all which is *Ploczkow*, or *Ploczko*, Metropolis of the *Palatinate* of that Name, which stands on a high Bank of the *Weissel* or *Vistula*, from whence one may have a very fair Prospect of a pleasant and fruitful Country. This City is considerably inrich'd by the Navigableness of its River, is very populous, and has been long dignified with a Bishop's See. Besides the Cathedral, there are divers other Churches and Monasteries richly endow'd, especially the Abby of Benedictins in the Suburbs, where amongst other Relicks, the Head of St. *Sigismund* is kept in Gold which was given by King *Sigismund III.*

Sieprcz

Sieprcz; a Wooden Town built on a Hill *Sieprcz*, among the Marshes, and about five Miles from *Ploczkow*.

Srensko, a Timber-built Town, seated in a *Srensko* Plain, with a Castle founded among the Bogs. This Place is about ten Miles from *Ploczko*.

Mlaw, a Town built on the Confines of *Mlaw*. *Prussia*, and wash'd by the River of its own Name. It is also about ten Miles from *Ploczkow*.

Radzanow, a Timber-built Town on the *Radzanow* River *Ukra*, with a Castle founded upon a Rock amongst the Marshes. This Town is about eight Miles from *Ploczkow*.

The Senators of this Palatinate are,

Senators of Ploskow.

The { Bishop
Palatin and } of *Ploskow*.
{ Castellan }

The Castellans of { *Sieprcz*, and
Radzanow. }

The Standard or Arms of this Palatinate, *Its Arms*, are an Eagle expans'd Sables with a P on the Breast: All in a Field Gules.

The third Palatinate of the Province of ^{III. Palati-} *Masovia*, is that of *nate.*

Dobrina, lying towards the West between *Cujavia* and *Prussia*: It abounds with all sorts of Fruit and Fish, and is divided into three Districts, *viz.*

The District of { *Dobrina*,
Ripin, and
Slonsk. }

In all which are these principal Cities and Towns, *viz.*

*Cities and
Towns of*

<i>Dobrina, Cap.</i>	<i>Slonsk, and</i>
<i>Ripin,</i>	<i>Gorzno.</i>

Dobrina. The Capital City of this *Palatinate* is *Dobrina*, a Timber-built City, seated on a Rock near the River *Vistula*. It had formerly a Castle which was demolish'd by the Teutonick Knights.

Ripin. *Ripin*, a Wooden Town, built in a Plain on the River *Odleck*: It is about five Miles from *Dobrina*.

Slonsk. *Slonsk*, a Town in a Plain, situate upon the River *Vistula*, and about two Miles from *Dobrina*.

Gorzno. *Gorzno*, or *Gurzno*, a Wood-built Town, tolerably well defended by Nature and Art: It is about six Polish Miles from *Dobrina*.

This *Palatinate* was formerly the cause of frequent Wars between the *Poles*, Teutonick Knights, and *Prussians*.

Senators of Dobrina. The Senators of this *Palatinate* are,

The Castellans of	}	<i>Dobrina,</i>
<i>Ripin, and</i>		<i>Slonsk.</i>

Its Arms. The Arms and Standard of this *Palatinate*, are a Man's Head proper, doubly crown'd *Or* and *Argent*: All in a Field *Gules*.

VI. PROVINCE. The Sixth PROVINCE of this Kingdom is *Samogitia*, having in it no *Palatinate*, tho many Capitanies, of which the chief *Starosta* is

is he of the Province who has a Place in the Senate, tho no other of the same Dignity have the like throughout the whole Kingdom, except he be otherwise qualified. This Province is indifferently large and fruitful, tho it be very much over-run with Woods. To the North it is bounded by *Curland* and the *Baltic Sea*: On the West it has Ducal *Prussia* and the *Baltic*; and towards the South and East it borders on *Lithuania*. It has several Cities as well belonging to the King as the Gentry, which for the most part are all built with Wood. This Province takes its Name from its Situation, which is low and marshy; the word *Samogitz* in the Language of this Country denoting as much. It abounds with Lakes and inaccessible Mountains, yet affords great quantities of Honey, purer than that either of *Lithuania* or *Livonia*, and breeds Horses which are very much admir'd for their Swiftness. The ordinary People here live in Cottages for the most part seated near Lakes or Rivers, and cover'd either with Thatch or Boards. They plough the Ground not with Iron but Wood, tho the Soil be most commonly fat and stiff; which Custom they are addicted to even to Superstition: for when a certain *Starosta* of that Country thought to introduce Iron Plowshares among them, and the Season not happening to prove as kind as usual, they attributed all the cause to this Change of Instrument; whereupon they were permitted to return to their old way for fear of an Insurrection. Their Horses are generally so small, that one would wonder how they could undergo the Fatigue they put 'em to.

to. Most of the Inhabitants of this Country differ little in Manners, Habit or Language from the *Lithuanians*; yet some of them still retain several Idolatrous Worships, especially in the Deserts, where they pay Devotion to *Givosit*, a four-footed Serpent, under the Name of *Givosit*; and you'll hardly find a Family in these Parts without one of these Household Gods. Nay, even at this day in many Villages both of *Prussia* and *Lithuania*, the poor Peasants, altho they profess Christianity, yet keep Adders in their Houses, to which they pay a more than ordinary Veneration, imagining that some great Mischief would befall them if these Idols should come to any harm. To be more particular with this Country, your Lordship may understand that their Houses (except only those of the Gentry) are built low and long-ways, with an Hearth in the middle, and but one Room, which serves not only for themselves but their Cattel. The better sort drink out of Horn Cups, and eat out of Wooden Platters. The Honey here is extraordinary, having but little Wax; and some of it is perfectly white, with which the Woods are every where almost lin'd.

Manner of Feasts in Samogitia

The manner of the Pagan Sacrifices and Feasts in *Samogitia* kept at this day about the end of October, is as follows. First, the Place of meeting being assign'd, the Men with their Wives, Children and Servants, punctually appear thereat, when spreading a Cloth upon the Straw, several Loaves are set in due order, and between each Loaf a large Pot of Beer; then Beasts of divers kinds both Male and Female are brought in, and sacrific'd after the antient

antient Custom, thus. First, the Augur or Priest, after having mumbled over some few words, strikes 'em with a Wand he holds in his hand on the Back, Belly, &c. when all that are present likewise follow his Example, crying out, *O Zimiennick!* (for so they call their God) these Offerings we make to thee for protecting us so mercifully hitherto, and we most humbly implore thee to have the like Compassion on us for the future, as to preserve us from Fire, Sword, Pestilence and our Enemies: Which said, they immediately fall to, but first cut off a bit from every Plate, and throw 'em about the Room, crying, *O Zimiennick, graciously partake of our Sacrifices, and favour thy Adorers!* After which they eat and drink heartily, and so the Ceremony concludes. These Sacrifices are also still observ'd by the Country-People in several places of Lithuania and Russia. This Province is divided into three Districts, which are,

The Districts of { *Rosienia*,
Mednick, and
Ponivieſſ.

In all which are these principal Towns, viz.

<i>Rosienia</i> , Cap.		<i>Ponivieſſ</i> , and
<i>Mednick</i> ,		<i>Cowna</i> .

The Capital of all which is

Towns of

Rosienia, a small ill-built Town, tho' the chief of the Province of *Samogitia*, being seated on the River *Dubiss*, about twelve Polish Miles from *Cowna* to the North, thirty from *Riga*, and twenty seven from *Vilna* to the West.

Mednick. *Mednick*, somewhat better built than the former, and famous for a Suffragan's See belonging to the Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*. This Town is seated on the River *Wirwitz*.

Ponivies. *Ponivies*, Capital only of the District of that Name.

Cowna. *Cowna*, situate on the River *Niemen*, and famous for a College of Jesuits, and several considerable Monasteries. This Town was formerly much frequented by the German Merchants, who built here divers splendid Edifices both with Stone and Brick, which the Inhabitants have since imitated, and in some things excell'd.

Senators of Samogitia. The Senators of this Province are,

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bishop} \\ \text{Starosta, and} \\ \text{Castellan} \end{array} \right\}$ of *Samogitia*.

VII. PROVINCE. The Seventh PROVINCE of this Kingdom is *Volbynia*, which is divided into two large Districts, *viz.*

The Districts of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Luccoria, and} \\ \text{Cremen.} \end{array} \right\}$

In both which are these principal Cities and Towns, *viz.*

Lutzko $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bish.} \\ \text{Cap. of Luceoria.} \end{array} \right\}$
Vlodimir, or *Woldzimiers*,
Krzemenee, Cap. of *Cremen*.

Brodi

<i>Brodi,</i>	<i>Wisniovec,</i>	<i>Dubna,</i>
<i>Olika,</i>	<i>Zaslaw,</i>	<i>Czartorisk,</i>
<i>Constantinow,</i>	<i>Basilea,</i>	<i>Olesk,</i>
<i>Zsbarasz,</i>	<i>Miedirecz,</i>	and
<i>Ostropium,</i>	<i>Rubesow,</i>	<i>Krilow.</i>

The Capital City of the District of *Lucco-Cities and ria*, and Metropolis of *Volhynia*, is that of *Towns of*

Lutzko, or *Luzuk*, a Timber-built City, si-*Lutzko*.
tuate on the Banks of the River *Ster*, near a
Lake which encompasses part of the Castle.
It is hardly seven Miles from the Frontiers of
Red *Russia* to the East, and twenty from *Leopol* to the North-East. It is a large City, and
is an Episcopal See, and the Residence of a
Bishop subject to the Metropolitan of *Gnesna*.
The Cathedral and Chapter-house are in one
of the Castles, there being two built on ad-
joining Hills near this City. Here likewise
resides a *Russian* Bishop.

Vlodimir, a Wooden Town, with Wooden *Vlodimir*.
Fortifications, and built among the Marshes.
It lies not far from *Lutzko*, and is the Resi-
dence of a *Russian* Bishop with a considerable
Jurisdiction.

Krzemenece, Capital of the District of *Cre-* *Krzeme-*
men, a large Timber City with a Wooden *nec*.
Castle and Mud Walls.

Brodi, a Town built by *Stanislaus Konicepo-Erodi*.
liski, *Castellan* of *Cracovia*, with strong Forti-
fications, a Collegiate Church, and a publick
Academy.

Olika, a Town belonging to the House of *Olika*.
Radzivil, adorn'd with a fair Cathedral, and
Academy for all sorts of Arts and Sciences.

Constantinow, adorn'd and defended by a well-fortified Castle.

Zsbarafz, formerly a Free City, with a Territory or District of its own, but now subject to that of Cremen.

Senators of Volhynia. The Senators of this Province are,

The { Bishop of Luceoria.
Palatin, and { of Volhynia.
Castellans {

Its Arms. The Standard or Arms of this Province of Volhynia are *Party per Pale*, Argent and Azure, the former containing the Arms of Lithuania.

VIII. The Eighth PROVINCE of this Kingdom is VINCE. Podlachia, a large Province and Palatinate, bounded on the West by Masovia, and on the Its Bounds. East by Lithuania, to which it formerly belonged till Sigismundus Augustus in the Year 1569 united it to Poland. In Spiritual Matters it is wholly subject to the Bishop of Luceoria, but as to Temporal it is divided into three Districts, viz.

The Districts of { Byelsko,
Drogiczyne, and
Myelnick.

In all which there are these Principal Cities and Towns, viz.

Byelsko, Cap.
Drogiczin,
Myelnick,
Tykoczin,

Knyssin,
Augustow,
Mordi,
Wasilkow,

Narew,
Bransko,
Visokie, and
Holovacz.

Of

Cities and
Towns of

Of all which the Capital is
Byelsko, a large Timber-built City, Metro-
polis of this Province, and seated on the Ri-
ver *Byala* dividing it from *Lithuania*. Its
Castle was burnt down by Lightning, and ne-
ver since rebuilt.

Drogiczin, Capital of the District of that *Drogiczin*.
Name, and built on a small Rising near the
River *Bug*. This City is famous for a Court
of Justice, wherein the Causes of the Gentry
are tried. It lies about ten Miles from *Biel-
sko*, and thirty from *Warsaw*.

Mielnick, a Town on the *Bug* likewise, on- *Mielnick*.
ly famous for being Capital of its District.
It is about five Miles from *Drogiczin*.

Tykoczin, a Town built in a Plain upon the *Tykoczin*.
River *Narew*. It has a Castle well fortified
both by Art and Nature, being surrounded
by vast Bogs, and defended every way with
several large Cannon. Here part of the
King's Treasure is kept ; and here likewise *Sigis-
mundus Augustus* caus'd Money to be coin'd.
It lies about ten Miles from *Byelsko*, and forty
two from *Vilna*.

Knyssin, a Wood-built Town, seated among *Knyssin*.
Marshes and Woods. Here the King has a
Palace, and a very large Park, abounding
with Deers of all sorts ; and huge Fish-ponds,
replenish'd with all kinds of fresh-Water
Fish.

Augustow a very large City, built by *Sigis- Augustow.*
mundus Augustus, and which lies about twen-
ty Miles from *Byelsko*.

Mordi a Timber-built Town, seated on a *Mordi*.
very large Lake, and about five Miles from
Drogiczin. *Wasil-*

Wasilkow. *Wasilkow* a Wood-built Town on the River *Narew*, where the King's *Starosta* resides.

Narew. *Narew* situate in the midst of Woods, and near the River of that Name. This Town lies about four Miles from *Byelsko*.

Bransko. *Bransko* built on the River *Nar*, only famous for a Court of Justice held there. It lies about three Polish Miles from *Byelsko*.

Suras. *Suras* a Town built at the foot of a Hill near the River *Narew*. It has a Castle which commands the Town.

*Senators of
the Pro-
vince of
Podlachia.*

The Senators of this Province are,

The Palatine, and } of Podlachia.
Castellan }

Its Arms. The Standard or Arms of this Province are *Party per Pale*, Argent and Gules: In the former the Arms of *Lithuania*, and in the latter an Eagle Expans'd of the first.

Thus far, my Lord, have I trac'd the Extent of *Poland*, and the Divisions of its Provinces, and have taken notice of what I have both observ'd and heard to be most remarkable in them; whereby your Lordship may find that this vast Kingdom is not so contemptible as we of the Western Parts of *Europe* have imagin'd: for this Country abounds with all Necessaries to support it self, both in Peace and War, without the help of its Neighbours; and had it been as well improv'd by Art, and enrich'd by Trade, as it is made fruitful by Nature, it would doubtless have been able to vie with any Kingdom in *Europe*: Which

Which the King of *France*, and other Princes, are now sensible of, since they have profusely spent vast Sums of Money, to advance either themselves or Friends to that Crown, tho' they were no ways certain of Success, knowing, that let the Sums they spent be ever so considerable, they would be fully recompens'd when they obtain'd their Ends; for a King of *Poland* can raise as considerable an Army, and that chiefly of Horse, as any Christian Prince. He has ever had a great Reputation with the Eastern Princes; and considering their History, I find as remarkable Transactions and Exploits in the Lives of the Kings of *Poland*, as in any other History whatever.

I must confess, the *Poles* have not been such refin'd Politicians, nor so prudently manag'd their own Interest as some of their Neighbours have done; for by their ill Conduct, and supine Negligence, they have lost the best Part of their Antient Dominions: which yet has hapned to them, neither on account of their Deficiency in Courage or Bravery; but at present the *Poles* beginning to enquire into the State of Foreign Countries, and into their Maxims of Government, they are become more Vigilant and Political, and are likely, under the Command of their present King, as well to retrieve their Honour, as recover their lost Dominions.

I would, my Lord, have presented you with a great many other entertaining Matters relating to the Geography and Natural History of

of this Country, had I either seen them my self, or been secure of the Relation of others; but I would rather chuse to be deficient in this Account, than to give your Lordship just reason to believe that I were too credulous. I am,

My L O R D,

Your Lordship's most obedient

humble Servant,

B. C.

L E T

LETTER VI.

To GEORGE STEPNEY Esq;
late Envoy Extraordinary from
his Majesty to the Electors and
Princes of the Empire.

*Of the Origin and Extent of the Great
Dutchy of Lithuania, with the Succession
of its Great Dukes, and Description of
its chief Towns and Provinces.*

SIR,

THE Zeal you have shew'd for his Maje-
sty's Service in your Ministry at the
Courts of the Empire, and the Reputation I
found you left behind you in those Places, to
the Honour of so great a Master, deserve not
only the repeated Proofs of his usual Bounty,
and the Choice he wisely made of you a se-
cond time to represent his Royal Person, but
likewise the Esteem of all those that are ac-
quainted with your Merits. To pretend to
inform you of the Constitution of any State
in Europe, would not be only the calling in
question your Experience in Foreign Affairs,
and your undoubted Knowldg in Politicks,
but likewise exposing my own Judgment to
the just Censure of the World. Wherefore,
Sir, thinking by our late Discourse about Po-
land,

land, that nothing could be new to you, but what was either very remote or very antient; I will endeavour only to give what I know of the Origin and Extent of the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, which is that vast Tract of Land that lies between the Kingdom of *Poland*, and the Frontiers of *Moscovy*.

*Lithuania
how call'd
by the Inha-
bitants.*

*Its present
Bounds.*

*Antient
Extent.*

*Soil and
Products.*

The Great Dutchy of *LITHUANIA*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Litwa*, tho subject to the King of *Poland*, as *Scotland* to the King of *England*, yet is a distinct Nation from this Kingdom, having different Customs, a different Dialect, and particular Privileges, tho one Diet serves them both. It lies between *Moscovy* on the East, *Livonia*, the *Baltic Sea*, and part of *Moscovy* to the North; *Samogitia*, *Prussia* and *Podlachia* to the West; and *Russia*, *Volhynia* and *Podolia* towards the South. It extends near ninety *German Miles* in length, that is, from the Borders of the *Palatinat*e of *Lublin* to the Confines of *Livonia*, and about eighty in breadth from the River *Niemen* to the *Nieper*. In the time of its Great Duke *Vitoldus* it was of much larger Extent, for then it reached from the *Euxine Sea* to almost all along the *Baltic*.

This Province is a flat and Champain Country, formerly all over-run with Woods, and of which a great Number still remain: Yet what with the Industry of the Inhabitants, and the Peace they have enjoy'd ever since *Sigismund* the First's time, it is now very fruitful, and produces all sorts of Grain; as likewise affords great quantities of Honey, Pitch, Tar and Timber, with good store of Fish and

Description of Lithuania.

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and Flesh: Nevertheless the Air is generally unhealthy, which occasions many places to be little inhabited, and some quite Desert.

This great Dutchy was only begun to be united to Poland by *Jagello*, in the Year 1386; Poland, for tho that Union was afterwards renew'd at *Grodno* in the Year 1413, yet Lithuania still retain'd its own proper Dukes till the Year 1501, when the great Duke *Albert* was chosen King of Poland, by whose means this Country became absolutely under the Dominion of that Crown, and which was afterwards confirm'd by a Diet held at *Lublin* in 1569, under the Reign of *Sigismundus Augustus*, where it was agreed that Lithuania should enjoy its own peculiar Laws and Privileges, and be constituted a part of the Polish Common-wealth; insomuch that nothing of Importance was for the future to be transacted therein, without the voluntary Concurrence of these States.

This Country consists of two Parts, *viz.* Division.

1. Lithuania properly so call'd; and,
2. Lithuanic, or White-Russia.

Both which are divided into several Palatinates, and those again into Districts; and all of them may be properly term'd Dutches, each having formerly had its peculiar Duke.

The Arms or Standard of Lithuania are, Arms.
Party per Pale, Gules and Azure: In the former a Horse in full career *Argent*, with a Warrior insidng Proper, brandishing a Sword over his head. And in the second the Virgin *Mary* with our Saviour in her Arms, surrounded by a Glory.

Before

Before I proceed to a Topographical Description of this State, I hope a short Account of the Origin of *Lithuania*, with the Lives and most remarkable Actions of the several Dukes, and Great Dukes of that Duchy, *Samogitia*, &c. may not be unacceptable, which are as follows.

Lithuania, as *Guagnini* thinks, took its Name from this Occasion. When the first Prince thereof *Palæmon* left *Italy*, on account of *Nero's* Tyranny, he together with several of his Countrymen, fled, by a long Voyage, into these Parts: Where after some time having been saluted Prince by the Inhabitants thereof, he call'd their Country after the Name of his own, *La Italia*; which in process of time, by mixing with the Idiom of those Barbarians, might (as he says) have degenerated into *Lithuania*.

Different Opinions.

Others will have it to be so nam'd from the Latin word *Littus* a Shoar, because, say they, this Prince settled along the Shoar of the *Baltic Sea* before he descended into *Lithuania*. To confirm this Prince's Expedition into this Country, there are several *Italian* and *Latin* words intermixt with its present Language. As likewise most of the Noble Families have great similitude with the Roman Names, tho' the Vulgar sort are altogether *Sclavonian*. Notwithstanding this Assertion, *Hartknoch*, with several others, positively affirm, that this Country had its Name from *Littuo*, one of the *Alani*, a certain Duke therefore long before *Palæmon's* Voyage: So that from *Littuo Alanus* they call'd his Country *Littualania*, which afterwards was contracted to *Lithuania*.

Palæmon

VI.
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Description of Lithuania.

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Palæmon first Duke of Lithuania being de- Palæmon. scended from the Roman *Patricii*, after having undergon great Dangers, and effected many glorious Enterprizes, died peaceably, leaving three Nephews *Borcus*, *Cunoſſus* and *Spera*, all which separately succeeded him in his Domi- nions.

Borcus took for his Share part of *Samogitia*, *Borcus*. where he built a Castle on the River *Juria*, a Branch of the *Niemen*, and call'd it after his own Name, and that of the River whereon it stood, *Jurburg*, which continues even at this day.

Cunoſſus extending his Dominion a different *Cunoſſus*. way, built *Kunoſſow* another Castle, calling it after his own Name, and which remains to this day.

Spera likewise built a Castle near the River *Spera*. *Swenta*, where he began his Reign.

At length *Borcus* and *Spera* dying, *Cunoſſus* feiz'd on both their Dominions; but soon af- ter di'd also, and left two Sons, *Kyernus* and *Gybutus*; whereof

Kyernus settled in *Lithuania*, and built the *Kyernus*. Castle *Kyernow*, which he made the Place of his Residence; and

Gybutus resided in *Samogitia*, which he like- *Gybutus*. wise govern'd. Both these Brother's joining to- gether, made huge Devastations in *Russia*, and carried away great Booty; but upon their return home, found *Samogitia* serv'd the like Sauce by the *Livonians*: To revenge which, they forthwith enter'd *Livonia*, and burnt and plunder'd all that Country wherever they came.

Kyernus dying, was succeeded in *Lithuania*

X

by

Zivibundus. by his Son *Zivibundus*, and *Gybutus* in *Samogitia* by his Son *Muntwil*; which last having reign'd but little, dy'd and left his Son

Uikint. *Uikint* to succeed him in *Samogitia*; but

Zivibundus. *Zivibundus* liv'd a great while after, and prov'd no small Victor over the *Russians* and *Tartars*: for being willing to shake off the *Russian Yoke*, he sent his Brother *Wikinti Erdzivil* to invade that Country; who so far succeeded as to take the City and Castle of *Novogrodec*, and to fix the Seat of a Dutchy there: And after proceeding further, he built the strong Castle of *Grodno* on the River *Niemen*. Then he descended into *Podlachia*, where he took several Towns, and soon reduced all that Province. Afterwards he conquer'd *Kurdassus* Prince of the *Tartars*, at a Town call'd *Mozera*, near the River *Okuniowka*. This *Erdzivil*, after many Heroick Actions, and succeeding his Brother *Zivibundus*, di'd and left two Sons, *Mingailus* and *Algimuntus*, and divided his Dominions between them.

Algimuntus. *Algimuntus* chose for his part *Samogitia*; and

Mingailus. *Mingailus* rul'd over *Lithuania* and *Polocz*; which last Country he took from the *Russians*, and likewise extended his Dominion over all the Dutchy of *Novogrodec*. This Duke died, and left two Sons, *Skirmunt* and *Ginvil*.

Skirmunt. *Skirmunt* having perform'd his Father's Obsequies, enter'd upon the Government of *Lithuania*, with the Dutchy of *Novogrodec*. And

Ginvil. *Ginvil* by natural Right feiz'd upon *Polocz*; which having govern'd for some time, he died and left to his Son

Boris,

Boris, who rul'd a great while in *Polocz*, *Boris*. and built a famous Church there with Brick, calling it *Sancta Sophia*. He likewise founded several other famous Edifices, with the Town and Castle of *Borissow* upon the River *Beresina*. To him succeeded his Son

Basilus Rechwold, who liv'd to a great Age, *Basilus* and left behind him a Son called *Hlebus*, and *Rechwold*, a Daughter nam'd *Poroskavia*.

Hlebus surviv'd his Father but a little while, *Hlebus and* and

Poroskavia wholly devoted her self to the Greek Religion; but afterwards went to *Rome* where she died, and was Canonized for a Saint. Now to return to the Dukes of *Lithuania*.

Skirmunt obtain'd great Conquests over the *Tartars* and *Russians*, and dying, left his Uncle

Kukovoitus to succeed him in *Lithuania* and *Kukovoitus Samogitia*; who having govern'd a good while, *tus*. died, and left his Dominions to his Son-in-Law

Giedrussus who had marri'd his Daughter *Giedrus Poiata*. This Duke dying, left for his Successor, for his Son

Ringolt, who having perform'd his Father's *Ringolt* Funeral-Rites after the Pagan manner, enter'd upon the Government of *Lithuania* and *Samogitia*. Against this Duke the *Russians*, join'd by the *Tartars*, march'd with great fury to reduce him to pay Tribute; but he timely opposing them with equal Force, gave them a signal Overthrow near *Mohilna* on the River *Niemen*. At length this *Ringolt*, famous likewise for several other Victories, died and left his Dominions to his Son

Mindog,
1240.

Succession of the L E T . VI.

Mindog, or *Mendog*, in the Year 1240, who had various Conflicts with the Dukes of *Smolensko* and *Volhynia*, both which at last he totally subdu'd. He likewise fought several Battels with *Boleslaus* the Chaste King of *Poland*, and *Daniel* Emperor of *Moscovy*, in most of which the Christians were worsted with great slaughter. He frequently made Incursions into *Masovia*, *Dolrina*, *Cujavia*, &c. and return'd with great Booty. He also had bloody Wars with the Teutonic Knights of *Prussia* and *Livonia*: But at length in the Year 1252, being over-perswaded by the then Great Master *Henricus de Zalcza*, he gave up all his Dominions to that Order, in acknowledgment of several Honours and Services done him, and moreover consented to turn Christian, and afterwards sent to *Rome* to pay his Devoir to that See. Whereupon *Innocent IV.* deputed his Brother *Heinderic* to consecrate him King. But whether it were that *Mindog* repented the loss of his Dominions, or for any other Cause, it is certain that he refus'd to receive this Nuncio; and the very same Year, together with all his Country, returned to their former Idolatry. Nevertheless the Teutonic Knights suffer'd him to continue King, and under him, in conjunction with the *Lithuanians*, *Samogitians*, &c. invaded *Masovia*, and made great Havock of that Country. But afterwards *Mendog* being unmindful any farther of the Civility of those Knights, turn'd his Arms against their Country, destroying most of their Cities, and returning with great Spoils.

Acknow-
ledg'd
King.

Next

Next *Mendog* having gathered together a great Army, and being likewise assisted by *Swarno* Duke of *Russia*, marched against *Semovitus* Duke of *Masovia*, whom together with his Son *Conrade*, he surpriz'd in his Palace of *Jasdow*; where *Swarno* struck off *Semovitus* his Head with his own hand; but *Conrade* was preserv'd by *Mendog*, and afterwards ransom'd by his Countrymen. Soon after this the *Lithuanians* and *Russians* having made great Devastations in *Masovia*, retir'd with the Spoils and Captives into their several Countries. The next Year the same People not being content with their former Irruptions, march'd again into *Masovia*; but scarce finding any thing left to prey upon by reason of their last Year's Work, they only burnt and plunder'd a House belonging to the Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*, and so return'd home.

At length Heaven thought fit to favour the *Polish Christians*, by taking away King *Mindog*, who was murder'd by his Nephew *Stroinat*, and his Son-in-Law *Dowmant*, in the Year 1263. K. Mindog Stroinat, and his Son-in-Law Dowmant, in the murder'd.

Stroinat begun his Reign in the Year 1263, *Stroinat*, by the murder of his Brother *Towcivil* Duke 1263. of *Polocz*; but not long afterwards *Woifalk* Son of *Mendog*, tho then a *Russian Monk*, being mindful of his Father's Death, depriv'd him also of Life, and immediately seiz'd on his Dominions.

Woifalk took upon him only the Title of *Woifalk*, Duke, and began his Government with frequent Irruptions into *Poland*, *Masovia* and *Prussia*: But in the Year 1267, endeavouring

to subdue *Russia*, he was circumvented by *Leo* Duke thereof, (who built *Leopol*) and slain in the Monastery of *Wromsko*.

*Great
Dukes of
Lithuania.
Utenus.*

With him the Family of the Dukes of *Lithuania* being extinct, *Utenus*, or *Ucienus*, descended from the *Kitauri*, Princes in that Country, was unanimously elected first Great Duke of *Lithuania* and *Samogitia*; who having had divers Wars with the *Russians* and *Prussians*, died, and left his Dominions to his Son

*Swintoro-
hus.*

Swintorobus, who reigning but little, tho very well, died, and left behind him his Son

Germontus.

Germontus, who rul'd also a very little while, and was succeeded by his Son

Trahus.

Trabus, who govern'd well both in War and Peace for some time, and built a Town and Castle after his own Name. This Great Duke left behind him five Legitimate Children, viz. *Narimundus*, *Dowmantus*, *Holsanus*, *Giedratus*, and *Troidenus*, who all separately succeeded their Father in his Dominions.

*Narimun-
dus.*

Narimundus the Eldest had for his part the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, with *Samogitia*; both which he had a Right to by the Prerogative of his Birth. He translated the Ducal Seat from *Novogrodec* to *Kiernow*. His first Wars were in conjunction with his Brothers upon *Poland*, *Russia*, *Masovia* and *Prussia*. Then he declar'd War against his Brother *Dowmant* for taking away his Wife, whom he soon recovered, and drove his Brother out of his Dominions; who flying to the *Russians* of *Polocz*, was universally receiv'd for their Prince.

This

This Duke is recorded, in the *Russian Annals*, to have been the first Inventor of the *Lithuanian Arms*; which are in a Field *Gules*, a Person arm'd *Cap-a-pe*, *Sables*, riding full speed on a Horse *Argent*, and flourishing a Sword over his head of the third. To him succeeded his Brother *Troidenus*; but first an Account of the other Brothers.

Dowmant had for his Share the District of *Dowmant*.
Cosnia, where he built the Castle of *Ucian*.

Holsamus, the third Brother, was allotted *Holsanus*.
his Division beyond the River *Wilia* towards
the East.

Giedratus, or *Giedrotus*, the fourth Brother, *Giedratus*.
built a Castle upon a Lake, calling it after his
own Name, and where he fixt the Seat of his
Dutchy. Whose Descendants are famous e-
ven to this day.

The fifth Brother *Troidenus*, succeeded *Nat Troidenus*.
Rimundus in *Lithuania*, and *Samogitia*; who
having gathered together an Army of about
30000 Men, divided them into three Parts;
one whereof he sent against *Masovia*, and the
other two against the Teutonick Knights in
Prussia; where having destroy'd divers
Towns, he return'd with a great Booty of
Captives and Cattle. The same Year *Cu-
javia* was over-run by the *Lithuanians*. Some
small time after which, *Dowmant* Prince of
Polocz, being provok'd to see his younger
Brother on his Father's Throne, hir'd three
Rusticks to murder him as he went into a
Bath; which they effected. But *Dowmant*
marching with a formidable Army to take
possession of *Lithuania*, was met and van-
quish'd by

Rimunt.

Rimunt Son to *Troidenus*; who thereupon succeeded his Father for a while: but afterwards calling a *Diet* at *Kiernow*, he publickly renounc'd his Right, and retir'd to a Monas-tical Life, constituting

Vithenes,
1281.

Vithenes, of the Family of the *Kitauri*, de-scended of the *Roman Princes*, Great Duke. This Prince was a Person of a brave and war-like Spirit. Wherefore Rimunt, when it was demanded of him, *Why be put by the Families of his Uncles, Giedrurus and Holsanus?* an-swered, *Because there were none but Children a-mong them, when a Prince of Lithuania ought to correspond with the Arms of that Country, in-vented by his Uncle Narimund, which were a Warrior on Horseback, arm'd Cap-a-pe, and post-ing to subdue his Enemies.* This Great Duke Vithenes began his Reign in the Year 1281. The Year following he invaded the Palatinate of *Lublin*, and continued destroying it for fifteen days together; till at length *Lescus* the Black, King of *Poland*, being animated thereto by a Vision, met and fought him be-tween the Rivers *Narew* and *Niemen*, where the latter gain'd a signal Victory. In testi-mony whereof he founded a Parochial Church at *Lublin*, and dedicated it to St. *Michael* the Arch-Angel.

1287.

In the Year 1287, the *Lithuanians*, *Prus-sians*, and *Samogitians*, made a Descent upon *Dobrina*; and surprizing the Capital City thereof on Sunday, when its Inhabitants were busi'd at Devotion, kill'd and carry'd a-way great Numbers of them into Slave-ry.

After.

1289.

Afterwards in 1289, the *Lithuanians*, to the number only of 8000, invaded a part of *Prussia*, burning, killing, and destroying wherever they came; but before the Country could make head against them, they were reti-
rted with great Spoils. To requite which, next Year the *Prussians* march'd into *Lithua-
nia*, where they kill'd and took vast numbers of the Inhabitants, as likewise possessed them-
selves, under the Conduct of the Commenda-
dor of *Koningsberg*, of the strong Castle *Me-
rabde*. Afterwards *Memer*, great Master of *Prussia*, enter'd *Lithuania* with a formidable Army, and entirely destroy'd two *Districts*.

Not long after this *Vithenes* invaded *Cuja-
via*, and burnt and destroy'd all the Country about *Bressici*, and likewise carried away great Numbers into Captivity.

In the Year 1293, *Conradus Stange*, Com-
mendador of *Ragneta*, took the Castle of *Mindog* in *Lithuania*; which *Vithenes* soon re-
quited by entring *Prussia*, and destroying it eighty days together.

1293.

Afterwards in 1294, *Vithenes*, with a Body only of 1800 Horse, marching thro' Woods and By-roads, surpriz'd a great Concourse of People met in the Collegiate Church of *Lans-
chet*, whereof the greatest part he kill'd, and the others, consisting chiefly of Ecclesiasticks, he carri'd away for Slaves. The Church he rob'd, and those that fled he stifled by fir-
ing all the House around them. After which marching about the Country, he drove away all their Cattel; but upon his return, meet-
ing with *Casimir* Palatine of *Lanschet*, he was bravely oppos'd for a while, till Numbers sup-
pli'd

ply'd the defect of Valour, and he entirely routed the Christians near Sobaczow ; which having effected, he return'd peaceably into his Country.

This *Vithenes* had a Master of the Horse nam'd *Gedeminus*, who being of a haughty and ambitious Temper, conspir'd, together with the Great Dutches, to take away his Master's Life, which in a short time he brought about ; and having marry'd his Princess, he seiz'd upon the Crown.

Gedemi-nus.

1300.

Gedeminus became Great Duke of *Lithuania* in the Year 1300 ; in the beginning of whose Reign the *Prussian* and *Livonian* Knights, having got together a numerous Army, invaded *Samogitia*, which they soon over-run, burning and destroying wherever they came, and taking the strong Castle of *Kunossoff* by Assault, wherein they made Prisoner the Grand General of *Lithuania*. The Year following *Gedeminus*, to revenge these insupportable Injuries, having rais'd a considerable Body of his own Subjects, together with the Assistance of the *Russians* and *Tartars*, march'd directly against the *Teutonic* Knights ; when meeting them near the River *Okmiena*, both Armies came to Blows, and so continu'd for several Hours, till at length the *Samogitians* forsaking the Knights side, came over to *Gedeminus* ; whose Strength thereby being greatly augmented, as that of his Enemies weakned, he fell furiously in among them, and soon put them to flight. This Victory being thus luckily obtain'd, *Gedeminus* prosecuted it into the very heart of *Prussia*, where he found no-
thing

thing able to withstand him, except only the two Castles of *Ragneta* and *Cilza*; but which nevertheless he took in a short time. Afterwards having made a miserable havock in that Country, as also totally regain'd his Dutchy of *Samogitia*, he return'd peaceably home.

In the Year 1304, this Great Duke having a Quarrel with some of the *Russian* Princes, made great Preparations against them; when marching forthwith into *Russia*, he first met and fought *Vlodomirus* Duke of *Volhynia*, whom he slew, and routed his whole Army. Then he bent his force against *Leo* Duke of *Luceoria*, whom he also vanquish'd, and took his chief City *Lutzko*: both which Princes being thus defeated, made him absolute Master of all *Volhynia*. Next Spring, being tir'd out with Idleness, he carry'd his Arms against *Stanislaus* Duke of *Kiovia*, whom he overthrew, together with several Princes his Neighbours that came to assist him. With this Victory *Gedeminus* being not a little encourag'd, proceeded and took most of the Cities and Towns of *Russia*; when after having compleated a glorious Conquest, he return'd Triumphant into his own Country.

Afterwards *Gedeminus* going to hunt about five Miles beyond the River *Wilia*, occasionally built a Castle there near a Lake, and a City, naming it *Troki*, whither he then translated his Court from *Kiernow*. After this, in built. the Year 1305, *Gedeminus* going a Hunting again towards the East, after various Fortune became greatly fatigu'd with that sport. Whereupon, Night drawing on, he was forc'd to take up a Lodging upon a Mountain, then call'd

call'd *Krzyunagora*, now *Turzagoria* or *Lissa*; where soon falling asleep, he dreamt that he saw and heard roar a huge Iron Wolf, which had above a hundred Wolves of the same Mettle in his Belly, which roar'd likewise after an amazing manner: whereat being extreamly frighted, he wak'd, and next Morning put this Dream to his Courtiers to expound; when every one having deliver'd his Opinion a different way, at last a Pagan Priest nam'd *Ledzieko* (said to have been found in an Eagle's Nest) whose Practice was to foretel Futurities, expounded it thus: *The Iron Wolf* (quoth he) *denotes a strong City, and the other Wolves in his Belly a formidable Multitude of Inhabitants.* Hereupon he immediately advises *Gedeminus* to build a fortify'd City and Castle there. Whence this Priest came to have the Name of *Radzivil*, that is, *A Counsellor to build Vilna*. From this Person^{es} Family have descended a great many famous Heroes, who have all sufficiently distinguisht^d themselves both in times of Peace and War. *Gedeminus* being easily mov'd by these Persuasions, forthwith erected two Castles near that Place, one on a high Hill, and the other in a Plain; adding moreover a City call'd *Vilna*, from the River *Wilia*, running by it; which is now very populous, and Capital of that Great Dutchy; to which City he not long after transferr'd his Residence from *Troki*.

Vilna built.

1306.

In 1306, the *Lithuanians* having had Intelligence that the *Poles* were lull'd in Sloth and Security, march'd through Woods and By-roads into Lower *Poland*, where they burnt and plunder'd *Kalisch*, with several other Cities

ties and Towns, killing the old People and Children, and carrying the others away Captive. The same Year *Henry de Pleczko*, a Saxon, Great Master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia, surpriz'd and took the Castle of *Gartin* in *Samogitia*, and put all the Lithuanians, found therein, to the Sword. They likewise proceeded in this War by help of the Germans; and after having totally destroy'd the District of *Karsouin*, return'd with great Numbers of Spoils and Captives into Prussia.

In 1307, the Lithuanians made an Irruption into *Siradia* and *Kalisch*, where doing a great deal of Mischief, they suddenly return'd into their own Country. 1307.

In 1308, *Olgardus*, Son of *Gedeminus*, march'd with a great Army into Prussia, where he made havock with Fire and Sword wherever he came, carrying off likewise great Booty. These Favours the Lithuanians and Prussians did frequently and alternatively for one another within the space of few years. 1308.

In 1315, the Lithuanians surpriz'd the Territory of *Dobrina*, where they made great Devastations, and likewise took the City of that Name, and burnt and plunder'd it. In 1322, 1315. they likewise enter'd *Livonia*, laying all wast for many Miles together. In the same Year, in Winter-time, *David*, *Starosta* of *Gartin*, not being discourag'd by Cold, destroy'd that Country up as far as *Raval*, carrying away great Spoils and many Prisoners. Afterwards, in the same Winter, they took the Castle of *Memel*, and also enter'd Prussia, and kill'd the *Comendador* of *Cayon* in a fet Battle. *David* of *Gartin* likewise invaded *Masovia* at the

the same time, and entirely ruin'd a great many Towns and Villages.

1323. In 1323, the Lithuanians came clandestinely upon Dobrina again, and did a great deal of Damage there. In the following Year the Starosta of Gartin enter'd Masovia again near Ploczko, wherein he destroy'd and burnt above one hundred and thirty Villages, thirty Towns and carry'd away about four thousand Captives; whilst another Army made a Descent upon Livonia, and serv'd that Country after the like manner.

1325. In 1325, Ann Daughter to Gedeminus marry'd Casimir, Son to Vladislaus King of Poland, by which all that had been formerly taken from the Polanders was restor'd, and a Peace concluded between those two Nations.

Afterwards, at the Siege of the Castle of Fribourg, belonging to the Teutonic Knights in Samogitia, this Great Duke Gedeminus receiv'd a Wound with an Arrow which cost him his Life. This Prince had seven Sons, Viz.

<i>Montividus,</i>	<i>Koriatus,</i>
<i>Narimundus,</i>	<i>Jauunutus,</i>
<i>Olgerdus,</i>	and
<i>Keijstutus,</i>	<i>Lubartus,</i>

with some Daughters, one of which was marry'd as before. Among these Sons, he divided his Dominions while he liv'd; giving to

Montividus his eldest, Kyernow and Slonim, with the Territories thereunto belonging To

Nari-

Narimundus his Conquests, and other Ac-
quisitions in Russia. On Narimun-
dus.

Olgerdus he bestow'd Krewo, and all from Olgerdus.
thence to Beresina. To

Keijstutus he gave Samogitia, Troki, Witeb-
sko, &c. To Keijstutus.

Koriatus the City of Novogrodec, with its Koriatus.
Territories. But on his Beloved

Jauunutus he conferr'd the Metropolis of Jauunu-
Lithuania, Vilna, as also Osmian and Braslaw,
together with the supream Command over all
his Brothers Dominions.

The youngest Son Lubartus had no share Lubartus.
with his Brothers, because by his Marriage
with the Duke of Russia's Daughter, in his Fa-
ther's Life-time, he had obtain'd the Succession
to that Dutchy.

Among these Brothers, Olgerdus and Keijstu-
tus being most vex'd to see their younger Bro-
ther Jauunutus so highly promoted, conspir'd
together, after their Father's Death, to drive
him out of Vilna; for the execution of which,
they fix'd a certain time: but Olgerdus hap-
pening then to be absent on some extraordi-
nary Occasion, was forc'd to fail of his Ap-
pointment. Nevertheless, Keijstutus firmly
adhering to his Vow, resolv'd to accomplish
the Design alone, and consequently marching
secretly towards Vilna, surpriz'd and took it,
with both its Castles. When Jauunutus, fly-
ing towards a neighbouring Wood, was there
taken by Keijstutus his Men; and being
brought back to his Brother, was by him or-
der'd to be clapt in Chains. A little while
afterwards Olgerdus returning, Keijstutus would
have surrend'red to him the Crown, as being
his

his elder Brother ; but which *Olgerdus* refus'd, saying, *It was due neither to his Fortune nor Merit, and therefore he would not pretend to deserve it by Birth.* But at length they both agreed to divide those Dominions between them, and *Vilna*, with the suprem Authority, fell to *Olgerdus* ; but nevertheless, they both bound themselves by Oath to intrench upon neither's Dominions. To their Brother *Jauunutus* they yielded the Palatinate of *Braslaw* in *Russia*.

Olgerdus.

Olgerdus, being thus possess'd of the Throne, began his Reign with invading *Prussia* and *Livonia*, where the Teutonic Knights did not dare to oppose him ; so that having over-run all those Countries, and loaded his Army with Spoils, he return'd triumphantly to *Lithuania*, where he sacrific'd the Captive Knights to his Father's Ghost whom they had kill'd. The same Year *Olgerdus* march'd silently against the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, which he destroy'd and plunder'd up as far as *Frankfurt*, and all along the Banks of the River *Oder*.

*Caminiec
built.*

Next he drove the *Tartars* out of *Podolia*, about which time *Caminiec* was built by his Brother's Sons. Afterwards *Janowitz*, *Czar of Muscovy*, being puff'd up with his great Power, sent to *Olgerdus*, then lying sick of a Fever at *Witebsko*, *That before a Month were at an end, he would make him such Visit as should fright him into an Ague.* To which haughty Message *Olgerdus* only return'd, *That since he knew his Mind, he would prevent his Journey, and wait on him at Moscow.* Whereupon leaping out of his Bed, he expos'd his Life to his Honour,

nour, (but which, as it hapned, did well enough, for he recover'd in few days) and getting speedily together a considerable Army, he march'd forthwith into *Moscovy*, laid Siege to *Moscow*, and took it, together with the baffled *Czar*, whom he forc'd, before he left him, to agree to a dishonourable Peace, and leave him in possession of great part of his Empire. After which he reduc'd the major part of *Russia*, which he join'd to his Dominions, they having formerly been only wont to pay Tribute to *Lithuania*.

This Prince had by *Mary* his Wife twelve Sons, of which *Jagello* and *Skiergelo* only were Great Dukes of *Lithuania* after him. His Brother *Keijstutus* had six Sons, whereof *Vitoldus* and *Sigismundus* came to be Great Dukes of *Lithuania*.

Olgerodus dying in the Year 1381, *Jagello* ascended his Throne with consent of his Uncle *Keijstutus*. This Duke had a favourite Courtier, one *Voidilus*, a Man of an obscure Descent, and whom he had rais'd from his Baker to be his Secretary and prime Minister. This Person he affected so dearly, that he gave him his Sister in Marriage, which was highly displeasing to his Uncle, who protested earnestly against it: whereupon this subtle Upstart, fearing lest *Keijstutus* might one day or other put him out of favour with his Prince, he prevail'd with *Jagello* to look upon his Uncle as his Enemy, and to proceed against him accordingly; which *Jagello*, being young, was easily persuaded to do: therefore clapping up a secret Truce with the *Teutonic Knights*, with whom he was before in

War, he made all imaginable Preparations against his Uncle: which *Keijstutus* being inform'd of, was immediately alarm'd at, till his Son *Vitoldus* quieted his Suspicions, by persuading him that *Jagello* would never attempt any such thing: but at length *Jagello* marching against the *Russians* of *Polozc*, which were then his Uncle's Subjects, his design was past all doubt; and therefore *Keijstutus* got together what Forces he could upon so short a Warning, and invaded his Nephew's Territories, where he took *Vilna*, and would have proceeded, had it not been for his Son *Vitoldus*, who still continu'd *Jagello*'s Friend. But afterwards *Keijstutus* being busy'd in subduing the Traitor *Koributh Jagello*, not only retook *Vilna*, but also besieg'd and gain'd *Troki* by Treachery; which *Keijstutus* marching to recover, he, together with his Son *Vitoldus*, was betray'd into *Jagello*'s hands by means of his Brother *Skergelo*, who pretended to bring these two Princes amicably together; but *Jagello* having once got his Uncle into his Clutches, detain'd him, and threw him into Chains, and afterwards order'd him to be strangled in his Prison at *Kreva*. His Cousin German *Vitoldus* he ungratefully kept a long while in Bonds at *Vilna*; who afterwards being remov'd to *Kreva*, and a time appointed for his Death, escap'd by means of his Wife, who always having free Access to him, by exchanging Habits with one of her Servants, got her Husband away in her own. Hence he fled to his Kinsman John Duke of *Masuria*; but not thinking himself secure there, he afterwards went into *Prussia*, where

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Great Dukes of Lithuania.

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at first he was reprov'd by the Knights of the Teutonic Order for having recourse to them only in time of Adversity ; but afterwards he was more courteously receiv'd, and promis'd their Assistance to re-establish him in his paternal Dominions. Whereupon, together with the Samogitians, who favour'd Vitoldus his Interest, they made an Inroad into Lithuania, and took Troki ; but they were afterwards nevertheless forc'd to surrender it. At length Jagello by secret Messages, recall'd his Kinsman out of Prussia ; and upon his Promise to be faithful to him, settled him in his Hereditary Estate. A little while after this, the Throne of Poland becoming vacant by Lewis of Hungary's Death, Jagello was invited thither to accept that Crown under certain Conditions, which may appear more at large in his Life among those Kings.

Whilst Jagello was thus absent in Poland with great Numbers of his Subjects, who went to wait on him into that Kingdom, the Great Masters of Prussia and Livonia finding a fit opportunity, enter'd Lithuania, destroying with Fire and Sword as far as the Castle of Lucom in Russia, which also they took ; and having furnish'd with all necessary Defence, plac'd in it Andrew Jagello's Brother, upon whose Request this Expedition had been undertaken. About the same time Swetoslaus, Duke of Smolensko, invaded Russia, and took Mscislaw and several other Places by force ; both which Actions Jagello being soon inform'd of, immediately dispatch'd away his Brother Skirgelo, and Kinsman Vitoldus, into Lithuania ; who finding the Teutonic Army

retir'd, forthwith laid Siege to the Castle of *Lucom*; which having taken, they proceeded to *Mscislaw*, which they likewise took, and kill'd *Swetoslaus*, who was in possession of it. Afterwards having recover'd all the other revolted Dominions which had sided with Duke *Andrew*, they made him Prisoner; and carrying him into *Poland*, he was order'd by his Brother *Jagello* to be cast into a noisom Dungeon, whence, upon the request of the good-natur'd *Vitoldus*, he was not long after deliver'd.

After *Jagello's* Death, tho' there were several Great Dukes of *Lithuania*; yet seeing they were Tributary to the Kings of *Poland*, and *Lithuania* it self was afterwards united to *Poland* under one Form of Government, I need not insist any longer upon the Succession of its Dukes, since what past remarkable in their Time, is comprehended in the History of the Kings of the *Jagellonic* Family, who reign'd in *Poland* from *Jagello's* time to the late King *Michael Wiesnowiski*; therefore I will proceed to enter upon the Geographical Description of this great Dutchy.

The two Provinces of *Lithuania* contain these *Palatinates*, Viz.

I. PRO-
VINCE.

Lithuania Proper contains
the *Palatinates* of

Vilna,
Troki, and
Briescia or Polesia.

Novogrodec.

Mscislaw.

Vitebsko or Witebsko.

Minski, and

Polocz.

II. PRO-
VINCE.

Lithuanic-Russia contains
the *Palatinates* of

Lithu-

Description of Lithuania.

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Lithuanic-Russia is commonly call'd *Russia-Alba*, or *White-Russia*, either because its Hills are generally cover'd with Snow, and which lasts longer there than in any other Parts of this Country ; or else by reason that the Animals bred there are generally enclin'd to be white, tho in other Countries the same Species be of another Colour. Both these Provinces abound with all manner of Neces-saries, besides several Merchandizes, part of which they transport by the River *Duna* to *Riga* in *Livonia*, and part by the River *Nie-men* to *Koningsberg* in *Prussia*.

The first *Palatinate* of *Lithuania Proper* is I. *Palati-nate*.
that of

Vilna, whose *Palatin* is chief *Governour* of the City of that Name. This *Palatinate* com-prehends three large *Distrikts*, which are

The *Distrikts* of { *Osmian*,
 { *Bratislaw* or *Braslaw*, &
 { *Wilkomitz*.

In all which are the feveral Cities and Towns of

<i>Vilna</i> { Cap. { Bish.	{ <i>Wilkomitz</i> , <i>Ikaznia</i> , and <i>Drizwiatz</i> .
<i>Osmian</i> ,	
<i>Bratislaw</i> or <i>Braslaw</i> .	

The chief City of all which, and Metropo-lis of the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, is Cities and
Vilna, call'd also *Vilenski* by the Inhabitants, Vilna,
and *Wildaw* or *Die Wilde* by the Germans, and
is situated near the Conflux of the Rivers *Wilia* Towns of

and *Wiln*, from whence it has its Name. It lies about 130 Polish Miles from *Cracow* to the North-East, 48 from *Riga* to the North, 70 from *Warsaw*, and a hundred from *Smolensko* to the East. It is a large and very populous City, well fortify'd with two Castles, whereof one is built in a Plain, and the other on a Hill ; the former wash'd by the River *Wilia*, and the latter by the *Wiln*. The first of these Rivers is large and navigable, whereby the Inhabitants transport Merchandizes to *Dantzic* ; and the other small and inconsiderable. The Houses of this City are generally low and mean, being most built with Wood, except some belonging to the Gentry, others to Foreign Merchants, and several publick Edifices, which are all either of Stone or Brick. Of the two Castles, that on a Hill is very antient, and almost ruin'd ; but the other is a Pile of beautiful modern Architecture. The Churches here are all of Stone, both those belonging to the *Roman* and *Russian* Persuasions. The Cathedral stands in the Lower Castle, wherein lies the Body of St. *Casimir*, canoniz'd by *Leo X.* in a large Silver Tomb of great Value. Here also is a very large Bell, like to that of *Cracow*, which requires above four and twenty strong Men to ring it. Within this Castle is the Archiepiscopal See of the Metropolitan of *Russia*. Among the other publick Edifices is the Great Duke's Palace, in which is a famous Guard-Chamber, furnish'd with all sorts of Arms ; and about two English Miles from this City stands another Ducal Palace, nam'd from its Situation *Rudnick*, that is, *Near the Water*. This Palace

is

Description of Lithuania.

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is entirely built with Wood, and beautify'd with a Park, pleasant Gardens, Orchards, &c. Next comes the Academy of this City, founded by King Stephen in the Year 1579, and erected into a University by *Gregory XIII.* the same Year, at the Request of the Founder *Valerian Bishop of Vilna.* In this University are six Professors of Divinity, five of Philosophy, four of Laws, and seven of Human Learning. Among the Merchants Houses, there is one particularly neat, erected by the *Moscovite Company* for the Repository of their Furs, Ermins, and other rich Merchandizes brought from *Moscow.* Here are also many other fair Edifices, which I pass by for brevity's sake. In this City Guns of all sorts are cast, and likewise divers other Warlike Instruments of excellent Workmanship made. *Vilna* has the Honour to have a Tribunal for all *Lithuania.* The *Moscovites* found means to make themselves Masters of this City in the Year 1655, but were soon forc'd to surrender it to the *Poles*, who are at present in possession of it.

Osfian, a wooden Town, Capital of its *Osfian District*, about seven Miles from *Vilna*; to which belongs a large Jurisdiction, with several eminent Towns.

Bratisslaw or *Braflaw*, a Timber-built City, *Bratisslaw*, situate on a large Lake, with a Castle founded on a Rock. This Place lies about twenty Miles from *Vilna* with a considerable Jurisdiction.

Wilkomitz, a Wood-built Town upon the River *Swienta.* Here is kept a Court of Justice to try the Causes of the Gentry. To this

this District belongs a very large Jurisdiction, in which are several considerable Towns belonging to the King, Bishops, and Gentry.

Ikaznia. *Ikaznia*, a Town built with Wood near a River of the same Name. It lies about three Polish Miles from *Bratislaw*.

Drizwiatz. *Drizwiatz*, a Town built on a Lake near a River of the same Name, and about five Miles from *Bratislaw*.

Senators of Vilna. The Senators of this Palatinate are only

The { *Palatin*, and } of *Vilna*.
Castellan

For it must here be observ'd, that there are no Minor *Castellans* in all *Lithuania*.

Its Arms. The Arms or Standard of this Palatinate are of four sorts: The first of the Palatinate it self, which are *Argent* and *Azure*; in the former the Arms of *Lithuania*, and in the latter two Pillars of the first. Besides these, each District has its Arms, which are, First, of *Osmian*, those of *Vilna* differing only in changing the Columns or Pillars to erected Swords. That of *Bratislaw* a Field *Gules*, with no Charge. Thirdly, That of *Wilkomitz* the same with that of the Palatinate, changing only the Pillars to the Image of St. *Michael*.

II. Palatinate. The Second Palatinate of *Lithuania Proper*, is that of

Troki, which has in it these four large Districts, Viz.

The Districts of { *Grodno*,
Lida,
Cowno, and
Upita. In

In all which are these principal Cities and Towns, *Viz.*

<i>Troki, Cap.</i>	<i>Cowno, and</i>
<i>Grodno,</i>	<i>Opita.</i>
<i>Lida,</i>	

The chief City of all which is

*Cities and
Towns of*

Troki, otherwise call'd *Troccum* or *Trocum*, *Troki*.
built with Wood, and seated on a Point of Land that shoots out into a Lake, and which lies about four Miles from *Vilna* to the West. This City had formerly a strong Wall to defend it, but which was long since destroy'd by the *Prussian Knights*; but yet it still has a Castle founded in the Lake, and sufficiently fortify'd both by Nature and Art. *Gedeminius*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, laid the first Foundation of this City, which was the Ducal Seat before it came to be translated to *Vilna*. The *Moscovites* storm'd, burnt, and pillag'd this Place in the Year 1655.

Grodno, a Timber-built City on the River *Grodno*. *Niemen* or *Cronon*, having a strong Castle on a Rock near adjoining, founded by King *Stephen*, who was wont to reside here for conveniency of Hunting. *Sigismund III.* built a fair Bridg here over the *Niemen*, which is thought not to have an Equal in all *Poland*. The *Jesuits* have a College or Academy in this City for Instructing of Youth. From hence divers kinds of Merchandizes are transported from several Parts of *Lithuania* to *Dantzic*. The District of *Grodno* is indifferently large, having been formerly a considerable Dutchy.

Lida,

Lida. *Lida*, a Town, Capital of its District, built with Wood, having in it a tolerable Castle, and a Court of Justice for the Gentry.

Cowno. *Cowno*, a famous Timber-Town, tho there are several Houses in it built with Stone, situate on the Conflux of the Rivers *Niemen* and *Wilia*, with a strong antient Castle founded on a Rock.

Upita. *Upita*, a Wood-built Town, and Capital of a very large District, wherein are several Towns.

Senators of Troki. The Senators of this Palatinate are

The { *Palatin*, and } of *Troki*.
 { *Castellan*

Its Arms. The Arms or Standard of this Palatinate are the Arms of *Lithuania* in a Field *Azure*.

III. Palatinate. The third Palatinate of *Lithuania Proper*, is that of

Briescia or *Polesia*, adjoining to the Palatinate of *Lublin*, and partaking in all respects of the Manners thereof. It has but one very large District, which is that of

Pinsko.

This Palatinate contains these Cities and Towns, Viz.

<i>Briescia,</i>	<i>Cobrinia,</i>
<i>Pinsko,</i>	<i>Fanovia,</i>
<i>Biala,</i>	<i>Voinia,</i>
<i>Prepetus,</i>	<i>Rosofia,</i> and
<i>Camenecia,</i>	<i>Vlodava.</i>

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Description of Lithuania.

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Cities and
Towns of

Brescia.

Brescia or *Briescia*, a large wooden City, built on the Confines of *Lithuania*, on the Banks of the River *Bug*, with a Timber Castle founded on a Rock, and wash'd by the River *Muchavecz*. This City is distant about twenty five Miles from *Lublin*, and thirty from *Warsaw* to the East. In it is the most famous Academy for Jews of any in *Europe*, whither that People resort from *Italy*, *Germany*, *Moravia*, *Silesia*, &c. not only to study, but take Degrees in that Religion. Without this City also is a Regal Palace of Modern Architecture, with variety of pleasant Gardens.

Pinsko, a Timber-built City, and indifferently large, seated on the River *Perepet*; which passing by divers Towns in *Russia*, falls into the *Boristhenes*. The Inhabitants of this Place are very Industrious, and make frequent Journeys into *Muscovy* and *Germany* on account of Merchandizing. They are generally of the Greek Persuasion, and have a Bishop of that Sect who resides among them.

Biala, famous only for a Palace built by *Biala* the Dukes of the Family of *Radzivil*, which is now converted into a College for the Instructing of Youth.

Prepetus, a Town with an old Castle, built on the River of the same Name.

The Senators of this Palatinate are,

Senators of
Brescia.

The $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Palatin, and} \\ \text{Castellan.} \end{array} \right\}$ of *Briescia*.

The

Its Arms.

The Arms or Standard of this Palatinat^e
are the same with the former, differing only
by a B in the middle.

I. Palati-
nate.

The first *Palatinat^e* of *Lithuanie-Russia*, is
that of

Novogrodec, which is divided into two
Districts, which are

The Districts of { *Novogrodec*, and
Slonim.

In both which are these principal Cities and
Towns, *Viz.*

<i>Novogrodec</i> ,	<i>Cap.</i>	<i>Zlucz,</i>
<i>Slonim,</i>		<i>Rozan,</i>
<i>Wolkowisko,</i>		<i>Neswitz, and</i>
<i>Lacowickz,</i>		<i>Selecz.</i>
<i>Mysza,</i>		

*Cities and
Towns of**Novogro-
dec.*

The Capital of all which is

Novogrodec, a large Timber-City, which
formerly belong'd to the second Sons of the
Princes of *Lithuania*. Here interchangeably
with the Town of *Minski*, is held a Parliament
for the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania*.

Slonim.

Slonim, a wooden City, whose District
was formerly a Dutchy.

*Wolko-
wisko.*

Wolkowisko, a large Town containing a
Court of Justice or Tribunal for the Gentry.

*Laco-
wickz.*

Lacowickz, famous for a very fair Palace,
built by a Grand General of *Lithuania*, and
well fortify'd after the Modern way.

Mysza.

Mysza, a Town with a Castle, seated by a
Lake, and all surrounded by a Plain.

Zlucz,

Zlucz, one of the largest Cities in this Country, but nevertheless is all of Wood, except only the Cathedral and Ducal Palace.

This City had not long since a Sovereign Prince with large Territories, but he was always Tributary to Poland. It is at present in possession of the Family of Radzivil.

Rozan, a well-built Town with very fair Streets.

Neswitz, where Nicholas Radzivil, surnam'd Neswitz, the Pilgrim, has founded several noble Publick Edifices; a Description whereof I have omitted for brevity's sake.

The Senators of this Palatinate are

Senators of
Novogro-
dec.

The { Palatin, and } of Novogrodec.
Castellan }

The Standard or Arms of this Palatinate, Its Arms. are that of the Great Dutchy in an Azure Field.

The Second Palatinate of Lithuania-Russia, II. Palati-
nate.

Mscislaw, lying between the River Peripet to the South, and the Boristhenes to the East, in a kind of Triangular form, being, for the most part, either over-run with Woods, or over-flow'd with Water. What plain Land it has, is generally very fruitful. It likewise abounds with Cattle of all sorts, and great Numbers of excellent Fowl, and is divided into two very large Districts, which are

The Districts of { Mscislaw, and
Modziria. }

In

In all which are these Cities and Towns, viz.

<i>Mscislaw,</i>	<i>Cap.</i>	<i>Viszehorod,</i>
<i>Modzir,</i>		<i>Strissin,</i>
<i>Dambrownuna,</i>		<i>Cleckum,</i>
<i>Bychow,</i>		<i>Ouruckum,</i>
<i>Kopysz,</i>		<i>Homlia,</i>
<i>Sklow,</i>		<i>Criczow,</i> and
<i>Reczycza,</i>		<i>Ostrskum.</i>

*Cities and
Towns of*

Mscislaw.

The Capital of all which is

Mscislaw, a Timber'd City built on the River *Sosa*, with a Castle defended by Palisadoes. It lies upon the Borders of *Moscovy*, and therefore is strongly garison'd. This District was formerly a Soveraignty, but it is now reduc'd.

Modzir. *Modzir*, a City, Capital of its District, built among the Marshes.

Dambrownuna. *Dambrownuna*, a Town with a strong Castle built upon the Confines of *Moscovy*, about fourteen Miles from *Smolensko*.

Bychow. *Bychow*, a Town with a Castle seated on the River *Boristhenes*, about twelve Miles from *Mobilow*.

Kopysz. *Kopysz*, a Town with a Castle on the *Boristhenes*.

Sklow. *Sklow*, a Town with a Castle on the *Boristhenes*, reputed to be a County, and of which the magnificent *John Chodkiewil* writes himself Hereditary *Palatin*.

Reczycza. *Reczycza*, a Town with a Castle situate on the *Boristhenes*.

Viszehorod. *Viszehorod*, situate upon the *Boristhenes* about three Miles from *Kiow*.

Strissin

Striffin, a Town and Castle on the Bo- Striffin.
viz. nistbenes.

The Senators of this Palatinate are,

Senators of
Mscislaw.

The { *Palatin* and } of *Mscislaw*.
Castellan }

The Arms and Standard of this Palatinate, Its Arms.
 are the same with those of the Great Dutchy,
 differing only in an M plac'd in the middle.

The third Palatinate of *Lithuanic-Russia* is III. Palati-
 nate.

Vitebsko, like the former, bordering upon
 the *Duna* towards the East, having but one
 large District, which is

The District of *Orsha*.

In this Palatinate are these several Cities and
 Towns, *viz.*

<i>Witebsko</i> , Cap.		<i>Sienno</i> ,
<i>Orsha</i> ,		<i>Leplo</i> ,
<i>Mobilow</i> ,		and
<i>Czafniki</i> ,		<i>Woroniec</i> .

Cities and
 Towns of

The Capital of all which is
Witebsko, a Timber-built City, indifferent-*Witebsko*.
 ly large, situate on the River *Dwina*, by which
 divers sorts of Merchandizes are transported
 from hence to *Riga* in *Livonia*. It has two
 large Castles well defended both by Nature
 and Art against the Incursions of the *Mosco-
 vites*, who have been often repuls'd thence
 with considerable Loss. In this City there
 are always four Companies of Foot Souldiers,
 each

each consisting of 500 Men, one whereof (says *Guagnini*) I my self commanded for near ten Years. This Place lies about fourscore Miles from *Vilna*, and had formerly a Prince of its own.

Orsha. *Orsha*, a large Wooden City, defended on one side with sharp and strong Palisadoes, and on the other by the River *Boristhenes*, together with a Stone Castle wash'd by the River *Orshicza*. This Place lies about eighteen Miles from *Witebsko*.

Mohilow. *Mobilow*, a very large Market-Town much frequented by the *Moscovites*, whence they transmit their Firs into *Poland* and *Germany*.

Czafniki. *Czafniki*, a Wood-built Town lying on the River *Ula*.

Sienna. *Sienna*, a Town with a Castle, about six Miles from *Czafniki*.

Leplo. *Leplo*, a Town with a Castle well defended, situate on a Lake, and about seven Miles from *Czafnik!*

Woroniec. *Woroniec*, a Town with a Castle lying upon the River *Usacza*, and about three Miles from *Polocz*.

Senators of Vitebsko. The Senators of this *Palatinate* are,

The *Palatin* and *Castellan* of *Vitebsko*.

Its Arms. The Arms or Standard of this *Palatinate*, are the Arms of the Great Dutchy, in a Field *Vert*.

IV. *Palati-* The fourth *Palatinate* of *Libuanic-Russia* is
nate. that of

Minski,

Minski, which is divided into two Districts,
viz.

The Districts of { Minski, and
Borissow.

In both which are these several Cities and
Towns, viz.

Minski, Cap.	Swislocz,
Borissow,	Bobroisko,
Koidanow,	Odruczko,
Radoskowice,	Smolniany, and
Loboisko,	Turkow.

Cities and
Towns of

The Capital of all which is Minski.
Minski, a large Timber-built City, with a double Wall, a strong Castle, and a very deep Ditch, with other Fortifications. It is wash'd by a River that turns a great many Mills. It was formerly the Custom in Russia, under whose Dominions this Palatinate was when this City was built, to fortify their principal Towns with a double Wall and two Castles. Here formerly the Diet was kept alternatively with Vilna and Novogrodeck.

Borissow, a Wooden Town seated on the River Bereina, which has a Castle well fortified: It lies about forty Miles from Vilna, and has in it a good Garrison against the Incursions of the Moscovites.

Koidanow, a Town with a Castle about twenty five Miles from Vilna.

Radoskowice, a Town with a Castle, where Sigismundus Augustus muster'd above 100000 Men at once in the Year 1568.

Lohoisko. *Lohoisko*, a Town and Castle about eight Miles from *Borissow*.

Swislocz. *Swislocz*, a Town situate upon a River of the same Name.

Bobroisko. *Bobroisko*, a Town lying on the River *Berezina*.

Odruczko. *Odruczko*, a Town and Castle which formerly gave Name to a Dutchy, whereof several Noble Russians had the Title.

Senators of Minski. The Senators of this *Palatinat*e are,

The {
Palatin and }
Castellan } of *Minski*.

Its Arms. The Arms or Standard of this *Palatinat*e are the same with *Lithuania*, only an M plac'd side-ways.

V. Palatinat. The fifth *Palatinat* of *Lithuanic-Russia* is that of

Polocz, which is divided into two *Districts*, viz.

The *Districts* of {
Polocz, and }
Ufacz.

In both which are these Cities and Towns, viz.

<i>Polocz</i> , Cap.	<i>Druha</i> ,
<i>Ufacz</i> , or <i>Ufalza</i> ,	<i>Starzitia</i> ,
<i>Disna</i> ,	and
<i>Drissa</i> ,	<i>Volisia</i> .

Cities and Towns of

Polocz. The Capital of all which is *Polocz*, seated on the River *Duna*, or *Dwina*. It was formerly a City very considerable, but in the Year 1562, *John Basilowitz* Great Duke of

of *Moscovy* took it, and carried most of its Inhabitants away Prisoners. This Place remain'd in the hands of the *Moscovites* to the Year 1579, when *Stephen Batori* recover'd it, together with its whole Territory. It was formerly a Dutchy, and subject only to its own Princes. Here at present resides a *Russian Prelat*. The Jesuits also have a very fair Foundation in this City built and endow'd by *Stephen Batori*.

Usacz, distant about three Polish Miles *Usacz* from *Polocz*, and situate on a River of its own Name.

Disna, built on the *Duna*, and tolerably *Disna* fortified. It lies about six Miles from *Polocz*, and forty from *Vilna*.

Druba, upon a River of the same Name. *Druha*.

The Senators of this *Palatinate* are, *Senators of Polocz*.

The {*Palatin* and } of *Polocz*.
{*Castellan* }

The Standard or Arms of this *Palatinate*, *Its Arms*, are the Arms of the Great Dutchy, with a *P*, sideways plac'd in the middle of the Coat.

Having thus, *Sir*, describ'd to you the present Extent, and chief Towns of the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, it would seem requisite (as usual) to give you a particular Character of this Nation; but having a design to proceed to a second Volume of this Undertaking, where I will examine into the Genius, Manners and Customs of both *Poles* and *Lithuanians*, at present I can only take notice, that to *Jagellon's* time, being the XIVth Century, the *Lithuanian*

thuanians were Pagans, and worshipp'd many Gods, or rather Devils. First, they paid Divine Adoration to Fire (which they call'd in their Language *Zniez*, signifying *sacred*) and kept it always alight in some of their most famous Towns. For this end they assign'd several Priests, by whose Neglect, or otherwise, if ever it came to be extinguish'd, they were immediately beheaded. Next, they worshipp'd Thunder, calling it in the *Sclavonian Tongue Perunum*. Also they had divers Groves where they pray'd to tall st freight Trees, which they held it Sacrilege but to touch. The Devil, (or rather the cunning Priest) it seems was so politick in those days, as to promote all these Superstitions, by frightening these Idolaters when they offer'd in the least to forsake them. When the Sky was clouded, they were of opinion the Sun was angry with them; and therefore us'd their utmost Art to appease him by Prayers, Musick, &c. They likewise believ'd Serpents to be Gods, which were their *Lares*, or Domestick Deities, and therefore each Family kept one in their House, to which they daily sacrificed Milk, Fowls, and the like; and one of which if they happen'd at any time to offend, they look'd upon it to be an *Omen* of Destruction to their whole Progeny. They had also a set time appointed for a Solemn Sacrifice, being about the beginning of *October*, when together with their Wives and Children, they feasted riotously for three days, in like manner as we have said before in *Samogitia*. Upon their return from the Wars they were wont to sacrifice one of the chief of their Captives with all their Booty to the Fire.

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Religion of Lithuania.

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Fire. They us'd to burn their Dead with all their richest Ornaments on, which they wore whilst living, together with one of their most faithful Servants, their Horses, Arms, Dogs, &c. whilst all their Relations and Friends brought Milk, Honey, Beer, and the like, and merrily feasted and danc'd about their Funeral-Pile to Musick of various kinds.

All these Pagan Superstitions and Errors Jagello, after he became Christian, in great measure abolish'd; to effect which, He, together with his Queen *Hedwigis*, the Arch-bishop of *Gnesna*, a vast number of Priests, and several other Learned Men went into Lithuania about the beginning of Lent in the Year 1387, where at *Vilna* he first caus'd the sacred Fire to be extinguish'd, and the place wherein it was kept to be converted into the Church of St. *Stanislaus*; then he proceeded to kill the Serpents, cut down the Groves, pull down their Altars, and the like, which the poor bigotted Lithuanians wondring at, cry'd out, *How can our Gods dissemble with these wicked Christians, so far as to suffer 'em to profane their Divinities with unblawmed hands, when if we had but offer'd to injure them in the least, we always immediately underwent their Revenge!* But at length when they perceiv'd no Judgment to follow the suppos'd Sacrilege of the *Poles*, they unanimously acknowlegd their false Worship, and consented to be baptiz'd, whereof about thirty thousand were brought to the Font in one day. From henceforward the Lithuanians have for the major part continued Christians, tho there are yet some Idolaters among them of different Beliefs towards the Frontiers of

Moscovy and Samogitia, in the great Woods, who still worship Serpents, &c. as they used to do. There are also in this Great Dutchy about thirty thousand *Tartars* with liberty of the *Turkish Religion*, who have enjoy'd this Privilege for some hundreds of Years, on condition that they shall send every Year twelve hundred Men to the Wars against the *Turks* and *Tartars*. These Mahometans call their Churches *Meczets*.

No part of the King of *Poland's* Dominions abounds more in Woods and Deserts than *Lithuania*, and there is one Forest of above a hundred Miles long, in which People are very wild and ignorant, tho the Gentry of *Lithuania* for the most part are more polite, more sociable, and more active and sprightly than the *Poles*. It was assur'd me often at Court, and it is certainly believ'd all over the Kingdom, that Children have been frequently nurtur'd by Bears, who are very numerous in these Woods. There was one kept in a Convent in my time who was taken among them, as I have describ'd in my Latin * Treatise, *Of the Suspensions of the Laws of Nature*. He was about ten Years of Age (which might be guess'd only by his Stature and Aspect) of a hideous Countenance, and had neither the use of Reason, nor Speech: He went upon all four, and had nothing in him like a Man, except his Human Structure: But seeing he resembled a Rational Creature, he was admitted to the Font, and christen'd; yet still he was restless and uneasy, and often inclin'd to flight. But

at

at length, being taught to stand upright, by clapping up his Body against a Wall, and holding him after the manner that Dogs are taught to beg ; and being by little and little accustom'd to eat at Table, he after some time became indifferently tame, and began to express his Mind with a hoarse and unhuman Tone ; but being ask'd concerning his course of Life in the Woods, he could not give much better account of it, than we can do of our Actions in the Cradle.

Upon this occasion I was assur'd by the King himself, several Senators and other Great Men of that Kingdom ; and moreover, it is the common and undisputed Report, that Children are oftentimes nourish'd and brought up by Bears in these Parts. They say likewise, that if a hungry He-Bear finds a Child that has been carelessly left any where, he will immediately tear it to pieces ; but on the contrary, had it been a She-Bear then giving Suck, she would undoubtedly have carried it safe to her Den, and nourish'd it among her Cubs, which after some time might probably have been rescued from her and been taken by Hunters, as it happen'd in another Case of this nature in the Year 1669, which has been positively asserted to me in a Letter from his Excellency Monsieur de Cleverskerk, now Ambassador here to his Majesty King William from the States of Holland, which Letter I thought not amiss to insert.

A Monsieur Connor.

Monsieur,

JE veux satisfaire en partie à votre desir, & vous rendre conte d'un Enfant que J'ay veu à Varsovie, en l'an 1669. Me rencontrant en cette Ville de Pologne pour étre présent au tems de l'Election d'un Roy, qui se devoit faire à la place du Roy Jean Casimir, qui s'étoit démis de la Couronne : Je m'informay à cette occasion de ce qu'il y avoit à voir en ce lieu, & J'ay appris, entre autres choses, qu'il se trouvoit au Fauxbourg de la Ville (qui va vers le Palais que le Roy Calimir y avoit fait batir) chez des Religieuses un Enfant Male qui avoit été nourri des Ours, ayant été pris, quelques tems auparavant, à la chasse de ces Animaux. J'allay à ce lieu pour Satisfaire ma Curiosité, & trouvay à la Porte le dit Enfant jouant dans les Sables, sous l'Avant qui étoit devant la Maison. Il étoit, selon ma meilleure Mémoire, de l'age de douze à treize ans. Quand Je l'approchay il vint sauter, comme par surprise à mon habit, & prit par la main avec beaucoup de precipitation un des boutons d'Argent que Je portois à mon Justaucorps, & approcha le Nez pour le Sentir. Puis Il se jeta, tout d'un coup, à un coin par terre, faisant quelque bruit comme une espece d'Hurlement. J'entray dans la Maison, où une Fille m^e informa plus particulicrement de la Prise de cet Enfant ; Mais comme Je n'ay point avec moy le Livre ou J'ay écrit les Observations que J'ay fait dans mes Voyages, Je ne scaurois vous en faire le détail. Cette Fille appella & fit entrer,

trer le dit Enfant, & luy montra un grand Mor-
geau de pain ; ce que luy voyant il se jeta sur un
Plancher qui étoit fait contre la muraille dans cette
Chambre ; Il y marcha comme à quatre pattes :
Il se leva avec une grande vitesse ; prit par les deux
mains le pain qui luy fut présente ; le porta ainsi
au nez, & se jeta en bas faisant encore un bruit
étrange comme auparavant. On m'informa qu'il
ne parloit point encore des paroles, mais qu'on
esperoit avec le tems luy en apprendre, d'autant
qu'il avoit l'ouïe bonne : Il avoit quelques marques
au visage qu'on pensoit avoir été des Egratigneures
de l'Ours.

Voilà Monsieur tout ce que ma Memoire me peut
fournir d'une Particularité qu'il y a si long tems
que j'y veüe, Mais Personne ne doit trouver
étrange que cela soit arrivé d'autant qu'on a d'aut-
res Exemples dans les Histoires : Et on m'a in-
formé en ce Pais, que les Tartares y font souvent
des Invasions par des courses qu'ils font avec une
si grande vitesse qu'ils entrent en peu de tems bien
avant dans le Pais qui est ouvert, leurs chevaux
étant capables de faire un tres-grand chemins sans
manger ni boire ; qu'étant allez jusques où ils ont
proposé, là ils Etendent leur grande Troupe &
prennent, comme dans les filets, toutes les Per-
sonnes qu'ils rencontrent en leur retraite, & les
menent en Esclavage : qu'à ces occasions les Hom-
mes & les Femmes tachants fuir n'ont bien sou-
vent pas de tems de sauver leurs Enfants, & qu'-
ainsi celiuy peut avoir été laissé, & trouvé par
quelques Ours, qui sont en ces lieux de Lituanie
ou de Pologne. Je suis mari, Monsieur, ne vous
pouvoir pas informer & satisfaire à votre Curiosité
avec plus d'exactitude : cependant, vous recevrez,
s'il

s'il vous plait, cette Relation comme un petit témoignage de ma bonne Volonté, comme etant,

Monsieur,

Ce 1, Jan.
1698.

Votre tres-Affectionné Serviteur,

J. P. Van den Brande de
Cleverskerk.

Thus in English.

SIR,

I Shall endeavour partly to satisfy your Request, and to give you an Account of a Boy that I saw at Warsaw in the Year 1661, who had been brought up by Bears. Coming to this City of Poland with design to be Present at the Election of a King after John Casimir, who had Abdicated the Crown, I enquir'd what was worth seeing in or about this Place: whereupon I was inform'd, among other things, that there was in the Suburbs of this City (which go towards King Casimir's Palace) in a Nunnery, a certain Male Child, who had been brought up among Bears, and who had been taken some time before at a Bear-hunting. Upon this Information I went immediately to that place to satisfy my Curiosity, where I found the aforesaid Boy playing under the Pent-house before the Nunnery Gate. His Age, as well as I remember, I guess'd to be about twelve or thirteen. As soon as I came near him he leap'd towards me as if surpriz'd and pleas'd with my Habit. First, he caught one of my Silver Buttons in his hand with a great deal of eagerness, which he held up to his Nose to smell; After-

Afterwards he leap'd all of a sudden into a Corner, where he made a strange sort of Noise not unlike to Howling. I went into the House, where a Maid-servant inform'd me more particularly of the Manner of his being taken. But having not with me the Book wherein I wrot my Observations in my Travels, I cannot possibly give you an exact Account of it. This Maid call'd the Boy in, and show'd him a good large piece of Bread ; which when he saw, he immediately leap'd upon a Bench that was joyn'd to the Wall of the Room, where he walk'd about upon all-four : After which, he rais'd himself upright with a great Spring, and took the Bread in his two Hands, put it up to his Nose, and afterwards leap'd off from the Bench upon the Ground, making the same odd sort of Noise as before. I was told that he was not yet brought to speak, but that they hop'd in a short time he would, having his Hearing good. He had some Scars on his Face, which were commonly thought to be Scratches of the Bears.

Thus, Sir, you have all that I can remember of a Curiosity, which I saw so long time since ; the Truth of which no body ought to question, since there are several parallel Examples in History ; and I have been inform'd in this Country, that whenas the Tartars make frequent Incursions there, which they perform with such extraordinary Swiftness, that they can over-run great part of the Country in a very short time, their Horses being able to Travel a whole Day together without drawing Bit ; being arriv'd at the propos'd Place, they immediately quarter themselves in a great Circle, whereby, as it were in a Net, they take all that come within their Clutches, and carry them into Slavery.

So

So that either the Men or Women finding themselves thus ensnar'd, and endeavouring to escape, have oftentimes not leisure to take care of their Infants, and therefore probably this Boy might have been left behind after the like manner, and found and born away by the Bears; Of which there are a great Number both in Lithuania and Poland. I am sorry, Sir, I cannot give you a more satisfactory Account of this matter, but I hope this will suffice for a Testimony of my good Will, and to assure you that I am,

SIR,

Jan. 1.

1694.

Your most Affectionate Servant,

J. P. Van den Brande de
Cleverskerk.

For another Confirmation of this Matter of fact, I have the Testimony of an authentic Author, *M. Christopher Hartknoch of Passenheim* in Ducal-Prussia, who writ two Books of the State of Poland. He says, that during the Reign of King John Casimir, in the Year 1669, there hapned an Accident which perhaps might hardly be credited by Posterity; which was, that there were then two Boys found by a Company of Soldiers among the Bears in the Woods near Grodna; one of which, as soon as he saw the Bears assaulted, fled into the neighbouring Morass, whilst the other endeavouring likewise to escape, was taken by the Soldiers

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diers and brought to *Warsaw*, where he was afterwards christen'd by the Name of *Joseph*. He was about twelve or thirteen years old, as might be guess by his height, but his Manners were altogether bestial; for he not only fed upon raw Flesh, wild Honey, Crab-Apples, and such like Dainties which Bears are us'd to feast with, but also went, like them, upon all-four. After his Baptism he was not taught to go upright without a great deal of difficulty, and there was less hopes of ever making him learn the *Polish* Language, for he always continu'd to express his Mind in a kind of Bear-like Tone. Some time after King *Casimir* made a Present of him to *Peter Adam Opalinski*, Vice-Chamberlain of *Posnan*, by whom he was employ'd in the Offices of his Kitchin, as to carry Wood, Water, &c. but yet could he never be brought to relinquish his native Wilderness, which he retain'd to his dying-day; for he would often go into the Woods amongst the Bears, and freely keep company with them without any fear, or harm done him, being, as was suppos'd, constantly acknowledg'd for their Fosterling.

I might here, Sir, give you several other Accounts of this Nature, which I had related to me when I was in *Poland*; and I am told Mr. *Gibson*, a Parliament-man, has formerly seen some other Examples of this kind in that Kingdom; but by what I have already mention'd, I believe you will be sufficiently convinc'd, that the History of *Romulus* and *Remus* is not so fabulous as it is

is generally conjectured to be, and as I thought my self it was before I had been in this Country; for considering that Brutes (since Philosophers and Divines will allow them no Rational Souls) breed up their Young meerly out of a Natural Instinct or Sympathy, which I need not describe here, I see no Improbability why they may not likewise bring up those of another Kind, as we have several Instances daily. But I will not insist longer upon these Philosophical Matters, nor examin here whether Examples of this nature refute or establish innate Ideas, as I have done in my *Medicina Mystica*, but will conclude,

S I R;

Your very Obedient Servant,

B. C.

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A Chronological Table.

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A Chronological Table of the Succession,
Reigns and Deaths of the Dukes, Gover-
nours, Princes and Kings of *Poland* ;
together with an exact reference to the
Page where they are treated of.

		Began his Reign.	Reign'd Years.	Dy'd A.D.	pag.
I.	<i>L</i> echus, I. ———	550	uncertain	10	
II.	<i>Vifimirus</i> ———		Guagnini only mentions.		
III.	XII. <i>Woievods</i> ———			Depos'd.	12
IV.	<i>Cracus</i> ———	700	—	—	ib.
V.	<i>Lechus</i> , II. ———		—	—	13
VI.	<i>Venda</i> ———	750	—	—	ib.
VII.	XII. <i>Woievods</i> ———		—	depos'd.	14
VIII.	<i>Lescus</i> , I. ———	760	16	776	ib.
IX.	<i>Lescus</i> , II. ———	776	28	804	16
X.	<i>Lescus</i> III. ———	804	6	810	ib.
XI.	<i>Popiel</i> , I. ———	810	5	815	ib.
XII.	<i>Popiel</i> , II. ———	815	15	830	ib.
XIII.	<i>Piaſtus</i> ———	830	31	861	21
XIV.	<i>Ziemovitus</i> ———	861	31	892	23
XV.	<i>Lescus</i> , IV. ———	892	21	913	ib.
XVI.	<i>Ziemovistus</i> ———	913	51	964	ib.
XVII.	<i>Mieciſlaus</i> , I. ———	964	35	999	24
XVIII.	<i>Boleſlaus Chroby</i> ———	999	26	1025	26
XIX.	<i>Mieciſlaus</i> , II. ———	1025	9	1034	ib.
XX.	<i>Casimir</i> , I. ———	1034	25	1059	27
XXI.	<i>Boleſlaus</i> , II. ———	1059	23	1082	29
XXII.	<i>Vladislauſ Hermannus</i> ———	1082	21	1103	30
XXIII.	<i>Boleſlaus</i> , III. ———	1103	37	1140	31
XXIV.	<i>Vladislauſ Sputator</i> ———	1140	6	1146	33
XXV.	<i>Boleſlaus Crispus</i> ———	1146	28	1174	35
XXVI.	<i>Mieciſlaus</i> , III. ———	1174	4	1178	36
XXVII.	<i>Casimir</i> , II. ———	1178	17	1195	37
XXVIII.	<i>Lescus</i> , V. ———	1195	8	1203	39
XXIX.	<i>Vladislauſ Laſconogus</i> ———	1203	3	1206	42

XXX.

A Chronological Table.

	Began his Reign,	Reign'd Years,	Dy'd A.D.	pag.
XXX. <i>Lescus V.</i> Reestablish'd	1206	22	1228	ib.
XXXI. <i>Boleslaus, V.</i> —	1228	51	1279	43
XXXII. <i>Lescus Niger</i> —	1279	11	1290	46
XXXIII. <i>Henry I.</i> —	1290	6	1296	48
XXXIV. <i>Premislaus</i> —	1296	7 Mon.	1296	ib.
XXXV. <i>Vladislaus Loeticus</i>	1296	4	1300	49
XXXVI. <i>Wincestlaus K. of Bo- mia</i> —	1300	5	1305	ib.
XXXVII. <i>Loeticus restor'd</i> —	1305	28	1333	50
XXXVIII. <i>Casimir III. the Great</i>	1333	37	1370	54
XXXIX. <i>Lewis K. of Hungary</i>	1370	12	1382	56
XL. Queen <i>Hedwigis</i> —	1382	4	1386	58
XLI. <i>Fagello, or Vladis- laus, V.</i> —	1386	49	1435	59
XLII. <i>Vladislaus, VI.</i> —	1435	21	1446	60
XLIII. <i>Casimir, IV.</i> —	1446	43	1493	63
XLIV. <i>John Albert</i> —	1493	8	1501	66
XLV. <i>Alexander</i> —	1501	6	1507	67
XLVI. <i>Sigismund, I.</i> —	1507	41	1548	69
XLVII. <i>Sigismund, II.</i> —	1548	26	1574	75
XLVIII. <i>Henry of Valois</i> —	1574	5 Mon.	1577	85
XLIX. <i>Stephen Batori</i> —	1577	10	1587	88
L. <i>Sigismund, III.</i> —	1587	45	1632	106
LI. <i>Vladislaus, VII.</i> —	1632	16	1648	121
LII. <i>John Casimir</i> —	1648	22	1670	124
LIII. <i>Michael Wiesnowski</i>	1670	4	1674	145
LIV. <i>John Sobieski</i> —	1674	23	1697	163
LV. <i>Frederic Augustus</i> —	1697	5 Mon.	—	207
now reigning —				

F I N I S Partis Prime.

A

Compendious Plan O F T H E Body of Phyfick.

*A Letter from a Gentleman in Cambridge
to Dr. Connor, concerning the Method
he us'd in his Physical and Anatomical
Lectures, and in explaining the Materia
Medica, at Oxford, in the Year 1695.*

S I R,

WE have here some Account of the accurate Course of the Chymical and Anatofnical Lectures which you perform'd last Spring at *Oxford*, and of your new method of explaining the Virtues of Medicines there, with the Approbation and Improvement of all that had the Happiness to affit at them. I have spoke with so ne curious Gentlemen that some Years ago saw your Dissections at *Paris* with the like good Succef: And I doubt not but your Skill and Insight in all the Parts of Phyfick is considerably augmented since, by your Travels into *Italy*, *Germany*, *Poland*, and the *Low Countries*, having had thereby the Opportunity of conversing with *Malpighi*, *Bellini*, *Redi*,

and the most celebrated Physicians of those Places. I have also, with a great deal of Pleasure, perused your ingenious *Dissertationes Medico-Physicae*, or Latin Treatises lately printed at Oxford, concerning malignant Damps, pestilential Steams, infectious Air, and Subterraneous Poisons, with certain other stupendous and rare Phenomena. From all this I conclude, that you not only understand Chymistry, Anatomy, and the *Materia Medica* very well your self, but that also you are capable to lead others into the Knowldg of them, by a most easy and compendious Method; in which Opinion I am confirmed by my Correspondent in Oxford. Many besides my self in this University do earnestly wish, that your other Occupations would permit you to pass some Months here with us, as indeed we expected you should, when you left Oxford last Summer. But since it so falls out that your Practice keeps you at London, we intreat the Favour of you to let us understand, whether we may obtain a Scheme of your Method in those Physical Exercises, or whether at London you can spare any time to such as are desirous to wait upon you to this purpose. Sir, by so doing, you are like to oblige several, but more particularly,

Cambridg, Octob.

15. 1695.

Your most humble, and

obedient Servant,

C. P.

Ans.

Dr.

Dr. Connor's Answer, containing a Plan of his Corpus Rationale Medicum; or of his new and compendious Method Chymical and Anatomical, for understanding the Oeconomia Animalis, the nature of Diseases, and the Materia Medica.

S I R,

W^Hatever you are pleased to say in Commendation of me or my Book, I must wholly attribute to your Civility, and will return no other Compliment to you for it, but that I shall endeavour to deserve your good Opinion. I am extreamly oblig'd to your Correspondent in Oxon for the advantagious Character he gives of me; and I assure you that I have not met with better Discipline, nor with Persons more universally learned in any University of Europe.

As for the Method or Scheme I observed at Oxford to lead the Proficients in Physick, and other ingenious Gentlemen there into the Knowldg of the Fabrick, natural Functions, and Distempers of the Human Body, as likewise into the Knowldg of the *Materia Medica* to cure the same Diseases, it is as follows.

I consider'd Man, in the first place, as a Being compounded of Spirit and Matter: But seeing it is only the last of these Parts wherein our Faculty is concern'd, I took a stricter view of the Human Body, and find the Structure of it like that of most other Animals. But to have any accurate Knowldg of Man, we must not only have a distinct Account of his constituent Parts, but likewise of all the external Bodies which any way affect him, or contribute to his Preservation. Since therefore he cannot live without Earth to tread upon, Air to breath, Animals and Vegetables to feed upon, Sun and Stars to afford him Warmth and Light, &c.

we must by consequence examine the System and Elements of the World, and particularly as they concur to the Preservation or Destruction of Man. We must be very well acquainted with the nature of the three mixt Bodies of our Globe, viz. Animals, Vegetables, and Minerals, before we can give any tolerable Account of the Generation, Nourishment, Health, Diseases, or Death of Man; before we can discover the admirable Fabrick and Contexture, the Mechanick and Hydraulical Actions, Chymical Preparations, the various Operations of Medicines, and an infinite number of other surprizing *Phænomena* in the Human Body.

The best Method therefore, I presume, is to proceed *Analytically* from the previous Examination of all the known Parts of the great World, to particular Enquiries into the Microcosm. Now the first step to this Method, is a good Insight by Chymical Experiments into the Nature, more especially the Figuration and Qualities of the Principles of mixt Bodies, and chiefly of the Blood: For the want of such a Discovery (which is not impossible) has hitherto been a great Obstruction to the Improvement of Natural Philosophy, and the Practice of Physick. It is plain to me, that a Man void of all Prejudice, and who considers that all the Operations of Bodies are perform'd by natural Causes without Miracles, may be easily convinc'd that the Causes of Diseases, and the true use of Applications to cure them, can be render'd very intelligible; so that vulgar Axiom, *That there's no certainty in Physick*, will be found most erroneous.

I don't, *Sir*, pretend to have discover'd this just Method, which I hold necessary to lead us into the abstruse Secrets of Nature; but I would fain hope that the following Scheme, which is that I observ'd at Oxford, may approach it in some degree; which Method, tho' it may be call'd altogether new, may perhaps be a just Model for others to imitate hereafter in the true Theory and Practice of Physick, which rightly consider'd are one and the same thing.

NEW PLAN

O F A N

Animal Oeconomy :

Demonstrated at Oxford in the Spring Anno 1695, at London the Winter following, and at Cambridge in the Year 1696.

1. **O**f the Elements, Fabrick, and System of the World, with the mutual Cohesion, Influence, and Dependance of its Parts.
2. Of the Elements of Terrestrial Bodies, where (after various Chymical Experiments) are consider'd the Nature, Properties, Figures and Effects of the four Chymical Principles, Earth, Water, Salt and Sulphur; and their main mutual Action, Fermentation; as also the Productions of Animals, Vegetables, and Minerals.
3. Of the Structure of the Human Body, and its division into fluid and solid Parts; where a particular and new Account is given of the Nature and Contexture of the solid Parts, being all made of Vascular Fibres, and demonstrated to the Eye by Dissection.
4. Of the fluid Parts of the Human Body; of the Nature, Principles, Fermentation, and Circulation

lation of the Blood ; of Nutrition, of the Temperaments, of the Humours contain'd in the Blood, of the seat and nature of Fevers, where likewise of Youth, old Age, and Death.

5. Of the Reparation of the Blood, of the Chyle, Lactic Vessels, Chyliferous Duct ; of Appetite, Mastication, Digestion, and the Ferment of the Stomach ; of the Precipitation or Separation of the Excrements from the Chyle, where of the Structure of the Oesophagus or Gullet, of that of the Stomach, and all the Intestines, of the Peristaltic and Antiperistaltic Motions of the Guts, of the Glands, of the Mesentery, of the Lympha, and the Lymphatic Vessels.

6. Of the Structure, Motion, and Use of the Heart, where of the various kinds of Pulses, of the Polypus in the Heart, Palpitation, and Swooning ; likewise a new Hypothesis of the Motion of the Heart, and of Sanguification.

7. Of the Contexture of the Windpipe, or Trachea Arteria, and the Lungs, where of the Cause and Use of Respiration ; a new Account of the Nature of the Air, Nitre, and of the Unvoluntariness of Respiration, of the Hiccock.

8. Of the Praecordia or sanguiferous Vessels appended to the Heart, where the Structure, Motion, and Difference of the Veins and Arteries are demonstrated.

9. Of the numerous Ramifications of the Vena Porta, and both the Vena Cava's, of Varix's, Hemorrhoides, Bleeding, &c.

10. Of the Ramifications of both the Aorta's throughout the whole Body ; of an Aneurism.

11. Of the Brain and Cerebellum ; a new Account of the Animal Spirits, their Generation, Motion,

Motion, and Use ; of Perception, Sleeping, Waking, and the Influence of the Soul upon the Body, where of Sensation, and the five Senses.

12. Of the Eye, Tears, Nasal and Aqueous Ducts ; Of Sight, Blindness, Light, Colours and the sharp Sight of some Animals.

13. Of the Fabrick of the Nose, the Membrana Pituitaria, Snot, Smelling, and Sneezing ; Of the mutual Influence of the Nose and Tongue.

14. Of the Tongue, Palat, and Gums ; of the Muscles and Motions of the Tongue ; of Taste, Voice, Stuttering, and Dumbness.

15. Of the Larynx, Pharynx, the Os Hyoides ; of the Glands, Salivation and Spittle ; of the Almonds, and Uvula, &c.

16. Of Feeling, the Cuticula, Skin, Hairs, milliary Glands, the mucous and reticular Bodies ; of Fat, Transpiration, Sweat, the Itch, cutaneous Diseases, Palsy, and Plica Polonica.

17. Of the Ear, Aquæduct, Hearing, Deafness, Tinnitus, &c.

18. Of the Structure, Use and Number of the Nerves ; of Motion and Sense ; of the Par vagum, and the Intercostal Nerves spread over all the Viscera of the Breast and Abdomen.

19. Of the Structure and various Figures of the Muscles, the vascular Fibres, where Muscular, Natural, and free Motion are explain'd, as likewise stretching and gaping, leaping, swimming, and flying, with Convulsive, Tonic, Systaltic, Epileptic, and Hysterick Motions ; of Vapours and Rheumatism.

20. Of the Liver, Gall, and Pancreas, where the Secretion, Motion and Mixture of the Bile, and Pancreatic Juice, with the Chyle are shewn ; of the Green Stickness, Yellow Jaundice and Pica.

21. Of the Nature and Differences of all the Glands or Strainers of the Body; a new account of the various Filtrations of the excrementitious and recrementitious Humours, as Lympha, Spittle, Gall, Urine, Seed, &c. Of Obstructions and Dropsies.

22. Of the Structure and Use of the Spleen, and what Melancholy is; what Symptoms happen when the Spleen is taken out of the Body.

23. Of the Reins or Kidneys, the Atrabiliary Glands, the Ureters and Bladder; where of the Serum of the Blood, Urine, and what is contained therein; of the Stone and Gravel.

24. Of the Structure and Use of the Bones, Marrow, Ligaments, Periosteum, and Apophyses; of the different Articulations or Joints; of the Nature and Seat of the Gout, Spina Ventosa, Caries, Exfoliation, and Rachitis.

25. Of the Parts of Generation in Man; of the Nature and Formation of the Seed, with its Effects in the Body of the Woman; the Cause and Seat of Venereal Diseases.

26. Of the Parts of Generation in the Woman, of the Eggs and Ovarium; of Generation, Conception, going with Child, Flowers, Birth, Monsters, Floodings, false Conceptions, Whites, &c.

27. Of the Posture and Nourishment of the Embryo in the Womb; of the Umbilical Vessels, the After-birth, the Force of the Mother's Imagination, and the peculiar way of the Circulation of the Blood in the Fœtus; of Longings.

28. Some Considerations of the Union of the Soul and Body, where the Laws and Effects of that Union are inquired into.

You see, Sir, that after having examin'd the different Parts of the World, and the Elements of Bodies by Chymiftry, I have divided the Human Body into solid and fluid Parts. Before I confider'd the solid Parts in particular, I thought it neceſſary by way of Chymiftry, to be acquainted with all the Humours, and ſpecially with the Principles and Motions of the Blood, which is the *Primum Mobile* of the whole Machine; for which purpose it is fit to know how by Digestion the Meat becomes Chyle, the Chyle becomes Blood, how the Blood becomes Flesh and Bone, and confequent-ly how it muſt be continually repaired by Aliment; how the Heart is put in motion to communicate the ſame to the Blood; how the Blood expelleſ by the Heart, after having been rarefied by the Air in the Lungs, is convey'd by Arterial Tubes to all the Parts of the Body, and from theſe Parts is brought back again by the Veins to the Heart. To know why this Blood is carried to all the Parts, and what Alteration it receives in them, we muſt by ocular Inspection ſee the diſferent Structure of all the Parts of the Body, and firſt follow the Blood to the Brain, to generate Animal Spirits, which Spirits furniſh the Soul with Ideas in the Brain, and convey'd through the Nerves to all the Parts of the Body, they are the Caufe of Motion in the Muſcles, and of Sense in the five Organs, which convey the Impreſſion of exteriour Bodies to the Soul. I follow the ſame Blood into the Liver, where it diſcharges its Bilious Juice; and into all other Glands, where it leaves ſome ſuperfluouſ Humour, into the Spleen, where its Motion is moderated; into the Reins, where it leaves its ſerous Particles; into the Testicles, where is strained from it a glutinous oily Substance called Seed. In ſhort, after knowing Man in himſelf, I examine the natural Ways which he uſes to propagate his Kind, in begetting another by way of Generation.

Man,

Man, as I said before, is made of two Substances, Soul and Body. The Soul preserves the Body by Reason, and governs it by voluntary Motion. The Body furnishes the Soul with Ideas of Corporeal Beings. The Life of Man is the Correspondence between Soul and Body; but the Life of the Body is the natural Motion of the Blood and Spirits, the Cessation of which Motion is Death. The solid Parts of the Body have no Motion (or Life) of their own, but such as they borrow from the Blood and Spirits. The Blood and Spirits have none neither, but such as they are allowed by the general Laws of Nature establish'd by a Supreme Being. To maintain this mutual Correspondence and Dependance between Soul and Body, all the Organs, Springs and Humours of the Body, must be in their due Disposition; for the Death of the Body is properly the los of this Disposition, and not the Separation of the Soul, as is commonly believ'd: for the Body is dead before the Soul is gone out of it; and the going out of the Soul is but the Cessation of its Correspondence with the Body for want of Motion in the latter. This Disposition is disordered or ruined by Diseases, all which Diseases have their first Seat in the Blood, from whence they are communicated to the solid Parts; and the solid Parts being affected, they reciprocally infect the Blood. But tho the Blood was never infected, and Man never sick, yet he should die of course, by the Relaxation and Attrition of his solid Parts, from the long and continual Circulation of the Humours through them, which we call *Old Age*.

As to what relates to the *Materia Medica*, or the Account I have given of the Virtue and due Application of inward Medicines in the Practice of Phyick, I should likewise give you a Series of the different Subjects I treated of, as I have in my Plan of the *Animal Oeconomy*; but finding it too tedious, and needless, I will only mention in general,

neral, that all inward Diseases have their first Seat in the Mass of Blood, that they are caused by a Ferment or Matter hid in it, which deriv'd its Origin from some outward Causes: That there are no Specific Medicines for any part of the Body, as for the Head, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Spleen, but that they must all operate upon the whole Mass of Blood; that consequently outward Applications cannot avail much for inward Distempers, that the Medicines must be carried in a convenient Vehicle through the Blood to the place where the Distemper lies, and that then they either carry its Cause out of the Body by Evacuation, or change the Nature of it within by altering the Mass of Blood.

I may therefore reasonably divide all the *Materia Medica*, described by so many voluminous Authors, only into two Classes of Medicines, *Evacuating* and *Alterating*. I did not so much talk of those Remedies that evacuate only from some parts of the Body, as *Bleeding*, *Clysters*, *Leeches*, *Issues*, *Blisters*, *Setons*, *Gargles*, *Snuff*, and the like, for they can hardly ever cure any inward Disease; but of such as evacuate the Morbific Matter from the whole Mass of Blood by the five general ways, *Stool*, *Vomit*, *Urine*, *Sweat* and *Salivation*; where, without recurring to occult or precarious Qualities, I reduced to the Principles of Chymistry and Reason, the Nature and Operations of *Purgatives*, *Emetics*, *Diuretics*, *Diaphoretics*, of *Antimony* and *Mercury*, of *Venereal and other Diseases*, as likewise the Nature and Usefulness of *Baths*, and other *Mineral Waters*.

I have likewise examin'd and endeavour'd to explain the Nature and different Effects of *Alterating Medicaments*, which operate in the Mass of Blood without any Evacuation, such as sweeten the Blood when sour, that thin it when gross and thick, that hasten its too slow Circulation, that stop its too rapid Motion, as in Fevers; that cool the Blood, that heat it, and raise the Spirits, as Cordials; that calm the Spirits, as *Narcotics*; that strengthen the Tone of the Parts,

Parts, as *Styptics* and *Astringents*; that open Obstructions, as *Aperitives*. Here therefore I had occasion to consider the Vertues and Operations of *Steel*, *Opium*, *Jesuits Powder*, of *Alcalious and Acid Medicines*, and of the whole Tribe of other altering Remedies.

It would, Sir, be too prolix and needless to mention to you all that can be said in this nice and weighty Subject, which includes in a manner the whole Machine of the Universe, which requires several Years fervent Application for any one to attain a tolerable Knowledg of, and which cost me some Months Labour to demonstrate at *Oxford* what small Insight I was thought to have in it: Yet still I am not unwilling to comply with your Desires, and to spare some time from my other Busness here, to communicate what I know of these Matters to any Persons of both Universities, or to such other ingenious Gentlemen as have a Curiosity for things of this Nature. And I shall take care that all be perform'd in such a decent and creditable manner, as may be for the Benefit and Satisfaction of others, as well as my own particular Reputation. For not only my Duty, but likewise the Usefulness and Agreeableness of my Profession, tho in it self very abstruse and difficult, inclines me naturally to improve it as much as I can; and I hope I shall be able in few Years to publish a Latin *Treatise of the Principles of Physick, and of the Oeconomia Animals*, which perhaps then will give You and the Publick more Satisfaction than they or your self can at present expect from,

SIR,

From Bow-street in Your very Obedient
Covent-Garden,
London, Nov. 2.
1695. Servant,

B. Connor.

A LETTER to James Tyrrel, Esq;
from Dr. Connor, Fellow of the
Royal Society.

*Containing a further Explanation and Vin-
dication of the Plan of the Animal Oecono-
my, or of the Chymical and Anatomical
Method for understanding the Fabrick,
Springs, Tempers and Diseases of the Hu-
man Body.*

S I R,

IT is upon all hands acknowledg'd, that the Ac-
quaintance of Men of Learning and Worth is
of great benefit towards acquiring not only
the Knowledg of Men and Manners, but of Na-
ture too. But of all the Advantages to be reap'd
from their Conversation, that of correcting our
Prejudices or Mistakes, and of setting us in the right
way is the most valuable. I should be too disinge-
nuous, Sir, if I should not concur with the Publick,
in justly allowing you to be as discerning a Judg
as you are a true Friend. The World is convinc'd
of the first by your shewing your self so great a
Master as well of the *Laws of Nature and Nations*,
as of those of your own Country; and none that
have the Honour to know you can be ignorant of
your Sincerity and Zeal, in correcting the Errors
and Oversight's of your Friends. To whom then
should I more allowably communicate my Designs?
After begging your Pardon therefore for the Ambi-
tion of numbering my self with your Friends, I
must

must tell you, that being desir'd by several, and willing my self, not to conceal the small Insight I was thought to have in Anatomy, Chymistry, and the other parts of Physick; I thought first convenient to borrow from some Antient or Modern Authors the most easy and compendious Method, for the benefit of my Auditors. But I was frustrated of my Expectations; for after having examined the voluminous Works of most Writers in our Faculty, I did not find it altogether fit to follow their Method, nor safe to espouse their Opinions. But the best course, I think, is to pick the best out of each, especially what relates to Matters of Fact, applying their Observations to my own Design, and taking Reason and Experience to be my surest Guides. But seeing several Persons either out of Malice or Rashnes, have very industriously misrepresented my Undertaking; I shall now give a larger Account of it than formerly, as well to satisfy my Friends, as for my own Justification.

My Design therefore, Sir, is to find a short, easy, and clear Method, to be acquainted with the Fabric, Functions, Tempers, and Diseases of the Human Body: For which purpose I must not only know Man in himself, but must also know all Bodies that are about him, and concur to his Preservation or Destruction. For as I cannot understand all that belong to my Finger, without I understand my whole Body, which serves to nourish and move it; so I cannot understand my Body without I understand the whole Universe: And as I cannot reasonably know any one Distemper of my Body, without I know the general Sources of all Distempers; so I cannot methodically cure any one Distemper without I understand the Rules of curing all Distempers: Which shews that Quacks, and other ignorant Pretenders, may not presume to have methodical Cures for any one Distemper whatsoever. Since therefore it is necessary to have a general view of the whole Universe to be competently acquainted

taunted with Man, the first thing we must examine is Matter, which is the general Principle of all Bodies, or rather all Bodies are Matter.

Matter is the only thing, in my mind, that we have any clear Notion of, if we have of any. We conceive very well that an Atom has at least six Sides or Surfaces, of which one is nearer the East than the West, another nearer the South than the North, and another nearer the Zenith than the Nadir: consequently between all the six Surfaces we conceive a *Space* or *Extension*, which we call *Matter* or *Body*, tho never so little; and since we consider a real *Space* between them, we can mentally divide it into several lesser Spaces, and each lesser Space into as many other lesser ones as we please; so that every minute Particle will be infinitely divisible. Besides, the distance between the six Sides of the Atom is so filled up and occupied by the Atom or its Extension, that it is impenetrable by any other Extension whatsoever. By an Atom I mean the minutest part in a Body actually divided from others, and still divisible in it self. Then the Properties of Matter will be Divisibility and Impenetrability.

There is no essential Difference between one piece of Matter and another, since all Matter is extended, divisible and impenetrable. But since the Machine of the World is form'd of different Bodies, and all Bodies form'd of Matter, we must derive their difference at least from the Accidents of Matter: We find then that one part of Matter cannot be different from another, but in Bulk, Motion or Figure; and according as it differs from others in one or more of these Qualities, they will constitute different Bodies: By these three Qualities of Matter we can give a general account of the different parts of the World, as the *Ethereal Fluid*, and *Terrestrial Bodies*. We may observe that the Stars and Planets, the Air, the Earth, and the Water, are made of three different sorts

of

of Matter. The *Atoms* of the first *Matter* have a lesser Bulk and more Motion than all the rest: The *Atoms* of the second *Matter* are probably spherical, have as little Bulk as the first, and less Motion: The *Atoms* of the third *Matter* are of an irregular Figure, but have greater Bulk, and have none, or a flower Motion than all the rest. We may lawfully suppose all the *Stars* to be made up of the first *Matter*: The *Etherial Fluid*, or the *Heavens* of the second, and the *Planets* and *Terra-*
restrial Bodies to be made of the third. For the Parts of the first being extream subtle, and extreamly rapid, must be fluid and thin enough to pass through the Pores and Intestices of all other Bodies, and leave no Vacuities; and influence upon us the same way as the *Sun* does, by keeping the Air in a perpetual Fluidity, and by producing Fermentations in the Ground in such solid Bodies as have no invincible Resistance in their Parts. The Parts of the second Matter being likewise subtle, round, and consequently agitated perpetually by the Subtilty and Rapidity of the first Matter which pass through it, must form a *Fluid* and *Transparent Extension*, as the *Expanse* or the *Heavens* are. The Parts of the third Element being more bulky, more irregular, and having no Motion, or at leat an inconsiderable one, must form gross, irregular, solid, opaque, and sensible Bodies, such as we see the Planets and Terrestrial Bodies to be. The two first *Matters* which I made mention of, are exterior *Agents*, which Nature, or God makes use of rather to influence a Motion into Terrestrial Bodies, than to enter into their Composition, contrary to *Monsieur des Cartes*. So this last Element of the World, is that which I am to consider most, being the only thing that our Faculty is concern'd in, because it constitutes Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals, which are the three Things that I design chiefly to examine, because they furnish us with Aliments and Remedies, and are the Causes of most Distempers.

Tho

Tho we find an innumerable variety of Terrestrial Bodies, and this variety depending upon the difference of their *Atoms*, yet by tracing exactly the particular Effects of these *Atoms*, and by several Experiments of Chymistry, I can reduce all parts of Bodies to four only, *viz.* Atoms of *Earth*, Atoms of *Water*, Atoms of *Salt*, and Atoms of *Sulphur*. But when, for Example, I am to give Rhubarb, Jesuits Powder, or any other Remedy to a Patient, to be sure of its Effects, and due Application, it is not enough to know that it is made of *Earth*, *Water*, *Salt*, and *Sulphur*, but also I must know what *Earth*, *Water*, *Salt*, and *Oil* themselves are: Besides, I am to know their Proportion, and which of them predominates in it; which Physicians neglecting to discover, have left the Practice of Physick very obscure, and will ever continue so, until they give themselves the trouble to examine with more Exactness and Nicety the Nature (I mean the Figure) and Effects of the Principles of the Blood, and of all Remedies likewise.

I know that the Chymists will immediately answer, That they have with a great deal of Toil and Labour, not only separated from mixt Bodies the before-mentioned four Principles, but also discovered their Nature; for they confidently tell us, that the nature of *Earth* is to be porous, to absorb *Water*, *Salt* and *Oil*; that the nature of *Water* is to dissolve *Salt*; of *Sulphur* to be inflammable; and of *Salt* to prick, and be dissolved by *Water*. But they need not take so much pains to tell us of a thing that every body knows without the least insight in Chymistry. A Country-man knows that a Pot full of Ashes will soak a great deal of *Water*, or any other fluid Body: That *Water* dissolves *Sugar* and *Salt*; that *Oil* burns, and *Salt* pricks the Tongue. This is not answering the Question, for they take the Effects of those Elements for their Nature. To say that *Earth* absorbs, that *Water* dissolves *Salt*, that *Oil* takes flame, and

that Salt bites, is to tell me only what these Principles are capable of doing, not what they really are in themselves. If being asked by a Person, *What is Man?* I should answer, that he is a reasonable Animal, or an Animal capable of Reason; he should not doubtless be satisfied with my Answer, because I tell him what Man can do, not what he is, since he exists before he can reason. I desire to know what is the particular Figure, the Specifick Fabric, and the inward Nature of Earth, that makes it produce an Effect different to that of Water; and of Salt, to produce a different Effect to that of Oil.

Until therefore we are more intimately acquainted with the different Bulk, Texture, and Figure, which are the ground of the Virtues and Qualities of all these Elements, we can give no satisfactory Account of their Effects; and we must consequently be uncertain as to the Operation of a Remedy, which has any of 'em predominating in it. I confess it will be a difficult matter to determine the different bulk and figure of the Atoms of Principles, *à priori*, as they term it; for they are so small and imperceptible, that we cannot discern any of 'em even with the most refin'd Microscopes: Yet I do not despair, but by calculating and summing up all the Effects and Proprieties of each of 'em by Reason, I may discover at least *à posteriori*, as they call it, their different Bulk and Figure, which are the only primary Qualities they differ in. For it is plain to me, that when I consider that a drop of Water is insipid, transparent, easily evaporated, that it penetrates most Bodies, and dissolves all Salts; I can reasonably determine the Figure and Bulk of its Particles that are suitable to these Phenomena. I can say as much of a spoonful of Earth, when I observe that it is spongy, solid, porous, friable, opaque, insipid; that it sinks in Water; that it cannot be raised by Fire in Distillation; that it is the Matrix and Support of the rest of the Principles of any mixt Body. Likewise of Oil or Sulphur,

Sulphur, when I find it is fluid, insipid, ropy, inflammable, extremely penetrating, and immiscible with Water; I can guess the Nature or Texture of Parts, which is capable of such Effects. When I see that an Acid Salt is always of its own nature, fluid, sharp, transparent, penetrating; that it dissolves solid Bodies, and coagulates sulphureous ones, as Blood, Milk, &c. When I consider that an Alkali Salt is always of its own nature solid, white, porous, friable, sharp, dissolvable by Water, easily movable; that it ferments with Acids, absorbs them, and dissolves sulphureous Bodies; I can reasonably conjecture the Figure that renders both Salts capable of producing such different, nay contrary Effects; which I endeavour to perform in the Chymical and Anatomical Experiments, which I make at present in my Lord Arch-bishop of Canterbury's Library, which his Grace, out of his wonted Inclination to serve the Publick, has been pleased to give me the use of for this purpose.

After having examin'd the nature of the different Atoms of Matter, I trace their Effects and Operations, all which I find are perform'd by Motion, which is the only Cause of all things, and which has no other Cause or Nature it self (that I know) but the pure Will of the Deity. For a Body cannot be moved without it receives all its Motion from another Body that is in motion; which Motion this second Body receiv'd from a third, that was put in motion by a fourth, and this fourth by a fifth. So tracing backward to the Creation the successive Transit of Motion from one Body to another, we must come to a first Motion of Bodies, which flowed immediately from the Creator. A Body cannot lose its Motion without communicating it all to another Body; consequently there must be the same quantity of Motion now in the World as was in the beginning. For no Motion can be lost, and no new Motion can be produced. By examining the Laws and Occasions of Motion, I

consider the Nature, Conditions, and Effects of *Fermentation*, which is the chiefest and most universal Motion in Nature ; by the means of which are formed so many different Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals of the different Proportion, different Situation, and different Application of our four Elements, *Earth, Water, Salt* and *Sulphur*. But my chief Design is to shew how the different Parts of Man's Body, which is the principal Subject of this *Animal Oeconomy*, are made of them : For out of his *Bones*, his *Flesh*, his *Viscera*, and even his *Blood* and other *Humours*, I draw in more or less quantity, first *Water*, then *Volatile Spirit*, or *Salt*, afterwards an inflammable *Oil* ; and there remains the *Earth*, out of which I draw by *Water* a *fixt Salt*. I do not only examine the Nature and Proportion of the four essential Principles of our Body, but also, what is more necessary, I design by Anatomy to demonstrate to the Eye the Structure, Texture, and Use of its solid, sensible and integrant Parts, as *Bones*, *Cartilages*, *Ligaments*, *Muscles*, *Membranes*, *Veins*, *Arteries*, *Nerves*, *Lymphatic Vessels*, and *Glands* ; all which I find to be formed of vascular Fibres of the same kind : for I do not see that the Fibres of a *Muscle* differ from them of a *Tendon*, nor the Fibres of a *Membrane* from them of a *Ligament*, nor them of a *Cartilage* from the Fibres of a *Bone*, nor the Fibres of any part, as for their Structure, from the Fibres of all the parts. I confess the Fibres of some parts of the Body are more strictly united together than others, which makes the Compactness of some Parts, and the Limberness of others ; so all parts differ from one another, only in a stricter or looser Union of their Fibres ; since we find by Experience, that Flesh becomes as hard as Bone, and Bone as soft as Flesh : For we frequently discover in dissecting dead Bodies, that the Center of the Heart, which is naturally fleshy, that the *Aorta* near the Heart, that *Ligaments*, and *Cartilages*

Lages turn to solid Bone; we observe likewise that Bones in the Rickets, and by Monsieur Papin's way of boiling them, become as pliable as the Flesh of Muscles.

Before I shew the Parts of the Body, I shall first examine the Humours, and chiefly the Principles, Texture, Fluidity, Circulation, and Fermentation of the Blood, the Seat of the different Constitutions and Distempers of Mankind. Afterwards I shall consider how the Blood is repaired by Digestion and Chyle; how it is rarefied by the Air in the Lungs, how it furnisheth Animal Spirits in the Brain for motion in the Muscles, and Sensation in the five Organs: What Alteration it receives in the Liver, in all Lymphatick Glands, in the Spleen, Kidnies, and in the Parts of Generation; how it nourisheth so many different Parts of the Body at the same time, as the same Water feeds several thousands of different Plants in the same Garden; and how after some Periods of Years the Springs of the solid Parts must be worn out, the Vigor of the Body decay, old Age must come on, and be necessarily followed by Death; where I must examine the Laws of the Union, Correspondence, and Separation of the Soul and Body.

You have here, Sir, a short Extract of my Animal Oeconomy, by which you may perceive that my Design in it, is, by dissecting many Animals, (as they shall best serve my purpose) and by several Experiments of Chymistry, to discover and explain the *Fabrick, Springs, Humours, and Functions of Organical Bodies*, but chiefly of the *Human*, which, I hope, will considerably facilitate the Practice of Physick, and satisfy the Enquiries of the Curious. But those Gentlemen do me an Injury, who give it out that this is a bare Course of Anatomy. Truly that were a mean and useless Busines: for, as I have often hinted, I am of opinion that Anatomy can never be well understood without not only Chymistry, but a tolerable Insight into the other

other parts of Natural Philosophy; for which reason I comprehend them all together, to shew their mutual dependance, and how they contribute to the knowldg of one another, which is perhaps a Method not commonly followed. Tho several may be more capable of it, yet none can be more willing to communicate it to the Publick than I am.

As for what other Persons have taught or asserted in Physick, I am not to consider their Authority, or the number of their Followers, but how well they have performed what they pretended to. Without this liberty, there would be no hopes of Improvement, or any further progress in Physick, nor no other Labour be necessary to attain it, but much Reading and a happy Memory. It would be needless for us to be at the Pains and Expences of travelling into foreign and remote Countries, to converse with learned and experienc'd Persons, to learn their different Methods and Maxims of curing Diseases, to observe a great variety of Distempers and Symptoms in infectious Hospitals, to open so many dead Carcasses, and to try a great number of Experiments, if the Dictates of *Hippocrates*, or *Galen*, or any other Author, were infallible Rules for us to follow in the Practice of Physick. Since therefore Experience and Reason are our only Guides, no Body is to take it amiss if I censure such as wrote before me, with as much Justice as they did their Predecessors; for I'm sworn to no Master.

You know, Sir, that the Place and Time are most convenient, and I hope you may give us often the honour of your Company, and according to your wonted Candor, both do me Justice to your curious Friends, and, where I speak amiss, convince me of it, in which you will oblige,

Lond. Feb. 12.
1695.

Worthy Sir,

Your very Humble Servant,

Bernard Connor.

A LETTER to his Reverend
Friend Dean J. R. concerning
*Evangelium Medici, seu Medicina mysti-
ca de suspensis Naturæ Legibus:*

O R,

*A Latin Treatise lately published at London,
in which supernatural Effects are philo-
sophically compar'd with natural ones, and
explain'd by the Principles of Physick, tho'
not consider'd within the reach of Natu-
ral Causes.*

S I R,

I Should be proud to meet with some occasion to give you a Testimony of my Respect and Gratitude, and to shew you how sensible I am of the Happines of having been educated in my Youth by so learned a Master: I am sorry the distance between us, and the difficulty of Carriage gives me no opportunity of sending you the Treatise you heard of concerning the *Suspensions of the Laws of Nature*. I can only at present promise to give you a general Idea of my Design in that Book, and of the occasion that put me upon examining these Matters. I have been present often at some Disputes about supernatural Effects, in which some maintain'd that there could have never been any perform'd: and last Year I happen'd to be accidentally engag'd against the Objections of some Persons, who pretended they could not conceive either the possibility, or the manner of them.

These Objections I looked upon as weak in themselves, and seeming to imply, That either a Supream Being cou'd do nothing but what their Faculties were capable to comprehend ; or, that there was a necessity, that, to convince Unbelievers, to confirm some important Truth, or to bring about some other great or weighty End, it were requisite that the Deity should not only work an extraordinary and surprizing Effect, but also shew them the *way* and *manner* how it was perform'd. We freely own'd, That such Operations as are look'd upon supernatural, cannot be perform'd by the stated Laws of Nature, but immediately by a Supream Power, for some great Design.

This Answer, as being undeniably true, they could not but admit : and tho where the Relaters were of an undoubted Credit and Veracity, they could not but believe those Performances were supernatural ; yet, for their clearer Satisfaction, they desir'd my further Thoughts concerning the *manner* of such Supernatural Effects.

This being above my Sphere, which reaches no further than *Physick*, or Nature in its ordinary Operations, wherein, however, I find Matter more than sufficient to employ my Time and Thoughts, and wherein I plainly see the Existence, and can never sufficiently admire the constant Providence of a Deity ; yet being willing to comply with their Desires, I promised I would give them what Satisfaction I could therein.

This, indeed, was not the first time the very same Difficulties had been proposed in my hearing ; for I had formerly discoursed with others, both in this and other Countries, upon the same Subject, and had some Years ago drawn up a rude Scheme of an Essay towards the clearing of this Point. But if this, or the like occasion, had not put me upon reviewing this Paper, I might never have given my self, or any body else, the trouble of reading it. But having thus unwarily engag'd my self, I resolved

to

to revise this Design, and to give those Persons a sight of it: This I did accordingly, and afterwards shew'd it to some Friends.

They owned the Notions I advanced, and the ways of Explication I proposed were new to them, and might be so to others; and tho they were not, nor could be convinc'd that these were the very ways the Supream Power proceeded in the effecting of such Operations, yet they seemed inclinable to imagine, that upon these Principles supernatural Effects, and the Operations of them, were conceivable by such as know any thing of the Nature and Laws of Motion.

This Communication of my Thoughts gave occasion to others to discourse with me about them, and to desire that if I did intend to publish them, I would in the mean time give them, at least, the general Heads of my Design,

This I was willing to have been excused in, as having not digested them into that Order I might at last publish them in, and was willing to reserve to my self a Power of making what Additions or Retrenchments I should afterwards think fit to make; but the Plan of the Essay happening not to be fully represented, and afterwards being worse understood and commented upon, I at last resolv'd to publish it as soon as I could, seeing Persons industriously reported things I never thought of.

My Design therefore, Sir, is to endeavour to make it no longer a Difficulty to conceive, and make evident by Reason, and the Principles of Phylick, I mean the Principles of Nature, all the supernatural Effects authentically delivered to us concerning Bodies chiefly, but particularly the Humane: I mean, supposing those Effects to be true Matters of Fact, and all Matters of Fact, as well Natural as Supernatural, to be immediate Effects of a Supream Being, which must be granted; it is as easy to conceive the manner how this Infinite Power may be apply'd to Bodies, to work supernatural Effects,

Effects, as to produce the common *Phenomena* of Nature. By this I hope to convince our *Scepticks*, the *Deists*, who must give their Assent, when they have the same evident Reason to conceive the Possibility, and consequently to believe the Truth of such miraculous Effects, that are authentically related, as they have to conceive that Straw can burn in a flaming Fire.

The Foundation I go upon, is the Structure of the Human Body, which I have often taken to pieces by Anatomy, and resolv'd into its essential Elements, or minute Particles by Chymistry: for I find it as necessary to be acquainted with its Fabric, to give an Account of the miraculous States it is supposed to have been in supernaturally, as it is to explain the natural Effects commonly produc'd in it. For want of a sufficient Insight in this matter, several Divines of the latter Ages have given very gross Ideas of the supernatural Effects they have pretended to explain; and in several places where I have been, I saw them, either through Ignorance, or for Interest, give out for Miracles, *Phenomena*, that were only surprizing Effects of Natural Causes, which has given so great an occasion to *Scepticism*, and increase of *Deism*.

Having laid down for my Basis the Structure of the Human Body, as far as I could discover from my Senses, Anatomy, Fire, Microscopes, and Experiments, I proceed to examine, and endeavour to explain the different ways its natural State is suppos'd to have been supernaturally alter'd by an Infinite Power: For, finding that the Human Body is all Matter, and that all this Matter is nothing but a Union of Particles with Bulk, Figure, and respective Situation, I thought that all the Alterations that could supernaturally happen to this Bulk, Figure, or Situation, could be conceiv'd. But before I enter upon those nice Subjects, I find it first necessary to enquire into the *Cause*, *Nature*, and *Laws of Motion*, because Motion is the only true Cause of all Natural

tural *Phænomena*; and the Suspensions of the Laws of this Motion, are the only Causes of all supernatural Effects. I conceive the Laws of Motion can be suspended three different ways; and by one or more of those Laws of *Suspension*, it is as easy to solve clearly all supernatural Effects, as it is to explain the most evident Effects of Natural Causes by the common Laws of Motion.

Tho I mention, that all supernatural Effects whatsoever can be easily reduc'd to some of the three Laws of Suspension of Motion, notwithstanding I do not design to speak of them all in particular, but of such only as are most in dispute among the Learned: Yet any understanding Man may easily make his Application, and resolve all other miraculous Effects into one or other of 'em.

By the *Suspension of the Laws of Motion*, I do not mean that these Laws are changed or abrogated, but only that their Course is stopt, while an Effect is produc'd by the immediate Action of the Deity, without any Influence of theirs, for some particular end: and it cannot be denied but that the Supream Legislator, who made first the Laws, may suspend them when he pleases; and in that state of Suspension produce of himself alone, without their Concurrence, the same Effects, which are wont to be produced only by the same Laws put in Execution. So that tho a Body, for Example, of a hundred Pound Weight, by the established Laws of Motion must be moved by another that has several degrees of Motion, yet an Infinite Power may of himself, either move it without the Concurrence of another Body, or hinder its being moved by any other Body of what weight soever, tho put into the most rapid Motion; as if combustible Matter should be in a flaming Fire without burning.

Because my Design in that Book is to explain all the supernatural States that our Body is supposed to have been put into; and since its being in two places at once, is the State the most disputed and doubted

of,

of, I thought it convenient to examine the Reasons of those that assert it capable of being in several places at once, to see whether they are reconcileable with our Senses, and with the Nature and Structure of a Human Body, which is the chief thing to be consider'd. I find it impossible to conceive that a Human Body can be in two places at the same time, after the manner they have hitherto describ'd, since *the same Human Body can never be in two places at once, with the same Bulk, and with the same quantity of Matter.*

It is true, that considering the Divisibility of Matter, the Structure of the Human Body, the smallness of the first *Stamina* of the *Embryo* and *Fœtus*, and the Principles and Mechanism of Generation, I have thought of one particular way, different from all that has ever been said upon this Subject, by which I may conceive, that tho' the self-same numerical Particles of *Matter* can never be in two places at once, yet a Human Body, tho' not the rational Soul, can be multiplied by an Infinite Power: But since we have no evident Proof, or Experience, that any Human Body has ever been thus multiplied; and because from conceiving the possibility of it, it is thought People may perhaps hereafter take occasion to draw several Consequences that may be liable to dangerous Constructions, and lead into erroneous Speculations, I was advised, and was willing to decline treating of this Subject, having no mind to meddle with *Scripture* or *Religion*, being not my Province. Wherefore I have endeavour'd only to explain those supernatural Effects that most People agree upon, submitting my Judgment to greater Capacities: For I had no other Design in that Book, but to enquire how far we may look into, and confirm *Supernatural Effects*, those chiefly that relate to Organical Bodies, by the Principles of *Physick*.

Sir, the Learned and Judicious Gentlemen of your Gown, can have no reason to complain that I have

have invaded their Province, or encroached upon their Prerogatives: For I do not undertake to prove that there were ever any supernatural Effects produced, that matter I think belongs entirely to Divines to make evident from authentick Testimony; I only endeavour to demonstrate the Possibility of them, and if there were ever any, to explain the *Mode* and *Mechanism* with which we may conceive how they might have been perform'd: This is not doing any Prejudice to your Profession; for I have that Respect to the Church, and that Deference to the Clergy, that I did nothing in this matter without the Advice and Approbation of those of them that are in the highest Station: And they own'd, that tho' this Subject had never been yet handled by any Physician, nor indeed by any Divine that I know of, yet it was only a Physician's busness to treat of, according to the Principles of Natural Philosophy and Phyfick. For since it is on all fides acknowledged, that miraculous Effects are above Natural Caues, no People can better judg whether any Effect is really supernatural, than those that make it their Busness and Profession to know how far the Activity of Natural Causes can reach. For Physicians may find sometimes that what the wilful Mistakes of some, and the Ignorance of others take for supernatural, is the visible Effect of a Natural Cause, as I observ'd once at *Rome* some Years since: passing by chance through the *Strada del Popolo*, I saw a multitude of People hurrying a Man to St. *Mark's* Chappel, which belongs to the *Venetian* Embassadors; they told me that he was possess'd with the Devil, and that they were carrying him to be exorcis'd: I crowded thro' the Throng into the Church, and felt the Man's Pulse; I found him in a Fever, making hideous Grimaces and Motions with his Face, Eyes, Tongue, and all his Limbs, which were nothing else but a fit of Convulsive Motions all over his Body, occasion'd by disorder of his Blood and Spirits, being a Hypochondriacal

chondriacal Person. The Clergy and People began very devoutly to fright the pretended Devil out of him, and in a little time his disorderly Motions ceased, which, as they thought to be the miraculous Effect of their Prayers, I attributed to the natural abatement and usual cessation of such Fits.

Every understanding Naturalist knows that an able Chymist can work such surprizing Effects in his Art as may very easily pass for Miracles with such as are unacquainted how far the force of Natural Causes can extend. It would seem to 'em very astonishing to see two Liquors, that are cold of their own nature, ferment, boil, and become very hot, without any visible Cause to put them in motion: To see *Aqua Regalis* dissolve Massy Gold, *Aqua Fortis* dissolve Silver, Iron, Mercury, and most other Minerals; to see the *Spirit of Nitre*, and the *Oil of Cloves*, which separately are very quiet, turn into a burning Flame when mixed together; to see transparent Liquors when mixed, turn red, green, white, and into all sorts of Colours. I say nothing of the *Phosphorus*, of the surprizing Effects of the *Air Pump*, of the *Elasticity of the Air*, of the Magnet, nor of an infinite number of other wonderful *Phænomena* in Nature: which tho' they may be common, yet they are not the less surprizing, because their Cause is as hid from those that do not, and even to those that do study Nature, as that of supernatural Effects is to those Naturalists who trace Natural Causes to their highest Sphere of Activity. I do not doubt but that if the *Missionaries* that are sent from the Western Churches to convert the Pagans of the Eastern Nations, were as well vers'd in *Anatomy* and *Chymistry*, as they are in the Tenets of the Christian Religion, and in the *Mathematicks*; and that if they did but dazzle the Eyes of these ignorant People with a great many curious and useful Experiments in these two fundamental Branches of Physick, they would perhaps make as deep Impressions upon their Minds, and give

give them as convincing Testimonies of the Power and Legality of their Mission, as they can at present by the spiritual or indelible Character, they say is inherent in them by virtue of their Commission.

Pope *Clement* the Tenth knew well the Effects Chymistry artfully applied might produce in the minds of ignorant People, when he secured the Person of the famous Italian *Signor Borri*, who about five and thirty Years ago by his Skill in Chymistry did work several extraordinary Cures on Diseases in *Germany*, and gain'd such universal Reputation all over the Empire and the Northern Kingdoms, that (as it was reported of him) he thought he had Credit and Opportunity sufficient to invent and propagate a new Religion, by making his surprizing Experiments in Chymistry pass for Miracles; which he might easily have done, since Chymistry being then in its Minority, was not much known in the World. But the Pope foreseeing the ill Consequence such a Design might produce, gave timely Orders to his *Nuncio*, then at *Vienna*, to desire the present Emperor to get him seiz'd; which being accordingly done, he was sent Prisoner to *Rome*, on condition nevertheless that his Life should be safe; here he lived in *Castello St. Angelo* for several Years, where I saw him, and his curious Laboratory for Chymistry allowed him for his Diversion; no body was admitted to discourse him without special leave, for fear, I suppose, he should inform the World either of his pretended new Doctrine, or of the Injustice he might intimate that was done to him. He died lately in this close Confinement since I have been at *Rome*.

Thus, Sir, I have given you as succinct and comprehensive an Account of my Design in that Book as I could well express in so few Lines, by which you will believe perhaps that I have done nothing in treating of those Matters, but what belongs

belongs peculiarly to one of my Profession to examine; and tho I do not pretend to have explain'd this nice Subject with that Satisfaction the Publick might perhaps expect, yet I hope that having been the first Person that has ever handled it after this manner, no body will blame me for having at least given occasion to others to examine it better after me, and to give a more satisfactory Explanation of it. I conceive the Subject I have undertaken to treat of in that Book is nice as well as ungrateful, wherein the Principles of Physick, the Experiments of Chymistry, and the Anatomy of the Humane Body are philosophically made use of as a Foundation to illustrate the Metaphysical Account I have given of these Supernatural Effects, which perhaps makes it not so much universally understood as I design'd; however I am resolv'd not to meddle any more with Matters of this kind, but to apply my self entirely to the Practice of Physick. I am,

London, the 21st of
January, 1697.

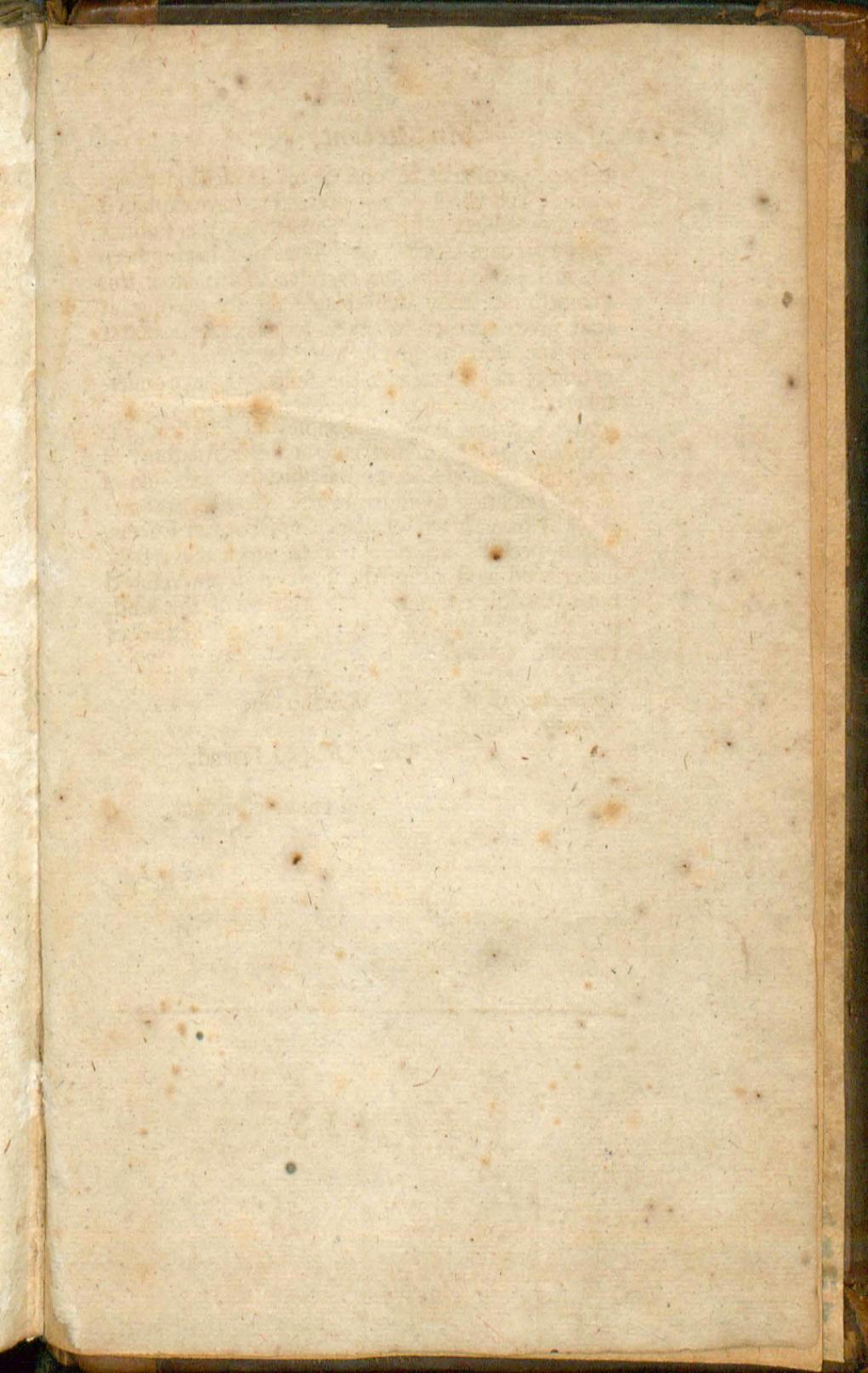
Worthy Sir,
Your Obliged Friend,

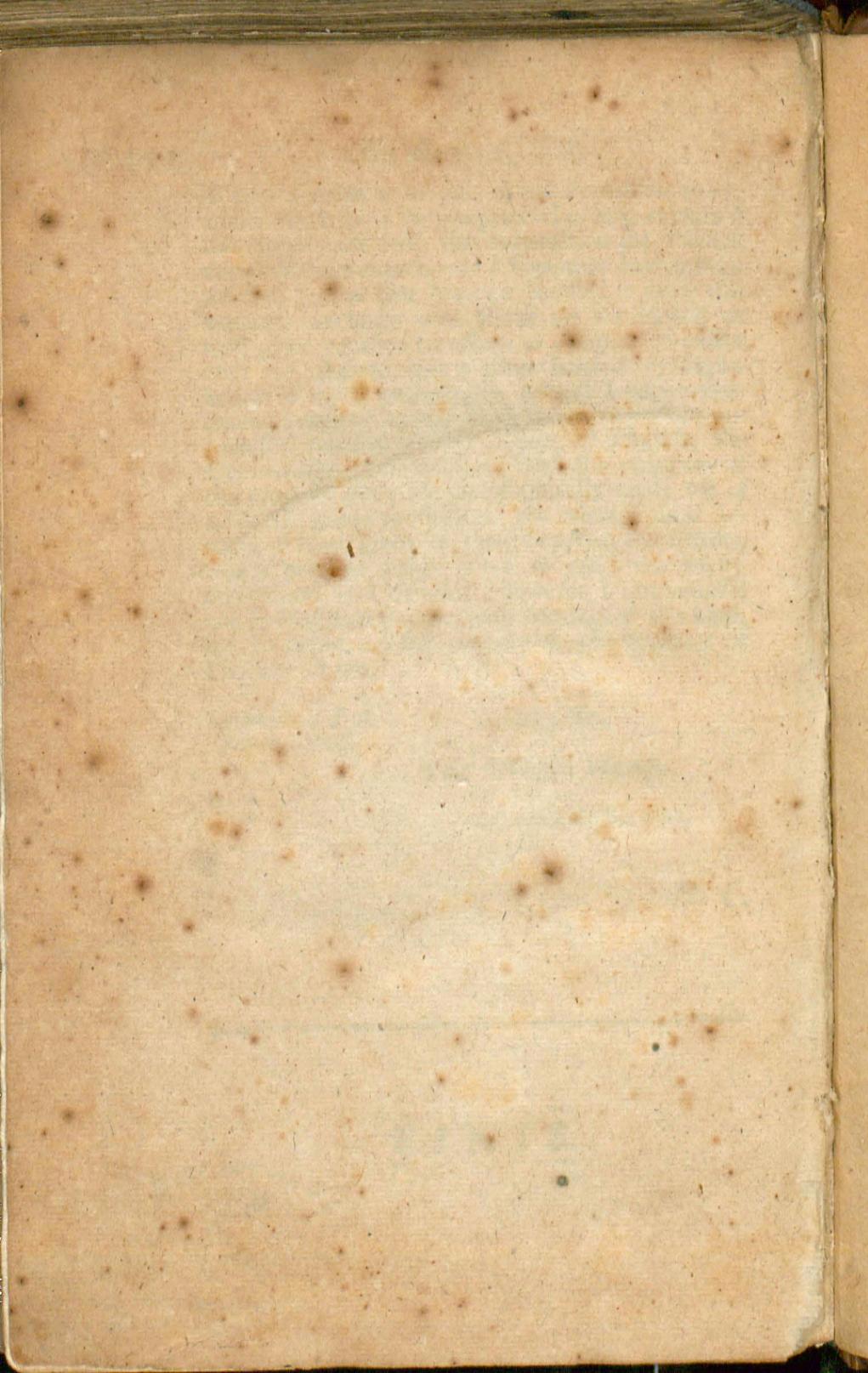
and Humble Servant,

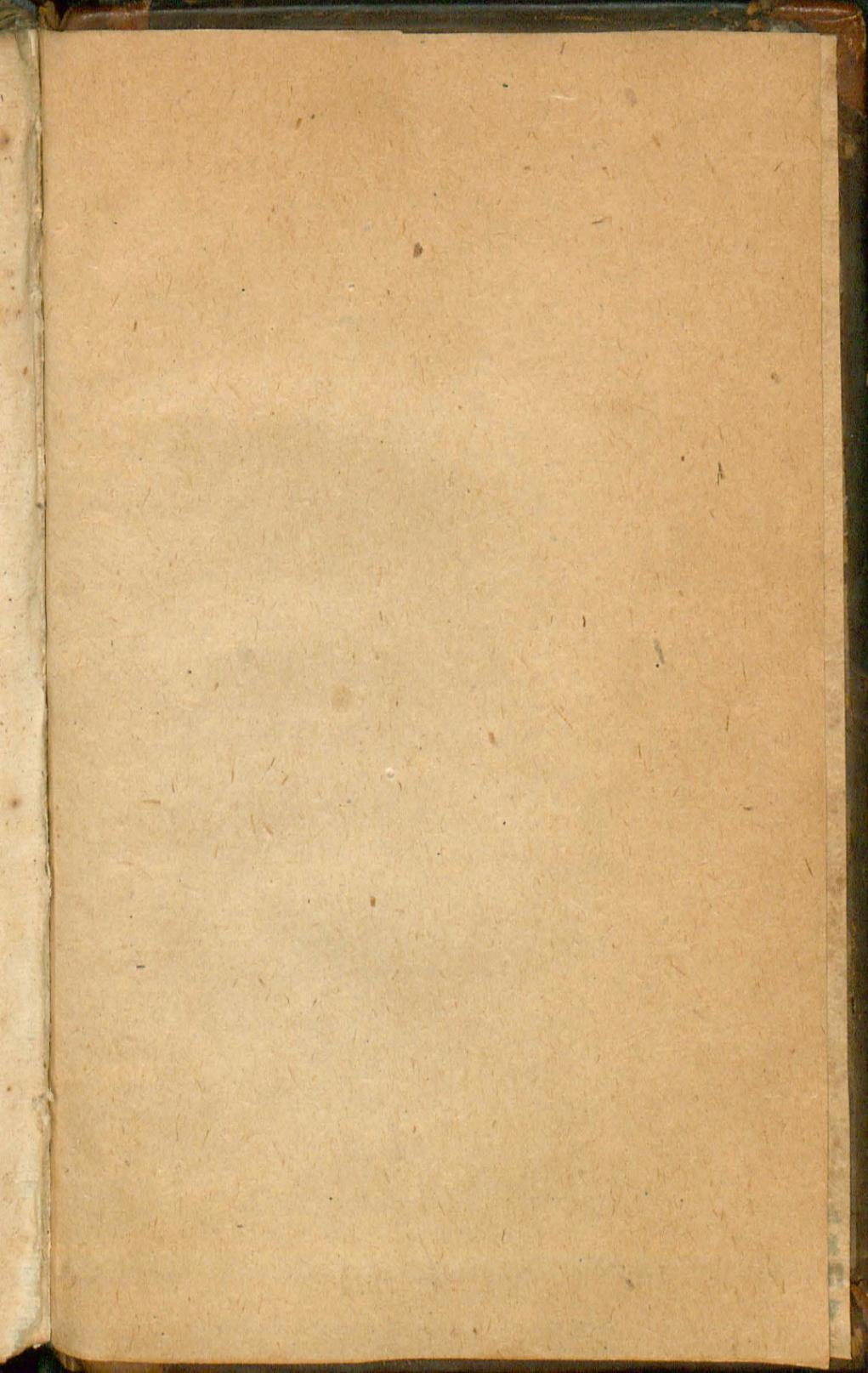
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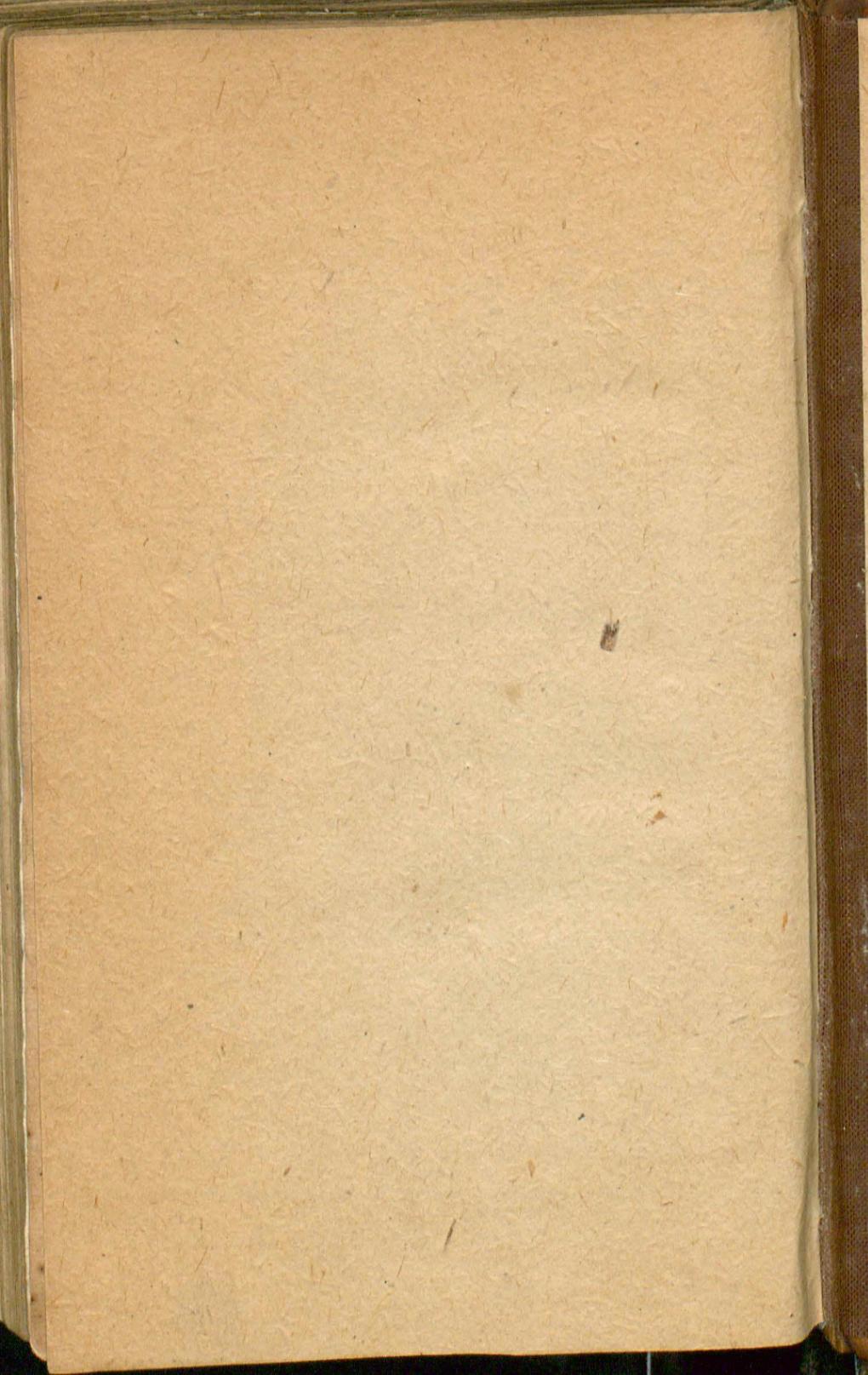
FINIS.











K. JAHODA
Zakład
Inteligencji
Kraków

